SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

Charlotte, N. C., News
October 7, 1940

Get $100 for Negro Center

To Benefit Children Of Underprivileged

Over $100 was subscribed yesterday in the campaign for a center for underprivileged Negro children, Henry Houston editor of The Charlotte Post and head of the Community Crusaders, Negro civic organization, announced today.

Over 1,500 persons attended yesterday's campaign meeting, Houston said.

The campaign, he said, is to raise $500 in contributions from the Negroes themselves prior to applying for financial aid from the City Government to erect a recreation, health and religious center for the less privileged Negro children.

Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross, divisional secretary of the American Bible Society, emphasized the need for such a center.

Clarence Kuester, manager of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, congratulated the Crusaders on their year's work and promised the 100 per cent co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce for the project.

Singing by the Crusaders was a feature of the meeting, Houston said, and was enthusiastically received.

The directors of the Community Crusaders will meet tonight at 7 o'clock at the American Bible Society offices at Second and Breard Streets to work out detailed plans for the campaign.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
October 12, 1940

NEGRO COMMODITY ROOM SITE SOUGHT

Residents Protest Establishment Of Store At Roxboro-Dowd Streets

Plans to establish a Surplus Commodity Room for Negroes on Roxboro Street near Dowd have been abandoned due to protests from residents of the neighborhood, Superintendent W. E. Stanley of the Welfare Department said yesterday.

Another location is being sought, he said. Two new sites which might be suitable have been found, he stated, but pending further negotiations their whereabouts would not be disclosed. Stanley said he hoped to establish the new commodity distribution point by Nov. 1.

At present both white and Negro families are being served from the commodity room in Edgemont. The County Commissioners, in an effort to relieve congestion in Edgemont, last Monday authorized Stanley to find a suitable location for a branch to serve needy Negro families.

In times past, there have been complaints of noisiness and singing at the Edgemont room, but Stanley said today that C. W. Stallings, Edgemont room manager, allots a certain number to be served during a day, and that all over that number are told by police to go home and return the next regular day to obtain their commodities. This system, it was explained, results in a smaller crowd and less confusion.

Opelika, Ala. News
December 6, 1940

Kiddies Eagerly Waiting Arrival Of Santa Tonite

Arrives For Annual Visit Tonight At 6:30

All over East Alabama today youngsters by the hundreds were eagerly awaiting the arrival of Santa Claus who will make his annual pre-Christmas visit to Opelika this evening.

Santa will arrive promptly at 6:30 to be greeted by officials of the City of Opelika and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Opelika High band and thousands of spectators. Each year the Jaycees invite Santa to visit Opelika, particularly to allow the children in this section to see and speak to him personally.

The genial old gentleman will make his first appearance on South Railroad Avenue opposite Railroad Park where he will shake hands with the youngsters. Prior to Santa's arrival the Opelika High Band will render a concert, beginning around 6 o'clock. The colorful ceremony of Santa's arrival will be broadcast over radio station WJHO.

Santa will ride thru downtown business streets to view the special Christmas decorations arranged by the merchants and to greet hundreds of other spectators lining the streets. He will cross the railroad at Ninth Street, ride down North Railroad Avenue, up North Eighth Street to First Avenue, then south on Eighth Street for three blocks, then into Avenue A to Ninth Street, making a stop at People's Drug Store to speak to the negro children.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
December 10, 1940

Tell It To Old Grandma

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

DINNER FOR THE POOR

Editor The Advertiser:

At this season of the year having made this report for 10 consecutive years, we thank the white and colored for the generous support which was the only way that we attain the height which we have attained.

The Jones Bible School claims that which no other organization claims to make something out of nothing.

I am taking the liberty of saying that there are 30,000 Negroes in Montgomery who are neglected by every phase of society.

But Jones Bible School reaches out for this class of underworld.

I was asked a few days ago whether or not our Bible School was doing any good. The answer was saving one soul outvalues the world.

The Jones Bible School used to specialize in eating, drinking and feeding the poor. We find more glory in shaping men's lives for eternity.

Our custom has been to feed every holiday, but this seems to be an erroneous idea, although some criticized such extravagance but God watches the motives of the gift. Our school had a time this year trying to keep funds to operate, but thanks be to God we have made thus far with a $50 deficit. According to custom, we are asking for $150 to sponsor the Christmas program, beginning Dec. 25 and closing Jan. 5, 1941. Make all checks payable to the Jones Bible School.

B. P. JONES
President and Founder,
19 Garrison Street.

Jacksonville Ala News
Dec 5 1940

QUILT DISPLAY HELD AT NEEDMORE CHURCH MONDAY NIGHT

Members of the Elwemar Club held a quilt display Monday night in the Needmore Methodist Church. Dozens of quilts, made by the members, were exhibited and the following program was presented: Song, America; prayer; song, The Star Spangled Banner; review of "Women Builders", Marie Fox; special music, Bessie Williams and Christine Carr; talk, Elizabeth Martin; remarks by visiting women, Mrs. J. H. Jones, Miss Ada Weir, Mrs. R. P. Felgar, Mrs. C. E. Cayley and Miss Erie Chrrier.

Members of the Elwemar Club are: Artie Reid, president; Ora Williams, Florine Williams, Jenny T. Fox, Annie Glover, Mary Ramey, Annie Scott, Willie Collins, C. Mitchell, Marie Fox and Elizabeth Martin.

The club was promoted and is being directed by Elizabeth Martin, who received financial assistance for this purpose from some Eastern woman. The purpose of the club is that the women may inform themselves about the accomplishmentsments of their race, to build up pride in their race, to improve living conditions among the negroes, and particularly among the youth. She is also working with a group of young girls, and hopes to plant seed which will bear fruit in the next generation. This work has been going on for several years, and a great deal has been accomplished to raise the standards of the colored people in general in Jacksonville. Ways and means of improving the homes and of beautifying surroundings have been studied. The establishment of a recreation center among the negroes was an outgrowth of efforts made by Elizabeth Martin and her helpers to offer better and more wholesome recreation for the colored boys and girls.

This club has also organized other clubs in the county which have been united in a common effort, with the work for the entire organization planned by the Elwemar Club.

The white women who were present at the program commended the colored women on their beautiful display of quilts and encouraged them to continue their study of improvement in their club.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
December 7, 1940

PRIZES AWARDED

Smithfield Court Families Honored For Keeping of Yards

The "project beautiful" campaign at Smithfield Court, Negro housing center, was climaxed Friday night with the awarding of cash prizes and honorary mention to the six families who have kept their backyards in best condition.

Winner of first prize was tenant Maurice Burns, who received $12.50. Second prize of $7.50 went to the E. F. McCarroll family and third award of $5 was given to John Stevens. Jim Herring, S. T. Osborne and Floyd Donnegan won honorable mention.

Helen Graham presided at the ceremonies, which featured a talk by Robert Coar and music.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 13, 1940

$54,814 RAISED IN DRIVE FOR RED CROSS FUNDS

Leaders of the Jefferson County Chapter of the American Red Cross continue at the task of raising as large an amount as possible for the relief of the civilian victims of the war in Europe, and the total reached last night was reported at $54,814, with scattered reports still to come in.

Several of the outlying districts reported yesterday they had just begun their soliciting activities, while the Bessemer chapter, with Norman E. Thompson as chapter chairman and J. C. Orr as campaign chairman, announced it had begun an intensive cleanup campaign in its territory.

As the result of a meeting of leaders of the various divisions yesterday at county chapter headquarters, 109 North Nineteenth Street, with James Arthur Smith, chapter chairman, it was definitely decided to also put on a "clean-up" campaign in the industrial and commercial divisions with a view of winding the work up quickly.

The Negro division's campaign is just getting well under way, according to the report of L. S. Gaillard, chairman, at chapter headquarters, and by way of accelerating the raising of their quota the division leader announced a ball game between four industrial Negro teams, and a "double-header" at Rickwood Park June 21, also a dance at the Municipal Auditorium June 27, with two Negro orchestras furnishing the music.

"We who are charged with the responsibility of raising this sorely needed fund appreciate more than we can express the fine spirit of cooperation and willingness to help shown by all classes of citizens of this county," said County Chapter Chairman Smith. If we will just all put our shoulders to the wheel now and push a little harder we will raise an amount which shall forever stand as a monument to this city and county."

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 26, 1940

Negro Help For Red Cross

One of the pleasing aspects of the present campaign for funds to aid the war-stricken civilians of Europe is the way in which Negroes are responding. The Negro division of the Red Cross appeal has been active both in the matter of personal solicitation and also in arranging benefit programs. The division's next major effort is a benefit dance to be given Thursday night at the Municipal Auditorium.

Among the motives influencing the Negroes to give generously to this urgent Red Cross need is the motive of gratitude. For Negroes of this as well as other districts have been incorporated into all activities and benefits of the Red Cross.

In Birmingham, under the Junior Red Cross, 37,112 Negro boys and girls have been taught life saving, home hygiene, first aid, and preservation of health. During the past year, 138 Birmingham Negroes enrolled in Red Cross life saving courses, and nine Negroes hold certificates as instructors in first aid.

Negroes also have shared greatly in Red Cross relief expenditures in this area. During the period from 1931 to 1938, the Jefferson County Chapter of the American Red Cross spent $664,773 for the relief of suffering. Of this amount more than 50 per cent went for services among Negroes. During the floods in Kentucky two years ago, the Red Cross established refugee camps in the Birmingham area. Three of these camps were for Negroes.

The Red Cross works without thought of color or race or religion. Wherever human beings are in need by reason of disaster beyond their control, there comes the Red Cross. It draws no lines, sets up no restrictions beyond that of need. The Red Cross is the great heart of humanity and symbolizes the brotherhood of man.

It is well and fitting, therefore, that the Negroes of Birmingham are cooperating so actively in this campaign to help the war victims abroad. As they have received, so they now give.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
July 4, 1940

Blair Bids Low On MHA Project

Offers to Construct Cleveland Courts For $362,340

Sealed bids for construction of the Cleveland Courts negro housing project were opened Wednesday afternoon and revealed that Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor, submitted the lowest bid, it was reported by Charles Rogers, executive director of the Montgomery Housing Authority.

Blair will not necessarily receive the contract however, it was reported, since the bids must be finally approved by the United States Housing Authority in Washington.

The Cleveland Courts project is one of several housing projects financed by the United States Housing Authority by loans to the MHA.

Blair's bid on the construction was $362,340.

Upchurch Construction Company was second with $371,932.

Other bids are:

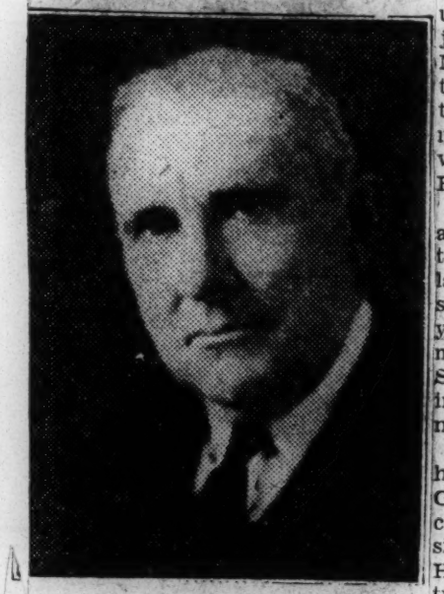
I. S. Millstone Construction company (St. Louis), $387,000; Henry I. Flinn, $396,437; B. P. Loftis, Charlottes, N. C., $423,-300; Dyson and Company (Pensacola), $426,840.

Plans for the low-rent housing project call for 16 two-story brick buildings, furnishing 150 dwelling units. Construction will begin in about 10 days, according to Rogers, and is expected to be completed in about 6 months.

Numbers of houses are to be demolished in the area to make way for the new buildings.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 16, 1940

Gets Results



COL. BIBB GRAVES

First Defense Housing Plan Mapped Here

Strauss Hails Project Graves And Weaver Worked Out

Col. Bibb Graves, former governor and chairman of the Montgomery Housing Authority, returned yesterday from Washington where he obtained approval of the $1,305,000 project for providing lodgings for the shifting population which will make up the Southeastern Training Center for the Army Air Corps.

The former governor brought with him copy of a letter which Nathan Strauss, director of the U. S. Housing Authority, sent to President Roosevelt, informing the President that the project approved for Montgomery and a similar one approved for the naval base at Pensacola were the first "defense housing projects" in the public housing program.

It was revealed by Col. Graves that the plans for the housing project which will spring up near Maxwell Field grew out of a conference he had with Col. Walter R. Weaver, commandant of the Air Corps post. The plan, Col. Graves said, had the commandant's entire approval before it was submitted in Washington.

When the pilot training program of the air corps is underway it is understood that a large number of junior officers will be assigned to Maxwell Field for periods too brief to permit them to lease quarters in the city. It was to meet their requirement that Col. Graves and Col. Weaver worked out the idea of "Defense Housing Projects."

When the land would be purchased and when work would begin were details Col. Graves could not announce last night. "I have just returned," he said, "and have not got into that yet." The Housing Authority chairman said a representative of Director Strauss with full power to act arrived in Montgomery by plane Thursday night.

Several weeks ago while resting at his beach cottage near Foley, Col. Graves suggested that Montgomery could be used advantageously as the site of an army experimental airfield. He pointed out that plane manufacturers were now under such heavy pressure for production they did not have time for experimentation. This important function in the development of new ideas in aviation would thus be thrust upon the army, he said.

Last night Col. Graves called attention to the fact that a bill was now in Congress providing for such an experiment field. The location of the field, of course, will be decided by the War Department.

Whether local authorities have followed the former governor's suggestion in pressing for location here of the air corps experiment station has not become known.

Tell It To Old Grandma

AUTAUGAVILLE COLORED PEOPLE SUPPORT THE RED CROSS

Advertiser

Editor The Advertiser:

I wish to commend through your paper the help that has been given the Red Cross drive in this part of Autauga County by the colored people. When I was asked to act as chairman of the drive to raise funds for the war stricken areas of Europe, the thought came to me that the colored people should be given the opportunity to help in this very worthy cause. I at once began to contact the pastors of these various churches, and if not being able to see them, then the leaders of the churches. In this way, I have been able to talk to seven groups, at as many churches. Three of these were made at night, during the week, the others on Sundays. It has been very gratifying to me, the response I have had. To date I have collected $19.52 from these groups. They all have seemed to be eager to help and so very attentive at each of these talks given.

The following is the amount given by each of these churches.:

Church, Pastor—	Amount
Dutch bend, A. M. E., S. T. Davis	$2.15
Autaugaville Baptist, V. W. Glanton	4.30
Shiloh Baptist, Moss	1.65
Harmony Baptist, B. H. Harris	2.50
Autaugaville A. M. E., J. T. Jamar	3.32
Pine Grove Baptist, A. L. Wilson	3.00
Mulberry A. M. E., A. T. Green	2.60

Thanking you for the space given in your paper for this great cause, and hoping it will be the incentive for more good in the future.

Autaugaville, Ala. CHARLES S. FARIS,
Local Ch'm'n Red Cross.

Birmingham Center to Receive $1,000 Truck

Call – 6/14/40 – Kansas City, Mo.

Winner of the nation-wide contest to select the community which has contributed the most to the welfare of its residents was Slossfield Community Center of Birmingham which will receive a $1,000 International truck awarded by the International Harvester company of Chicago, sponsor of the competition.

Top picture shows the Maternity Clinic building of Slossfield center, a $250,000 project comprising four buildings, and bottom shows the blighted area in Birmingham where the community center arose. Inset is the committee of judges which met in New York on May 9 to select the winner.

Seated, left to right, are Dr. Channing Tobias, national council of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. John Hope, widow of the late president of Atlanta university, who acted in the absence of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune who was ill, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskee institute. Standing, left to right are Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; S. B. White, secretary of the International Harvester company, who was present but took no part in the judging, and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Negro health director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, chairman of the award committee. —ANP Photo.

Social Conditions
Improvement of- 1940

Alabama

Montgomery Advertiser 7-4-40

Blair's Bid Low On New Negro Housing Center

Montgomery, Ala.

Proposes To Build 150 Cleveland Court Units For $362,340

Algernon Blair, local contractor, was low bidder yesterday on the Cleveland Courts low-rent housing project for negroes. The bids were opened and tabulated in the offices of the Montgomery Housing Authority on Bell Street. Mr. Blair's bid was $362,340 for the 150 dwelling units. The plans provide for 16 two-story brick buildings in the vicinity of Cleveland Avenue. Second low bid was $371,932 by the Upchurch Construction Company, also of this city. Several other firms submitted bids.

Charles P. Rogers, executive director of the local housing authority, said work would probably start in a week or 10 days. Most of the families occupying the houses to be razed have already vacated and the others are expected to get out during the next few days. The construction schedule for Cleveland Courts is 180 days.

Bids will be opened on July 12 for the 157-unit addition to Riverside Heights in West End, a housing project for whites. Then on July 26 the Montgomery Housing Authority will open bids on the huge housing development for Maxwell Field adjoining the Riverside Heights addition. This building program is part of the construction planned here for the War Department's national defense expansion. It will be by far the largest single housing project in the history of the city. Moreland G. Smith is the architect for the housing program here.

Jacksonville, Ala., Record
July 19, 1940

Jacksonville a Metropolitan Community

(Editorial)

Few towns there are the size of Jacksonville which are quite so metropolitan in the sense of their culture, aspirations and aesthetical implications.

The home of the leading teachers college of Alabama as well as being noted throughout the South, with many, many states of the nation represented in the student body, Jacksonville may be said to be truly cosmopolitan as well.

In the realization of a master construction program of the past few years in which Jacksonville State Teachers College has grown into a million dollar institution, our happy and prosperous little city has also substantially complimented this potential college expansion with other major construction and development projects. These include a modern city hall, the new national guard armory, the city sewerage system, the city water system, and scores of homes and residences of the most modern type. In addition to these we have authorized and pending the modern $70,000 to $90,000 post office building, the street improvement project representing approximately the sum of $150,000, a Negro school building to cost approximately $30,000 etc.

Jacksonville is a little city of the finest cloth; a community whose cultural and spiritual rating is the envy of all.

Today of all times, our community stands at the forks of the road, in the matter of civic pride, concentrated civic effort toward greater accomplishment than ever, a program looking toward the continued solid building for permanent advancement and security.

By making the proper decisions looking toward solid civic improvement we are in a position to attract citizens of means, who are looking for a town of high spiritual and cultural attributes for a place in which to make their homes and educate their children.

For one thing, our citizens have the advantage of lifting Jacksonville out of the dust and mud and placing our community on permanent, hard pavement, than which there is no greater essential in the considerations for permanent civic advancement.

The type of citizens representing a real asset to any community are not attracted to the primitive paths of unpaved streets and sidewalks.

Our neighboring towns all around us are paving. Unless we take advantage of our golden opportunity, Jacksonville will miss the chance of a lifetime to realize an asset that cannot be overestimated.

With all Jacksonville's progress of recent years, with her enviable civic, cultural and spiritual resources, now is the time of all times for our citizens to pause and gird for a master program of potential advance[illegible] nent development.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 5, 1940

Camps For Needy Children

ANNISTON, Ala. — Preliminary work by three agencies is going forward to establish one-day camps for underprivileged children at Anniston. Both white and Negro children will be included in the program. The Community Chest, the Department of Public Welfare and the Works Projects Administration are cooperating in the movement.

The camping program is an extension of the work done by these agencies during the school year in providing milk and hot noon meals for the same groups.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
July 4, 1940

Blair's Bid Low On New Negro Housing Center

Proposes To Build 150 Cleveland Court Units For $362,340

Algernon Blair, local contractor, was low bidder yesterday on the Cleveland Courts low-rent housing project for negroes. The bids were opened and tabulated in the offices of the Montgomery Housing Authority on Bell Street. Mr. Blair's bid was $362,340 for the 150 dwelling units. The plans provide for 16 two-story brick buildings in the vicinity of Cleveland Avenue. Second low bid was $371,932 by the Upchurch Construction Company, also of this city. Several other firms submitted bids.

Charles P. Rogers, executive director of the local housing authority, said work would probably start in a week or 10 days. Most of the families occupying the houses to be razed have already vacated and the others are expected to get out during the next few days. The construction schedule for Cleveland Courts is 180 days.

Bids will be opened on July 12 for the 157-unit addition to Riverside Heights in West End, a housing project for whites. Then on July 26 the Montgomery Housing Authority will open bids on the huge housing development for Maxwell Field adjoining the Riverside Heights addition. This building program is part of the construction planned here for the War Department's national defense expansion. It will be by far the largest single housing project in the history of the city. Moreland G. Smith is the architect for the housing program here.

Attalla, Ala. Press
August 9, 1940

Housing Authority May Build Homes In Attalla

Attalla has passed the first steps toward getting a Housing Project for the city. Necessary petitions and other legal matters have cleared city hall and the next step is the citizens meeting called to discuss the Project, Monday night, August 26, at City Hall.

Officials of the Housing Authority explained the workings of such project and explained that the City of Attalla would not be out one cent, but would profit by the fact that part of the rental fees are paid over as taxes, although the houses are to be officially tax free.

A Housing Authority is formed and the necessary money granted by the government. Slums and old useless homes are bought, torn down and modern homes erected to be rented at a very low rate to certain wage earner groups.

More information will be had on this subject later, but at present, it is believed Attalla will ask for the building here of approximately 300 new homes for both white and colored citizens. Every person in the city interested in this project is urged to attend the meeting at city hall.

Birmingham, Ala.,
Age-Herald,
August 17, 1940-

NEGROES TO AID IN CHEST DRIVE

Norman Randall Named To Head Division For 1940 Appeal

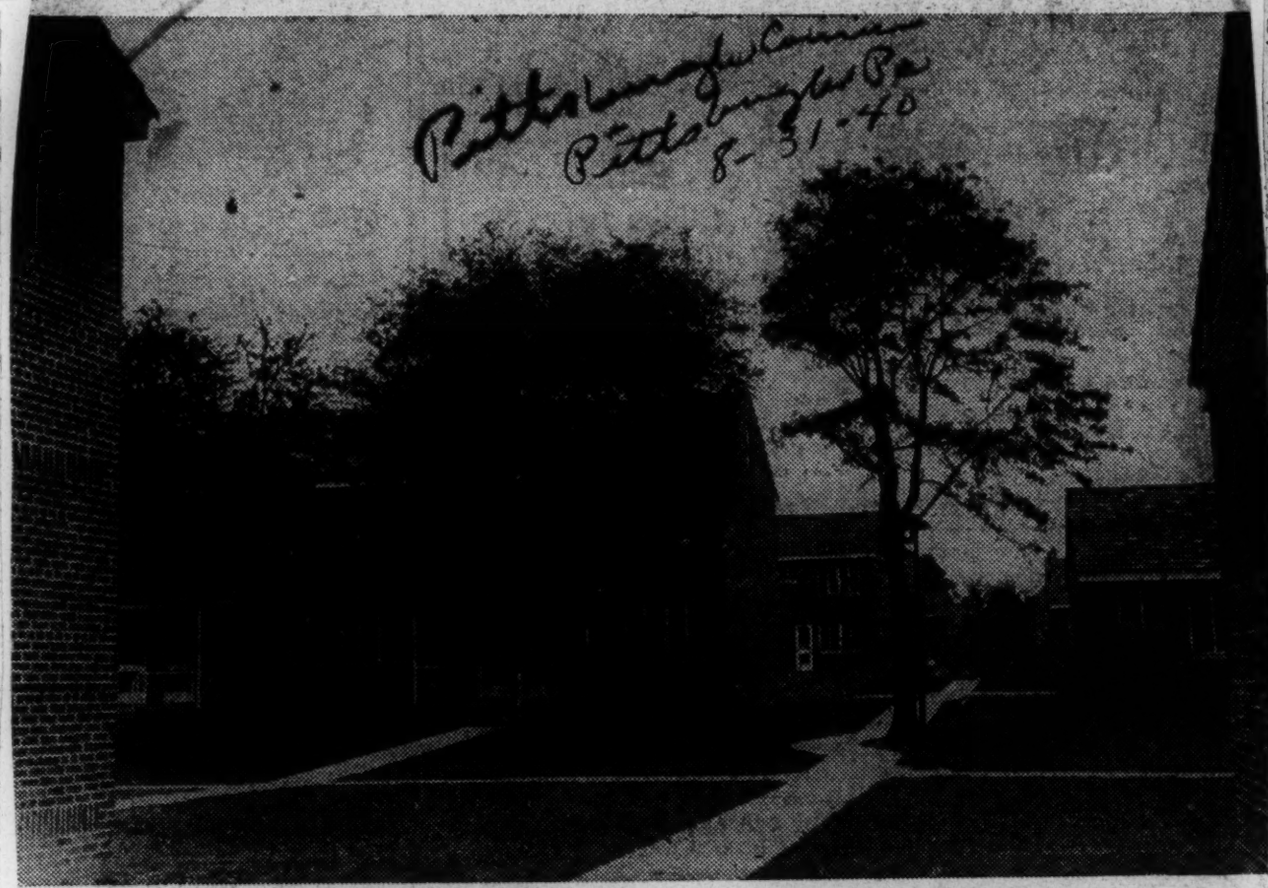
Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County are preparing to do their part in the eighteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, and, through the Negro advisory council of the Chest have chosen Norman Randall, chairman of the auxiliary board of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, as chairman of the Negro division of the appeal.

John S. Coleman, general chairman, and Rucker Agee, co-chairman of the Chest appeal, have confirmed this selection and appointed Randall as chairman and leader of this division.

Born and reared at Burnsville, Alabama, the ne wdevision leader, attended the Literary and Industrial Institute there and later graduated from Selma University. He is especially known for his activity in church work, as superintendent of the Macedonia Baptist Church Sunday School and as president of the choir organization of the church and its master of finance. He is also chairman of the auxiliary board of Acipco, a member of the ways and means committee of the Slossfield Civic Association, and chairman of the guardian committee of the Girls' Service League, a Community Chest agency.

His work as a volunteer in each chest campaign in Acipco has been outstanding since the first, when the workers responded to the call for "a day's pay," leaders said. Randall declared it to be his firm conviction that "the Chest is doing one of the best jobs that can be done, a job that could not be beaten by any other agency."

MOBILE'S ORANGE GROVE HOMES NEARLY READY



Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
8-31-40

Now about two-thirds complete, Orange Grove Homes in Mobile, Ala., will make available to colored tenants some of the most attractive and desirable homes in any part of the city. The project gives people in the low income group 298 homes that represent the finest in up-to-date planning and construction. Notable about the project is the amount of space between buildings and the lack of crowding.

MOBILE, ALA. HOUSIN G PROJECT CALLED "ORANGE GROVE HOMES"

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 29—In this city, one of the oldest of the "Deep South" and of the country, Orange Grove Homes provide to members of our race some of the most desirable and attractive home sites available in the city to either white or colored. Orange Grove Homes is now about two thirds complete. The management took over from the contactor on July 1st, 100 units, and on August 15th, 108 more. The remaining 90 will be ready for occupancy, September 15th. This will give Mobile Negroes of low incomes 298 homes that are of the finest up-to-date planning and construction.

The manager, Eliot S. Peters, reports that after a rather slow start, the people are evincing a great desire to obtain the new homes, and that his office staff is working under tremendous pressure in the endeavor to accommodate all applicants.

LACK OF CROWDING AN ADVERTISED FEATURE

Many out-of-town visitors who have seen projects all over the country state that residents of Orange Grove Homes are particularly fortunate in the amount of space between buildings, and the lack of crowding. This is evident from the accompanying photograph. Several are particularly fortunate in having trees in their yards, and the sight of these residents sitting under the kindly shade in the late afternoons is a most pleasant one.

This is another project in which the leadership has been wisely chosen. Eliot Peters, the manager, has for years been one of the outstanding leaders in his community. He has had a long and successful career in the insurance business. For the last eight years he has been in active charge of the Negro branch of the YMCA, a work, incidentally, of highest constructive value that has provided Mobile Negroes with opportunities they would never otherwise have received. His years' of experience in dealing with people of all classes, give an excellent background for the position he now holds.

Mrs. Marjorie Herman Gilmore, Mr. Peter's assistant, in charge of the office, is a graduate of the secretarial department at Tuskegee. Mrs. Gilmore was employed at Tuskegee for several years, and had charge there of a great deal of the administrative work. She has also held other positions in the business world, all of which eminently qualify her to handle her very responsible position.

STAFF EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-TRAINED FOR WORK

Mr. Peters reports that his temporary staff which is necessary to handle applications and do the necessary field work, is comprised of very capable workers who have been well-trained for this work and who are functioning very well. They are the Mrs. Irene McKinnis, Era Gordon and Carolyn Tyler and Miss Evelyn Franklin.

It is expected also that Grover Dixon, a graduate of Tuskegee and for several years the very successful principal of the colored high school at Dothan, Ala., will be Mr. Peters' assistant and will handle all maintenance work.

The Mobile Housing Board is composed of Messrs. Clyde Foreman, chairman; James C. Van Antwerp, vice-chairman; C. C. Hutchinson, Judge David Edington, and Dr. L. W. Hollis. Two are members of real estate firms, the others are respectively an architect, attorney and doctor. The executive director, George Fearn Jr., has had a long career as one of Mobile's foremost residential sub-division developers.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 14, 1940

CENTRAL CITY DEDICATED—Scenes connected with yesterday's dedication of Central City, Birmingham's newest low-cost housing project, are shown above.

Upper left, from left to right, Mrs. L. Frazer Banks, president of the Birmingham Chapter, American Association of University Women; Mrs. Julian Adler, chairman of the housing committee, Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces, and City Commissioner Eugene Connor.

Lower left, left to right, D. W. Bateman, technical adviser, Birmingham Housing Authority; C. P. Thiemonge, member of the Birmingham Housing Authority Board, and J. C. deHoll, executive director, Birmingham Housing Authority.

Upper right, City Commission President W. Cooper Green, dedication speaker.

Lower right, Charles P. Marks, member of the Birmingham Housing Authority Board, who introduced the speaker.

Ceremony Signals End Of Slum Area, Central City Start

22 Acres On Northside To Be Cleared For New Downtown Housing Unit

Following dedication services yesterday afternoon at an old house on Seventh Avenue, opposite from Phillips High School, with City Commission President W. Cooper Green as speaker, plans were going ahead today for speedy demolition of 22 acres on Birmingham's Northside to make room for Central City, new low-cost housing community.

Simple ceremonies marked yesterday's dedication, Mrs. Julian Adler swinging a hand crowbar which shattered a window glass in a house once occupied by Dr. John Herbert Phillips, pioneer Birmingham educator, after which Commission President Green was presented.

Central City, to be built by the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District, with funds provided by the federal government, will be the newest housing project in the Birmingham area. The area will include 69 buildings containing 910 modern housing units with 3,465 rooms and will remove 2,700 white residents from slum areas.

Commission President Green said in his dedicatory address the new project is part of a $13,337,000 housing program here including Elyton Village, Southtown and Smithfield Court.

Quoting from a recent Health Department survey, illustrating the high cost of slum areas to Birmingham in lowered social standards, Commission President Green said:

"'Slum areas cost the city three times as much to operate as the tax revenues received from these areas. Normal areas contribute three times as much in tax revenues as are the costs to service them. This means that every citizen living in normal areas must pay $3.48 to maintain the slums and to subsidize bad housing.'"

Continuing, he declared:

"While the constitution of Alabama exempts the Housing Authority from paying taxes—money will be paid to the city of Birmingham in lieu of taxes. This money paid in lieu of taxes for Smithfield Court, Elyton Village, Southtown and here at Central City will exceed in amount the total revenues possible to receive from the slum areas which these four projects replace.

"Let us look in the future and picture Central City when completed. It will occupy an area bounded by Twenty - Second and Twenty-Sixth Streets, and Fifth and Eighth Avenues, North. Central City will cover 22 acres. It will have 69 buildings containing 910 modern housing units having 3,465 rooms, 2,700 white residents will be removed from slum areas and rehoused in Central City."

Wrecking crews started work of demolition this morning, for the new project which is expected to be completed within from 15 to 17 months.

Attending yesterday's dedication were City Commissioners J. W. Morgan and Eugene Connor; Raymond Thomason, United States district marshal and Jefferson County Board of Education president; Dr. H. J. Willingham, collector of internal revenue; George L. Davis, director of the Office of Government Reports; Mrs. Adler, chairman of the housing committee, Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces; Mrs. L. S. Evins, president, Fifth District P.-T. A. Association; George Cowden, Inter-Club Council president; Mrs. C. L. Ragsdale, Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Frazer Banks, American Association of University Women; Mrs. Frank Spain, Mrs. Bessie Brooks, Osburn Zuber, associate editor The Birmingham News, and others.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 3, 1940

Mobile Opening Homes to Orphans

MOBILE, Ala., July 3.—(U.P.)—Announcement that Mobile may be asked to furnish homes for approximately 200 British "war orphans" has met overwhelming response, Major Louis Phelps, head of the Salvation Army, announced Tuesday.

The local citadel had been asked last week by Atlanta headquarters to determine whether Mobile could be evacuated from government-operated refugees in England. Phelps said many of the city's finest homes had been thrown open to the young refugees. He said more than 15 Negro families had inquired whether there were any Negro children among the group which would be brought here.

Mobile, Ala., Register
July 14, 1940

Low-Rent Project For Colored To Be Occupied Monday

15 Families To Move In Orange Grove Homes; 200 Applicants Wait

About 15 colored Mobile families will move into Orange Grove homes—federal housing project for colored persons—when 102 units are officially opened for occupancy Monday.

The Mobile housing board, managers of the homes, will take over the finished units at noon Monday from Algernon Blair of Montgomery, contractor, and are working to have these 102 units filled with tenants by the time an additional 100 units are completed August 15. This will leave 96 of the project's total 298 dwelling units, and these homes are expected to be completed about September 1.

In announcing opening of the homes Monday, the housing board issued a statement addressed to the colored population of Mobile, seeking to clarify any questions which may be in the minds of prospective tenants.

200 Applicants

The units, consisting of three to four and one-half room apartments, are available only to families of limited incomes. About 200 applicants for these homes have been interviewed by the housing board, but of these only 50—25 per cent—have been successful in meeting income requirements. The percentage of successful applicants has increased, however, since requirements for occupancy of the units have become better understood.

Three-room units are designed to rent to families whose incomes range from $36 to $58 per month. By this the total family income is considered, not the income of the head of the family alone. Monthly rents run from $12 to $13.50.

Larger units are available to families with incomes from $54 to $78 per month. Small units consist of a living room, bedroom, kitchen, dinette and bath. Larger units embody a larger living room and two bedrooms. Payment of rent will be accepted weekly, and will be made at the project office on the promises. Lights, gas and water will be included in the monthly rent, and there will be no extra costs for these.

Children Desirable

Families with children are desired as tenants in the homes. The housing board announced this upon learning there is some belief that families with children will not be accepted.

Question has also arisen as to the possibility of the government taking the homes over to house federal employes in case of national emergency. The housing board said there is little likelihood of the government using the colored homes and is proceeding with rentals of the units.

The houses to be taken over Monday include all those in Blocks 3 and 4. The City Commission has been notified that water service would be required for these units at that time, and other facilities necessary for occupancy have been arranged by the housing board.

It was revealed that acceptable applicants are now being received at a rate of about five a day, this number being expected to increase as more tenants occupy the homes.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 22, 1940

'Good Housing Helps Us All'

When the low-cost housing program was started by the federal government, it met with much public favor, but there was also a strong opposition to it. Some of that opposition remains today, but most of it has disappeared, and it seems certain that with time it will be gone almost entirely.

The reason is that the American people, as they have seen these housing projects go up in cities and towns all over the land, to replace sub-standard dwellings, have recognized that this is an extremely worthwhile undertaking for the improvement of the living conditions of people who need this kind of help very badly.

But it is not only those who occupy these housing projects that are helped, *The New York Times* says in an interesting comment on the opening of a new housing development in the metropolis. In an editorial entitled "Good Housing Helps Us All," *The Times* says:

"For the 60 families that moved into Vladeck City Houses this week, for the 180 still to come, for the 1,531 who will find accommodations in the neighboring federal enterprise, Vladeck Houses, the housing problem is solved. The rents charged in these and similar publicly subsidized apartment buildings are about what the new tenants have been paying for inferior tenements, and a good deal less than a private builder or landlord would have to charge. The difference is in the subsidy.

"Naturally, those who are forced to put up with old-law tenements feel that they are at least unlucky. On Corlears Hook, where the Vladeck developments are situated, an effort was made to give first chances to the former inhabitants of the site. Yet there are many times as many good and deserving families who had to be left out as could be admitted.

"Yet these new houses help even those who cannot get into them. They give private builders points on how to get costs down, and therefore rents, on large-scale construction. They encourage the renovation of old-type tenements—which, properly done, is useful. They add to the attractiveness of the neighborhood, and therefore its tax values. There is good reason to believe that a systematic planting of subsidized houses in deteriorated areas will ultimately cost the public a good deal less than the subsidies actually put into the projects.

"The human values are obvious. The hope is that by cooperation between public and private enterprises they may be rescued for all our badly housed population, in due season, without adding painfully to the tax burden."

Birmingham also is just now experiencing the opening of a new low-cost housing project. Elyton Village, some sections of which are now complete, with the rest to be finished within the next few weeks, is now being tenanted. Another white housing project, Central City, is in the course of construction. One Negro housing project, Smithfield Court, has been in operation for several years, and another, Southtown, has now been launched.

The great value of these projects to Birmingham has been emphasized in these columns a number of times. Here and elsewhere the public now realizes that the federal housing program is one of the most needed and most constructive programs that the government has undertaken for the welfare of the people. And as *The Times* says, good housing helps all the people.

Anniston, Ala. Star
September 3, 1940

Need For Negro Housing

The recent report on Anniston Housing conditions as discovered through the real property survey, emphasizes the need of a Negro housing project. Conditions in which many of our Negro families live are nearly inhuman.

According to the property survey, almost 73 per cent of our dwelling units are substandard, in many cases unfit for use. This is no encouragement for civic pride. The substandard condition is largely the result of improper care on the part of landlords, who have let their properties run down until the need of repairs is a major item. Should a concerted effort to alleviate the condition be made, Anniston carpenters might be kept busy for the next year and a half.

Of course, the economic status of the tenants has much to do with the condition, since landlords feel themselves unable to keep a house in repair when the return in rentals is as little as $2.50 and $5 a month. One cannot expect a palace for that amount.

But for the larger part, we think the situation is one that can be remedied. The substandard housing condition is acute in all parts of town. Looking through the maps which Colonel E. B. Fishburne drew as an illustration of the housing condition, one sees that only one small portion of town, the immediate east, is entirely adequate. The substandard condition in the rest of the city is widespread. Especially is it lamentable in the third ward, which has an almost unbelievable average rental.

Many Negroes, the report shows, are paying less than $5 a month and living in squalor. Such conditions cannot be expected to furnish a happy citizenry. It is a problem that must be tackled vigorously by the city. Homes are without sanitary equipment, running water and electric lights.

It is even doubtful that a housing project could be operated to help those Negroes in the lowest stratum of our society. But if a housing project can be made to help, the matter should be throughly investigated and steps taken toward a solution.

As Colonel Fishburne's report points out, the 73 per cent substandard rating does not mean that Anniston is a slum. We do have slum conditions in some areas, but the general condition is one created by property owners who have allowed their buildings to become obsolete and out of repair. In many cases, the buildings offer all sorts of hazards to life and health. Where slums do not exist now, continued indifference may produce slums later.

The many real estate developments in Anniston in the last three years are far short of satisfying the demand for modern adequate housing. It is not new houses alone that we need, but the modernization of many houses that already stand. Most houses in Anniston could stand a little attention. They should receive it. "The Pearl of the South" can take a little polishing.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
January 9, 1940

Rent Rate Reduced For All Tenants In Housing Projects

The Montgomery housing authority announced Tuesday reduction in the rent for tenants in federal housing projects in the city.

Rent has been reduced to $3 a room for whites and $2 for negroes. The previous rate was $5.90 and $3.90 respectively.

Many tenants will have to vacate, it is expected, because regulations fixed the maximum income for the tenants at five times the rent.

Anyone earning more will not be allowed to rent federal housing accommodations at Riverside Heights, off Bell street, for whites and Paterson Court, Decatur street, for negroes.

"The Montgomery housing authority will be able to institute these new rates, it is said, because it is to receive an annual subsidy of 3.75 per cent of the total cost of the projects, as an aid to maintaining low rents.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
March 16, 1940

44 Families Seek Housing

Locations Needed For Lower Income Housing Project

In order to make room for lower-income groups, 40 white families residing in the Riverside Heights housing project and four negro families in the Paterson Courts negro section have been instructed to find other living accommodations by April 1, Charles P. Rogers, executive director of the Montgomery housing authority stated Saturday.

Rental rates have been scaled down between 11 and 35 per cent, Rogers disclosed, making it of paramount importance that residents whose incomes exceed the statutory limit find other homes.

"We realize that this action is going to place a great strain on Montgomery's already over-burdened housing situation," Rogers said, "but in the future only tenants whose annual income totals five times the rent, or less, will be allowed to live in the project.

To Help Tenants

"We are taking this action in order to relieve the slum situation and make room for low-income residents," Rogers continued. "We have opened a department in our offices to aid in re-locating tenants having to move from Riverside Heights as well as those whose homes will be torn down to make room for the new project.

"Persons having houses or apartments for rent have been urged to list them with the local housing authority. There is little doubt every one will be filled within a short time."

Rogers noted that no family would be evicted from either project until adequate accommodations have been found for them.

(The authority's action in removing families whose incomes exceed the limit is expected to lessen the objection by Montgomery real estate firms to the new million-dollar housing project now underway. Realtors have long contended scores of families were residing in the area contrary to the aims of the authority.)

Average rental rates in Riverside Heights, under the new scale are $3.58 per room, $11.91 per dwelling per month. Eighteen of the project's 100 apartments have been designed to accommodate a maximum of two persons. 50 others will accommodate three persons, 22 are designed for five persons, and 10 others for a maximum of seven.

Only family groups will be allowed to tenant the project, Rogers stated. This may comprise husband and wife, brother and sister or sisters.

According to a maximum income table two white persons must have an annual income of $732, or less, for admission. Three persons may have a maximum income of $799, for four persons $866, five are limited to $941 and six or more persons in one family must have a combined income of $1,016, or less.

Paterson Courts rates are slightly lower with incomes ranging from $557 for two persons to $837 for six or more. Average rent per dwelling in this area is $9.10 per month.

Possibility that rents may be reduced even further when new units are completed was expressed by Director Rogers. Ultimate object, he said, is to place rental rates within grasp of the city's lowest wage earners.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 14, 1940

Algernon Blair Has Low Bid On Central City Housing Project

Estimate Of $2,377,000 Is $61,000 Under Closest Of Seven Other Offers

Eight bids for construction work in Central City, low-cost housing project to be developed in the East Park-Phillips High School section were opened by the Birmingham Housing Authority at its offices in Elyton Village Saturday in the presence of approximately 500 persons. The $2,377,000 offer of Algernon Blair, of Montgomery, was low being $61,000 under the next low Highest estimate was $2,770,000.

The seven bids besides that of Mr. Blair were: T. L. James, Ruston La., $2,629,000; Peter Kiewit, Omaha Neb., $2,584,000; Virginia Engineering Company, Newport News, Va. $2,443,000; M. Shumaker, Minneapolis, Minn., $2,661,000; Rust Engineering Company, Birmingham, $2,450,000; Struck Construction Company, Louisville, Ky., $2,471,000; I. E. Millstone, St. Louis, $2,770,000.

Separate bids were made for the plumbing and heating and that of J. M. Brown, of Birmingham, $476,458, was low. Mr. Blair's bid was $526,650, a difference of $50,192. Deducting heating and plumbing from Mr. Blair's base bid reduces it to $1,850,350 and adding the Brown plumbing and heating bid to this gives a total of $2,326,858.

The preliminary estimate of the cost of building the houses was $2,457,000, and the Blair bid was $80,000 under this.

Frank E. Spain, chairman of the Birmingham Housing Authority, read the amounts of the various bids and other members of the board present were Vice Chairman George Leigh, Charles P. Marks and C. P. Thiemonge. Executive Director J. C. deHoll and Technical Consultant D. W. Bateman tabulated the bids. Frank P. Samford, the fifth member of the board, was absent due to sickness.

The Central City project will be built in the area between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, North, and Twenty-Second and Twenty-Sixth Streets, at an estimated total cost, including land, administration and other expenses of $4,150,000. When completed it will have 69 buildings with 910 dwelling units and 3,465 rooms.

As soon as the bids opened Saturday are checked and the authority decides to whom the contract shall be awarded, its decision will be forwarded to Washington for approval.

Hugh Martin and J. A. Lewis, of Miller, Martin & Lewis, architects will supervise checking of the various items.

Bids for house construction in South Town, low-cost housing project for Negroes, to be developed in the Brown's Hill section of the Southside, will be opened April 25. This project will cost more than $2,000,000.

These three projects with Smithfield, completed more than a year ago, will provide housing for about 8,500 persons. Combined, they will have 322 buildings and 2,858 dwelling units, apportioned, 114 buildings and 860 units in Elyton Village, now under construction and to be completed about July 1; 69 buildings and 910 units in Central City; 81 buildings and 540 units in Smithfield Court, and 58 buildings and 448 units in South Town.

The four developments when completed will have cost in excess of $11,000,000.

For each house built in Elyton Village, Central City and South Town one existing house in a blighted or slum area must be torn down, or modernized, under agreement between the city and the Birmingham Housing Authority.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 25, 1940

Bids For 'Southtown' Project Being Opened

Demolition of Negro residences in the Brown's Hill area to make way for construction of "Southtown" low-rent housing center also for Negroes, is expected to begin within 30 days following opening of competitive construction bids today.

Located between Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Third Streets and Alley I and Avenue H, "Southtown" will cover 19 acres and provide modern housing for 1,500 residents.

The project is to have 53 buildings, containing 460 row-house units each having upstairs and downstairs, with size of units ranging from two to six rooms.

Cost of the units per room will be less than $4 monthly, with utilities included as a part of the shelter rent.

Eligibility requirements for "Southtown" will eliminate from consideration all but low-income Negro families living at present in slum houses at Brown's Hill and elsewhere in the city.

COMMUNITY HOUSE RANKS WITH FINEST, COURIER MAN FINDS

By JOHN R. WILLIAMS
(Staff Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 25.—No institution in Birmingham affecting Negroes today is giving greater service than the Slossfield Community Center— aNYA setup. Definitely and brilliantly it is rehabilitating the underprivileged Negro youth of this community, as also it is giving Birmingham's employers of domestics better-trained servants. Already this NYA setup has placed 200 anxious girls and boys in jobs averaging $7 a week, who otherwise might still have been in that vast army of Uncle Sam's perplexed and chagrined youthful unemployed. It should be borne in mind that youth engaged in domestic service here ordinarily receive about $3 or $4 as weekly salaries.

This project was started in 1936 on the outer rim of one of Birmingham's dingiest Negro residential sections, where poverty and disease alike were rampant. Today, $200,000, together with WPA and NYA labor, have transformed that same erstwhile dismal plot of ground into one of the nation's finest community centers, consisting of four beautiful concrete buildings, two of which are used for carrying on health programs, and two for education and recreation purposes.

Mrs. Venice Spragge, NYA State Supervisor of Negro Affairs, is chief executive at this post. Through her enthusiasm, ability, understanding, patience and vision, the work here moves along without the least bit of confusion. Precision and order characterize even the tiniest detail. Both instructors and pupils seem to be bubbling over with cheerfulness. A smile is on every face, and all go about their tasks with ease that is both astounding and commendable.

When asked about her program, Mrs. Spragge replied: "We are basing our entire work experience program on the under-privileged Negro youth of Birmingham and his possibilities for development . . . through our system of vocational guidance, individual plans are worked out for individual youths. No youth is assigned to a task before being interviewed prior to to placement. In this way we are able to determine his possibilities.

Mrs. Spragge directs one's attention to the fact that 85 per cent of Negroes must earn their livelihood in domestic or manual labor channels. Consequently, one readily understands how necessary it is that the hordes of Negroes who must necessarily enter this kind of work be privileged to receive the best possible training in order that they might become increasingly efficient so that their doors of opportunity might remain open for continued employment at the best possible wages.

In Mrs. Spragge's conception the field of domestic service is the broadest field of employment in these United States, and specific effort should be made to elevate those engaged in it. Specialized training for any job yields better working conditions.

We are teaching our boys and girls to wear their domestic uniforms with the dignity of a professional nurse, to budget their money, to keep household accounts with efficiency, and to plan table menus with the accuracy of a dietitian. Also, we are teaching them to arrange furniture and other household furnishings with the technique of an interior decorator, and to strive to elevate all of the phases of their work to a desirable position," declared Mrs. Spragge.

Health among domestics is of transcendent value, consequently it is incorporated in the program of this unit, which too, promotes and develops an educational program for physicians, nurses, teachers and the general public. There are no charges for services in the Health Program of this community center, where the unit serves exclusively the low-income and under-privileged group of Negroes, except persons attending the Venereal Disease Clinic, and to them the fee is only nominal. There is an anti-Tuberculosis Clinic, sponsored by the Birmingham Health Association, a Negro organization, supported by the annual sale of Christmas seals.

The Slossfield Community Center has also a recreational unit designed to provide clean, wholesome outlets for the youth. Dramatics, music, dancing, football, basketball, etc., are included in the recreation program, and it is a pleasure to see how much enjoyment is received by those engaged in these well-conducted and properly-trained pastimes.

Recently a library has been installed. It is well appointed and contains thousands of volumes that give to the youth entertainment and information. Assisting Mrs. Spragge are: Mrs. Belgora Ward, who comes from the State Teachers' College at Montgomery, Ala., to head the Pre-School Clinic of Vocational Guidance; Mrs. Alice Campbell, from Xavier University, at New Orleans, acts as seceretary clerk; Mrs. Lucille Hale, trained at Fisk University and Tuskegee Institute, heads the sewing and laundry department; Miss Jewell Levitt, from Alabama State A. and M. Institution, is in charge of the Domestic Service Department; Ocie Hunter, from Alabama Teachers' College at Montgomery, is in charge of the library; Miss Clara Stephens, of Tuskegee Institute, is cafeteria supervisor; Eugene Walden, of Alabama Teachers' College, heads the wood-work shop; Miss Treva P. Goings, of West Virginia State College, is over the Recreation and Health unit; Miss Dollie Rogers, of Spelman College, Atlanta, supervises arts and crafts; Mrs. Guy Harrison, of Tuskegee Institute, is in charge of the General Maintenance Department.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 6, 1940

Birmingham Slums

Ask the average Birmingham resident to describe slum areas and the chances are that he will answer: "Oh, a dirty tenement section in New York or Chicago where foreigners live in filth."

Somehow the picture of the other city's slums has grown rather definite in our minds. But what about our own slums? We pass them nearly every day in the year, see the disheveled shacks and rotting roofs, see the children at play in littered yards, but somehow we do not bring ourselves to think of these sections in our own city as slums.

Yes, there are slum areas in Birmingham.

The Housing Authority of the Birmingham district in its annual report for 1939 makes it plain that our town has slum sections and slum populations.

About 60,000 of the more than 300,000 residents of Birmingham live in "blighted areas" where health conditions are low, where the crime rate is high. Twenty-five per cent of our population who are residents of slum areas, the Housing Authority says, are guilty of 45 per cent of the city's petty crimes and 49 per cent of the murders, highway robberies and other major crimes.

"Sixty-four per cent of the tuberculosis cases, 43 per cent of general sickness, 31 per cent of infant mortality, 50 per cent of maternal mortality and better than 30 per cent of our city's general mortality, occur in the blighted areas," the Housing Authority's report quotes a survey by Birmingham social workers.

"Fifty-two per cent of the illegitimate births and a larger proportion of rape cases are outcroppings of local slums," the report adds.

In addition to the low health standards and high crime rates in the slum areas, there is another important question—that of cost in dollars and cents.

The Housing Authority estimates that the Birmingham slums, housing 25 per cent of our people, cost the city in one year: $173,000 for law enforcement; $20,000 for public health; $114,000 for fire department service; $430,000 for schools and about $366,000 for other things.

The slum areas bring about $317,000 in taxes, which subtracted from the gross "slum cost of $1,103,000 leaves a total net loss of $786,000 a year from slum areas.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
September 25, 1940

The opening school week was punctuated with the meeting of the teachers' institute at the Clayton High School auditorium for the purpose of organizing and getting the school system under way. There were many distinguished speakers on both the morning and afternoon programs. The interest and importance of the development of our educational system was stressed by the fact that there were more than 200 visitors and teachers for both programs.

In addition to the regular discussion of school work an additional phase of the educational system, which has hitherto been neglected but is now becoming of widespread interest, was discussed; that is, the subject of forest fire protection.

Representative Charles Weston showed that good forestry practices in addition to improving the well-being of Barbour county, would also have a direct bearing on the teachers of this county. Instead of the regular $250,000 income now it could easily be $750,000 due to forestry work. This means that there will be an increased income for Barbour county in the form of increased payrolls.

Mr. Weston introduced Mr. T. W. Hunt, district forester. Mr. Hunt pointed out that the teachers, since they are intrusted with the training of the younger generation, could play a very important mission in teaching the children of the importance of forests as a great natural resource and how they could stop wasteful destruction by fire. Then Mr. Hunt went on to say, they should be taught that burning woods results in destroying the hiding places for game, causes the land to wash and results in poor, eroded slopes that are unfit for any use.

Following Mr. Hunt, Mr. H. F. McCroskey lead a discussion on the importance of fire protection and how it would affect each of us individually.

NEGROES URGED TO AID

A very interesting forestry meeting was held by the Negro Institute at Spring Hill last week. The gathering was held in the spacious, new Rebecca Comer auditorium and got under way about 10:30 A. M. with two entertaining selections by the choir.

Before getting down to the actual work for the coming year, Mr. T. W. Hunt, district forester, took up a few minutes to show how important a part the teachers play in training the coming generation how to conserve and protect our forest lands. It is up to our educational instructors, he pointed out, to lend their aid and cooperation in helping to make our communities, counties, states, and country better places to live through the protection of one of our outstanding assets—forests. They can lend this aid by teaching the child while he is still young how harmful and wasteful it is to allow fires to burn through forests year after year.

Due to the approaching hunting season, many fires will undoubtedly start from careless smoking. The instructors can be of valuable service to their community if they will take only a few minutes to urge the importance of preventing wild fire from spreading, which is costly and destructive.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 27, 1940

RED CROSS TO RESUME COUNTY FUND CAMPAIGN

Greatly encouraged by assurances of more support and cooperation from leaders of industry and commerce in Birmingham and Jefferson County, the Jefferson County Chapter of the American Red Cross today will resume the campaign to raise the $50,000 quota in this county to aid the millions of needy and suffering civilians victims of the Nazi invasions in Europe.

Having passed the 40 per cent mark, aided by some large contributions over the week end obtained by the Industrial Division, with Thomas M. Chalmers, chairman, and H. A. Berg, cochairman, a determined effort will be made to wind up the campaign activities for this quota by the end of this week.

Latest contributions over the week end were: Woodward Iron Company, its officers and workers, $2,674; employes of the Bessemer branch of the U. S. Pipe & Foundry Company, with Gordon Jones, resident manager in charge, $500, and others.

Harold B. Blach, chairman of the Commercial Division, has called a meeting of what he declares will be "a fine group of volunteer workers" for 10 a.m. tomorrow at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, when short talks will be made by James Arthur Smith, chairman of the county Red Cross chapter; Lester N. Shannon, chairman of the disaster preparedness committee, and others. Work of the Commercial Division and other volunteer workers will be outlined.

L. S. Gaillard, chairman, and Venice Straggs, cochairman, of the Negro Division, have called a meeting of volunteers for 8 p.m. Thursday at Bradford's Funeral Home auditorium, when Chapter Chairman Smith and Mr. Shannon also will make short talks. Local headquarters for the Negro Division have been opened at 420 North Seventeenth Street, where contributions will be recived.

Opelika, Ala. News
July 15, 1940

Lee Negro Farmers To Visit Headland Station Thursday

By J. A. KITCHENS,
Lee Negro Farm Agent.

Negro farmers of Lee county will visit the Wiregrass Experiment Station, Headland, Ala., Thursday, July 18, for the second time. On August 10 last year 33 farmers made the trip in six cars, and more are expected to go on this trip. A Lee county school bus has been secured to make the trip, and cars will be available for any overflow. The group will leave the agent's office at 6:00 a. m. CDST or 5:00 o'clock the old time and will return about 7:00 p. m.

Field trips will be made to study crop rotation, peanut cultivation, legume and nitrogen tests in corn and cotton, swine production ,and pasture improvement.

Increasing the farm income, is the idea uppermost in the minds of the farmers who go to Headland, and it is hoped that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity to go, since heavy rains are hindering all farm work generally at this time.

Farm women are invited to go as this will be their only opportunity for an outing this summer.

Mobile, Ala. Press
July 15, 1940

SLUM CLEARANCE PROJECT OPENED

Colored Families Move Into First 102 Units in Orange Grove Tract

The first of Mobile's slum clearance homes for colored persons opened today when the Mobile housing board, managers and agents, took over 102 units of the Orange Grove project from Algernon Blair, contractor.

Between 15 and 20 colored families began moving in the homes this morning, and the housing board announced indications are these 102 units will be completely occupied by the time another 100 units are completed about a month hence. By September 1, all 298 units of the project are expected to be completed.

$12 to $13.50 Rents

These homes, of modern, brick construction, are available to colored families of Mobile with limited incomes. Three-room units are designed to rent to families with incomes from $36 to $58 per month, while four-and-one-half-room units rent to families with incomes from $54 to $78 per month. The total family income, not the income of the head of the family alone, is considered. Rents range from $12 to $13.50, and may be paid weekly.

Families with children are encouraged as tenants in the dwellings. Approvals for the homes are being given at a rate of about five a day, and the housing board expects to fill the first 102 units shortly.

Drake is Manager

The Mobile housing board is composed of the following: Clyde W. Foreman, chairman; J. C. Van Antwerp, vice chairman; George Fearn, Jr., secretary and executive director; Dr. L. W. Hollis, Judge David Edington and C. L. Hutchisson. C. J. Drake is housing manager in charge of both the Orange Grove project and the Oak Lawn project, in Oakdale, for white persons. J. J. Sullivan is supervisor of tenant selection. Elliott Peters, colored, and Marjorie Herman, assistant, manage the Orange Grove homes.

Formal opening of the Orange Grove project will take place as soon as the administration building is completed and turned over to the board, it was announced today. At this time local and national United States housing authority officials and the City Commission will officially dedicate the buildings. Until the administration building is completed, temporary offices are being maintained at Bloodgood and Jackson Streets.

Montgomery Advertiser
9-11-40

City Aid Asked In Removal Of Slum Dwellers

Commission Postpones Action On Housing Authority Request

The Montgomery Housing Authority is endeavoring to enlist the cooperation of the City Commission in a campaign to move families from what have been termed "houses unfit for human habitation." This matter was before the commission yesterday at its noon meeting but no action was taken.

John L. Goodwyn, city attorney, advised Commissioners W. P. Screws and W. A. Gayle they could not legally destroy a person's property, regardless of its physical condition, but that they could abate a nuisance or condemn a dwelling if it was unsafe. He also held that the commission could require a family to move out of premises found to be insanitary and constituting a health hazard.

Montgomery Ala

It was announced during the meeting that Pitt Tyson Maner and Charlie Marks, employes of the Montgomery Housing Authority, were leading the movement to bring about better housing facilities for many of the families of the community. The commission did not indicate how far it would go with the authority in the undertaking. One of the first steps in the new move will probably be an extensive inspection of houses in the slum districts, although the city did not pledge its cooperation in this work.

The commission declined to adopt a petition to close two blocks of Japan Street, holding the matter in abeyance for further investigation. It was stated that interested property owners desired the street closed so the lots could be developed for residential purposes. Members of the city engineering department advised against closing any part of the street, which is in Capitol Heights.

The lot at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Bainbridge Street was ordered removed from the residential to the business zone. It was announced that the property had been sold to the Jim Barnett Motors. The dwelling is to be torn down and a gasoline filling station erected on the lot for the Standard Oil Company, it is understood.

The commission refused to allow a skating rink constructed back of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company super-store on Montgomery Street until property owners in the block sign a petition of approval.

Housing And Homes

Residence units of the Elyton housing project are reported almost all occupied. Almost as fast as the units were completed, family groups moved into them.

Birm News

And now that life flows on around the Elyton project, it is not entirely proper to speak of it as a housing project. They are not houses out there now. They have become homes, and the term is used with appreciation of its deep significance.

But possibly none understands so well the full significance of the home life that is made possible through the project as do those who have come to live there. Out of various circumstances they have come. Many came out of overcrowded apartments where several families had to use the same facilities. Many of them were living in surroundings where there was little or no incentive to neatness and order.

Birm Ala

Out of houses these tenants have come to places that have more of the riches and meaning of home. They are not fancy places, but they are neat, they are clean and they provide room sufficient for the means of creating a home.

It is more than a house that the government has made possible for many hundreds of family groups at Elyton. It is a way of life that comes up to at least the minimum of American standards. It is a better chance at happiness than most of the family groups have known before. It is decency and orderliness and cleanliness and modern conveniences.

OCT 16 1940

And that is why the full meaning of housing projects cannot be sensed unless one comes down to the human situations. They were not houses that were built, but lives and homes to be occupied by men women and children.

This Model Community Wins First Prize

Winner of the nationwide contest to select the community which has contributed the most to the welfare of its residents was Slossfield Community Center of Birmingham which will receive a $1,000 International truck awarded by the International Harvester Co. of Chicago, sponsor of the competition.

Top picture shows the Maternity Clinic building of Slossfield center, a $250,000 project comprising four buildings and bottom shows the blighted area in Birmingham where the community center arose. Inset is the committee of judges which met in New York on May 9 to select the winner. Seated, left to right, are Dr. Channing Tobias, national council of the Y M CA.; Mrs. John Hope, widow of the late president of Atlanta University, who acted in the absence of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who was ill, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Standing, left ot right are Walter White, executive secretary of the N.AA.C.P.; S. B. White, secretary of the International Harvester Co., who was present but took no part in the judging, and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Negro health director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, chairman of the award committee. (ANP Photo)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

ALABAMA

Memphis (Tenn.)
Commercial Appeal

FSA SEEKS SOLUTION OF 'RURAL SLUM' EVIL

Long Term Leases Urged To Aid Farm Tenancy

COUNTRY BOY IS BLAMED

Returned To Farm After His Failure To Make Good In The City And 'Mined' Soil With One Crop Idea

SEP 15 1940

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Sept. 14.—The country boy who went to the city and didn't make good is causing one of Uncle Sam's worst headaches today.

This fellow—in counted thousands—was lured to town by the fancy wages of the lush 20's, and was driven back to the farm by the tough 30's—returning not only broke but 10 years older, burdened with a family.

FSA Offers Plan

To him—and his younger brothers who stayed at home because of depression—trimmed labor opportunities—Government officials attribute the current high percentage of farm tenancy with its low income, poor housing, depleted soil and shifting population.

How farm tenants can be effectively "tied to the soil," stopping their annual migration from farm to farm or from farmer to hired hand, is costing many a Government official sleep.

C. B. Baldwin, national administrator of the Farm Security Administration, recommends leases for long periods of time between land-owner and tenant which would make it worth the tenant's while to adopt improved farm practices.

In an interview here he recommended also furnishing of needed supplemental cash income to the farmer by the Government in wages paid him for using his leisure time in conserving and developing his land's natural resources.

Turned Back To Land

"Up until 1930 about 300,000 youth left the South each year for other sections, going principally to Detroit, Pittsburgh, Akron and other Northern industrial cities," said E. S. Morgan, regional FSA director, describing the inception of forces from which the present problem stemmed.

That absorbed the birth rate, higher in the South than other sections, and prevented over-population on farms, he explained. But with depression these industrial jobs were cut off, not only halting emigration from the South but also sending back thousands who had lost employment.

Without money to finance themselves, both those farm boys just coming of age and those back from no longer existing industrial jobs rented farms. This resulted in an "increased population pressure" on land as a source of living.

Under lease arangements the tenant could generate no "feeling of interest in the land," Mr. Morgan said, and was not interested in "building up its productivity" because he knew in his mind that he was going to move that Fall. So the tenant "naturally 'mined'" the soil with one crop (cotton) farming for all it was worth and then moved on to another farm.

Created Rural Slums

Burdened with this tenure system "land and people have been going down together" to the present point of rural slums and perennially migrating families, Mr. Morgan asserted.

Attack has been made on the migration problem by the FSA from several angles. Mr. Baldwin said the agency was not sufficiently large to cope with the entire problem, as it aids only about the top half of the farmers in the lower third of the economic ladder—"10 per cent of the farmers in the country." He feels, however, that the study the agency has given the problem may serve in a larger scale approach to a solution.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Morgan listed these points of remedy, adding that records showed only one out of four FSA aided tenants move each year compared with the general average of one out of two.

SEP 15 1940

Longer and more secure tenure for the tenant.

Expansion of the rehabilitation program to include families still unreached.

To provide cash for farmers supplementing their income received seasonally from crops, the FSA proposes a rural works program.

Need For Negro Housing

Montgomery Advertiser

The recent report on Anniston housing conditions as discovered through the real property survey, emphasizes the need of a Negro housing project. Conditions in which many of our Negro families live are [illegible] inhuman.

Montgomery Ala.
9-6-40

According to the property survey, almost 73 per cent of our dwelling units are sub-standard, in many cases unfit for use. This is no encouragement for civic pride. The sub-standard condition is largely the result of improper care on the part of landlords, who have let their properties run down until the need of repairs is a major item. Should a concerted effort to alleviate the condition be made, Anniston carpenters might be kept busy for the next year and a half.

Of course, the economic status of the tenants has much to do with the condition, since landlords feel themselves unable to keep a house in repair when the return in rentals is as little as $2.50 and $5 a month. One cannot expect a palace for that amount.

But for the larger part, we think the situation is one that can be remedied. The sub-standard housing condition is acute in all parts of town. Looking through the maps which Col. E. B. Fishbourne drew as an illustration of the housing condition, one sees that only one small portion of town, the immediate east, is entirely adequate. The sub-standard condition in the rest of the city is widespread. Especially is it lamentable in the third ward, which has an almost unbelievable average rental.

Many Negroes, the report shows, are paying less than $5 a month and living in squalor. Such conditions cannot be expected to furnish a happy citizenry. It is a problem that must be tackled vigorously by the city. Homes are without sanitary equipment, running water and electric lights.

Montgomery Advertiser

It is even doubtful that a housing project could be operated to help those Negroes in the lowest stratum of our society. But if a housing project can be made to help the matter should be thoroughly investigated and steps taken toward a solution.

Montgomery Ala.

As Col. Fishburne's report points out, the 73 per cent sub-standard rating does not mean that Anniston is a slum. We do have slum conditions in some areas, but the general condition is one created by property owners who have allowed their buildings to become obsolete and out of repair. In many cases, the buildings offer all sorts of hazards to life and health. Where slums do not exist now, continued indifference may produce slums later.

9-6-40

The many real estate developments in Anniston in the last three years are far short of satisfying the demand for modern adequate housing. It is not new houses alone that we need, but the modernization of many houses that already stand. Most houses in Anniston could stand a little attention. They should receive it. "The Pearl of the South" can take a little polishing.—Anniston Star.

Negro Chest Workers Perfect Organization For This Year's Drive

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.

Division Leaders Hope To Have Pledges Exceed Budget During 1941

OCT 8 1940

As in previous years, the Negro residents of Birmingham and Jefferson County are again rapidly perfecting their organization for active participation in the eighteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, and good progress is reported by Norman Randall, chairman of the division, and Mrs. Venice T. Sprag, co-chairman.

In this connection it is shown that during the past five years budgets of all Negro agencies and their portion from chest agencies in which they have a part, have been met per year in the following amounts: 1936, $26,447.72; 1937, $34,891.59; 1938, $36,608.34; 1939, $38,114.94, and the budget to be met for 1940 is estimated at $40,365.71. Thus it is shown that within the past five years the budgets for Negro agencies, due to increasing demands, have been raised from $26,447.72 to $40,365.71, or in the amount of $13,917.99.

The agencies participating in this beneficence of the Community Chest include: American Red Cross (Negro portion); Bethlehem House, Beulah Moore Day Nursery, Negro Boys Club, Children's Home Hospital, Colored Old Folks Home, Girls Service League, Children's Aid Society (Negro portion), Boy Scouts, colored; Jefferson Sanatorium (Negro portion), Young Men's Christian Association (Negro portion) and Negro branch of the Young Women's Christian Association.

OCT 3 1940

An analysis of pledges made by Negroes shows the total amount pledged for 1936, both by workers in the industrial plants and through the Negro Division, to have been $11,075.67; for 1937, $13,868.44; for 1938, $18,122.41; for 1939, $26,879.89; and for 1940, $17,956.92.

It is pointed out by Chairman Randall, of the Negro division, that, according to these figures for the last five years as appearing on the record of the Community Chest, the amount of all pledges from Negroes for that period only totaled $87,903.33 on the books, against payments to the various Negro agencies on the part of the chest amounting to $176,428.30.

Birmingham News

"But we will do our best to change those figures around the other way for next year," says Chairman Randall, "just to show our appreciation for what the Community Chest has meant to our people."

Birmingham Ala.

Even though a goodly sum is spent on Negroes' work in comparison to their pledges, it must be remembered that the need in this group is great. The population of the county is 458,956, and the percentage of Negroes is 40. Great numbers of the Negro population are necessarily given aid. The total amount raised in the county is $468,349.32 from all sources. In 1941 an attempt will be made to raise $476,402.44. The greater part of the proposed increase will go to the T. B. Sanitorium, due to the opening up of the new Negro hospital, as tuberculosis is a serious problem in the Negro race, with a vital effect upon the health of the entire community.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 25, 1940

Shortage Appears In Negro Housing

Demand for negro residential property of the city has been greatly expanded since the Montgomery Housing Authority announced it was trying to find homes for about 80 families that will have to vacate shortly substandard houses now on the site of the new Cleveland Courts, low-cost housing development.

Charles R. Rogers, executive director of the housing authority, is assisting in finding homes for the families. Already this week, since the announcement of the building program was made, he has received a number of inquiries from property owners with houses to rent. But more are needed, it was said yesterday.

Cleveland Courts will contain buildings for 150 families. The shelter rent is to be less than $2 a month a room. The property has been acquired, and plans and specifications completed for the new project.

Bids will be received on June 1 and the contract probably awarded in time for construction work to start by July 1.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 22, 1940

America

Birmingham Keeping Up Pace With Nation In Construction Work

Sales Of Real Estate Constantly Mounting Throughout District

BY LILY MAY CALDWELL

A drive through the city will convince the most skeptical and pessimistic that as Americans see the homes of their friends across the sea destroyed by raining death from the skies; as they see others losing those cherished things that we have taken for granted, a keener appreciation of home and home life is developing and along with it a growing home-owning population in this country.

Birmingham is no exception, and a drive through the city these days is done to the tune of hammer and saw as hundreds of people are provided jobs and others homes through the building that is now under way.

The sale of residential plots in all parts of Birmingham is as active at this season as it usually is in the Spring, realtors report, and plans for homes to be constructed in the immediate future indicates that there will be no decrease in home building with the approach of Winter.

Impressive, too, are the "new faces" that older houses through the city have acquired during the past year. Everywhere one finds freshly painted houses, newly landscaped lawns, increasing pride in home.

Most Active Month

Two firms report the most active months in their history for last month, as W. B. Leedy & Co. has placed more than 40 people in homes of their own, and Jackson Securities & Investment Company reports the sale of 37 residential properties.

Meanwhile, in Oak Hills, cut in the western section, six homes were completed last week by owners and plans are ready for five more which will get under way during the next 10 days, the Russell Realty Corporation announces.

W. B. Leedy & Co. announces three sales closed last week: 8217 Berney Avenue, East Lake, to J. L. Dickinson; 1231 Eleventh Avenue, South, to Gus Triantos, and 321 Valley Road, Fairfield, to Jesse B. Bullock.

Jemison Realty Company reports the following sales: To Charles S. Caldwell III, estate 349 in Mountain Brook Estates on Chester Road, sold by William W. Jemison; to Mrs. S. Sundock, estate 312 in Mountain Brook Estates on Watkins Road, sale made by Lee Poe; to Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Myers, 6511 Third Avenue, South, sale made by D. C. Walker; to Fenimore Cooper, an estate on Montevallo Road in Mountain Brook Estates.

Butler Real Estate Company announces these sales: Home with 12 acres at Chalkville to Thomas H. Bushen; brick home at 509 West Fourteenth Street to August Miller, Jr.; a home at 1604 Tenth Avenue, South, and 12 houses in East Lake. All sales were made by G. W. Payne.

Molton-Allen-Williams announces the sale of a home on Whitehall Road in Mayfair to O. E. Stewart, Joe Hammond, salesman.

The Mortgage Bankers Association of Birmingham elected new officers at their annual dinner Monday night. John C. Hall, of the Realty Mortgage Company, was chosen president to succeed Henry Beach. Other officers selected are: W. R. Nettles, vice president; V. H. Huey, secretary-treasurer; Morey Hart, executive secretary. The meeting was well attended and many important matters pertaining to the handling of mortgages and general mortgage business were discussed.

Sales announced by J. B. Owens, developer of Shades Park, are bungalows sold to and occupied by the following: To Mr. and Mrs. John C. Evins, bungalow at 311 East Glenwood Drive; to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hearn, Jr., two-story Colonial at 300 West Glenwood Drive.

The Montgomery Real Estate and Insurance Company announces the following sales: To Ben Mikul, a home at 1420 Woodlawn Avenue, by O. C. Welden, salesman; to George W. Streit, a home located at 732 Tuscaloosa Avenue, through O. C. Welden; to B. C. McIver, a home at 7701 Sixth Avenue, North; to A. T. Brown, Jr., home, located at 2011 Twenty-Second Avenue, Ensley, through T. T. Ellis, salesman.

Will Sell Loan Notes

Meanwhile, the United States Housing Authority announces that 28 more local housing authorities will sell $44,580,000 of temporary loan notes to private bidders offering the lowest interest rates. Since November, 1939, when the first of these notes were offered for sale, various local housing authorities have issued a total of approximately $361,000,000 of such notes. Some have already matured and all such notes were paid when due. When the current sales have been consummated, there will be a total of about $233,000,000 outstanding and not yet due.

The sale of these notes makes possible substantial savings, because local authorities will pay interest rates of less than one-sixth of what the USHA is required to charge for its loans. These savings in interest will reduce the cost of the projects of these authorities by at least 2 per cent, and this will also reduce the federal subsidies which are computed on the basis of capital cost of the projects.

With the completion of more than 500 projects in the current slum clearance and national defense program of the United States Housing Authority, about 512,000 building trades jobs will have been provided on sites in around 230 localities. Wages will total approximately $225,000,000 and about $280,000,000 will be expended for construction materials. Approximately 160,000 low-rent homes for low-income families will be provided.

United States Housing Authority provisions for defense housing passed the $31,000,000 mark in loans and allocations and exceeded 8,100 homes when President Roosevelt approved loan contracts totaling $2,694,000 for five projects totaling 658 dwellings for army and navy enlisted and civilian personnel in four communities.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
October 4, 1940

CHEST DIVISION CITES PROGRESS

Negro Section Chairmen Say Active Interest Is Being Aroused

Norman Randall, chairman, and Venice T. Sprag, cochairman of the Negro division of the eighteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, have reported "good progress" in arousing the interest of Negro citizens and perfecting their organization for active participation in the appeal.

Negro agencies of the chest, it was pointed out, had their budgets taken care of and their needs met. The following figures were given: for 1936, $26,447.72; 1937, $34,891.59; 1938, $36,608.34; 1939, $38,114.94; and the budget provided for these needs for 1940 is estimated at $40,365.71.

Agencies Listed

The agencies participating in this beneficence of the Community Chest include: American Red Cross (Negro section), Bethlehem House, Beulah Moore Day Nursery, Negro Boys Club, Children's Home Hospital, Colored Old Folks Home, Girls Service League, Children's Aid Society (Negro section), Boy Scouts (Negro section), Jefferson Sanatorium (Negro section), Young Men's Christian Association (Negro section) and Negro branch of the Young Women's Christian Association.

An analysis of pledges made by Negroes on the other hand shows the total amount pledged for the year 1936, both by workers in the industrial plants and through the Negro division, to have been $11,075.67; for 1937, $13,868.44; for 1938, $18,122.41; for 1939, $26,879.89; and for 1940, $17,956.92.

Pledge Total Noted

It is pointed out by Chairman Randall, of the Negro division, that according to these figures for the last five years as appearing on the record of the Community Chest, the amount of all pledges from Negroes for that period only totalled $87,903.33 on the books as against payments to the various Negro agencies on the part of the chest amounting to a total of $176,428.30.

"But we will do our best to change those figures around the other way for next year," said Chairman Randall, "just to show our appreciation for what the Community Chest has meant to our people."

Even though a large sum is spent on Negro work in comparison to their pledges, it must be remembered that the need in this group is great, chest leaders said. The population percentage of Negroes in the county is 40 per cent. The total amount raised in the county for 1940 was $468,349.32 from all sources. For 1941 an attempt will be made to raise $476,402.44. The greater part of the proposed increase will go to the tubercular sanatorium, sponsors said.

Birmingham Ala. News
October 8, 1940

Negro Chest Workers Perfect Organization For This Year's Drive

Division Leaders Hope To Have Pledges Exceed Budget During 1941

As in previous years, the Negro residents of Birmingham and Jefferson County are again rapidly perfecting their organization for active participation in the eighteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, and good progress is reported by Norman Randall, chairman of the division, and Mrs. Venice T. Sprag, co-chairman.

In this connection it is shown that during the past five years budgets of all Negro agencies and their portion from chest agencies in which they have a part, have been met per year in the following amounts: 1936, $26,447.72; 1937, $34,891.59; 1938, $36,608.34; 1939, $38,114.94, and the budget to be met for 1940 is estimated at $40,365.71. Thus it is shown that within the past five years the budgets for Negro agencies, due to increasing demands, have been raised from $26,447.72 to $40,365.71, or in the amount of $13,917.99.

The agencies participating in this beneficence of the Community Chest include: American Red Cross (Negro portion); Bethlehem House, Beulah Moore Day Nursery, Negro Boys Club, Children's Home Hospital, Colored Old Folks Home, Girls Service League, Children's Aid Society (Negro portion), Boy Scouts, colored: Jefferson Sanatorium (Negro portion), Young Men's Christian Association (Negro portion) and Negro branch of the Young Women's Christian Association.

An analysis of pledges made by Negroes shows the total amount pledged for 1936, both by workers in the industrial plants and through the Negro Division, to have been $11,075.67; for 1937, $13,868.44; for 1938, $18,122.41; for 1939, $26,879.89; and for 1940, $17,956.92.

It is pointed out by Chairman Randall, of the Negro division, that, according to these figures for the last five years as appearing on the record of the Community Chest, the amount of all pledges from Negroes for that period only totaled $87,903.33 on the books, against payments to the various Negro agencies on the part of the chest amounting to $176,428.30.

"But we will do our best to change those figures around the other way for next year," says Chairman Randall, "just to show our appreciation for what the Community Chest has meant to our people."

Even though a goodly sum is spent on Negroes' work in comparison to their pledges, it must be remembered that the need in this group is great. The population of the county is 458,956, and the percentage of Negroes is 40. Great numbers of the Negro population are necessarily given aid. The total amount raised in the county is $468,349.32 from all sources. In 1941 an attempt will be made to raise $476,402.44. The greater part of the proposed increase will go to the T. B. Sanitorium, due to the opening up of the new Negro hospital, as tuberculosis is a serious problem in the Negro race, with a vital effect upon the health of the entire community.

Albany Decatur, Ala. Daily
October 2, 1940

OFFERING TAKEN FOR COMMUNITY PROJECT

At the meeting for negroes Saturday evening in the Shuler revival, an offering ,totalling $33.69, was taken for the negro community project in West Decatur.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala News
April 24, 1940

ARCHITECT'S VIEW OF PROPOSED HOMES HERE—At a cost of more than $2,000,000 a new Negro housing project for Birmingham will be started following the receiving of bids on the job tomorrow by the Birmingham Housing Authority. An architect's drawing of the new housing project, to be named "Southtown," and to be located in the Brown's Hill area of Birmingham, is pictured above.

Providing housing facilities for 1,500 Negro families, the project will give to Birmingham laborers some $704,000 in wages while most of the $1,055,000 to be spent for raw materials likewise will be spent in Birmingham. "Southtown" will be a great boom to Birmingham's health, Health Department officials say, since only a few of the present dwellings in the Brown's Hill district meet required standards of safety and sanitation.

Bids Will Be Opened In City On Negro Housing Project

Center On Southside Will Cost $2,000,000 And Provide Homes For 1,500 Families

For the second time within the month the Housing Authority of the Birmingham district will open bids for a construction job totaling better than $2,000,000. Awarding of the "Southtown" low-rent housing construction contract will be made following the opening of bids at Elyton Village at 2 p.m. tomorrow. Frank E. Spain, chairman of the Birmingham Housing Authority, will preside.

Three local contractors are among those expected to bid for the job. They are Day and Sachs, the Rust Engineering Company and the Daniel Construction Company. Algernon Blair, of Montgomery, low bidder for the work at Central City, is also expected to enter the competition.

Other contractors likely to join in the bidding are Beers Construction Company, Atlanta; Forcum-James, Memphis; T. A. Loving, Goldsboro, N. C.; Peter Kiewit & Sons, Omaha, and I. T. Millstone, of St. Louis.

Local job seekers will be given a fertile field to make application for work, with upwards of $704,000 to be expended in wages during construction activities at "Southtown."

Land owners of the Negro property at Brown's Hill will receive about $430,000 in cash for their holdings. Approximately $1,055,000 is to be spent for building materials for the project, with local materials dealers being given preference whenever possible.

Located on the Southside between Twenty-Third and Twenty-Sixth Streets and Alley I and Avenue H, "Southtown" when completed, will provide modern housing for 1,500 Negro families.

Southtown will cover 19 acres, have 58 buildings and 2,038 rooms. Modern cooking, refrigeration, heating and waste disposal methods are to be installed.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 30, 1940

HOUSING GROUP TO FILE REPORT

City To Hear Details Of Expenditures Of Almost $12,000,000

Complying with law, the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District will make its annual report to the City Commission at the regular meeting at 10 a.m. Tuesday. Report of stewardship in the spending of nearly $12,000,000 for low rent housing in the local area will be made.

Frank E. Spain, chairman of the local authority, will act as spokesman for the board, which is composed of George C. Leigh, vice chairman; J. C. deHoll, secretary and executive director; Frank P. Samford, C. P. Thiemonge, Charles P. Marks and D. W. Bateman.

Presentation of the report will be supplemented by a booklet outlining focal points of infection in certain areas as reported by the Birmingham Health Department. Contained also in the booklet are illustrations of Central City, Elyton Village and Southtown, low cost projects now under construction or soon to be started.

Matter of eligibility standards for the white and Negro housing centers, is expected to be revealed to the City Commission as well as approximate amounts of rents to be charged low income tenants in each housing authority center.

Tuesday's report to commission heads will be the first made by the local authority in months.

Luverne, Ala., Journal
November 20, 1940

RED CROSS ROLL CALL UNDERWAY IN THIS COUNTY

Much interest and enthusiasm will be manifested in the annual Red Cross Roll Call, which opened for Crenshaw County Monday, November 18th, with Captaain Ira B. Thompson as Chairman; with representative citizens of all communities of the county and heads of organizations serving as Division or Group Chairmen. The Roll Call got under way Friday evening with a dinner at the Royal Cafe, with many of the chairmen in attendance.

The Boy Scouts will further publicity by plaving posters and stickers on automobiles. Operations will begin at Luverne at a given time, with the blowing of the Fire Signal. Each chairman is expected to use individuality and ingenuity in furthering the campaign.

Captain Thompson announced his chairmen of various groups as follows: Group Chairmen; Crenshaw County Farm Bureau, J. A. McLeod, County Agent; County Educational Department, Sam Morgan, Superintendent; Works Progress Administration, C. A. Trotter; Negro Group, T. J. Foreman, Farm Agent (for the colored).

Town Chairmen: Luverne, C. T. King; Woman's Division, Luverne, Mrs. Robert Folmar; Brantley, Frank Lloyd; Dozier, Mrs. Chet Taylor; Glenwood, A. R. Curtis; Petrey, Sidney Jackson; Rutledge and vicinity, Mabry Summerlin.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 14, 1940

Central City Work Is Started

Scenes from the demolition ceremonies yesterday which officially marked the beginning of work on the Central City housing project are shown above. Mrs. Julian Adler, top, is shown as she smashed a window pane in the home once occupied by Dr. John Herbert Phillips. W. Cooper Green, City Commission president, is shown at the lower left making the only talk at the ceremonies. Miss Beth Allen, lower right, who taught 35 years ago at Central High School under Dr. Phillips, is shown seated on the porch of the home in which she formerly visited.

A heavy crowbar, swung inexpertly but effectively by Mrs. Julian Adler, smashed through a front window of the home once occupied by Dr. John Herbert Phillips, and work on the 22-acre Central City housing project was officially under way.

Not until later, however, will workmen swarm over the scores of buildings, completing the job upon which Mrs. Adler made such a small beginning at demolition ceremonies held yesterday diagonally across from Phillips High School at Twenty-Third Street and Seventh Avenue, North.

Only speech made during the comparatively simple ceremonies was by W. Cooper Green, City Commission president, who remarked: "What we say here today is important only in the significance of what is to follow."

Central City is part of a $13,337,000 housing project which, when completed, will include Elyton Village, Southtown, Smithfield Court, all built by the Birmingham Housing Authority with federal funds to house 2,768 families in low income groups.

Specifically, as Green pointed out in his talk, the various projects are designed to alleviate conditions pictured in the recent report of the Health Department, namely:

"More than 12,000 families, numbering some 40,000 are using 4,100 community toilets and outhouses. Rarely is the maintenance of these toilets the responsibility of any one individual or family. From these communal toilets, disease carriers commute to all parts of the city.

Conditions Are Cited

"Over 5,000 families have no running water.

"Over 3,000 homes have no bathing facilities.

"Twenty-five per cent of the population, who are residents of the slum areas ,are guilty of 45 per cent of the city's petty crimes and 49 per cent of the murders, highway robberies and other major crimes.

"Sixty-four per cent of the tuberculosis cases, 43 per cent of the general sickness, 31 per cent of the infant mortality, 50 per cent of maternal mortality and better than 30 per cent of our city's general mortality occur in the blighted areas.

"Forty-seven per cent of Birmingham's relief cases; 37 per cent of those visited by public nurses and 49 per cent of the pauper deaths occur in neighborhoods of substandard housing."

"This 25 per cent of the population," continued Green, "costs the city government 40 per cent of its tax revenues.

The area to be cleared and rebuilt will be bounded by Twenty-Second and Twenty-Sixth Streets, Fifth and Eighth Avenues, North.

Central City will house 2,700 white residents in 910 modern housing units and 70 per cent of the area will be left for playgrounds, wash yards, and gardens. Near the center of the project are East Park, Phillips High, the Boys' Club, and Powell Grammar School.

Present at the brief ceremonies were City Commissioners J. W. Morgan and Eugene Connor; Raymond Thomason, president, County Board of Education; Dr. H. J. Willingham, collector, Bureau of Internal Revenue; George L. Davis, state director, Office of Government Reports; Mrs. Adler, chairman of the Housing Committee, Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces; Mrs. L. S. Evins, president, Fifth District, Parent-Teacher Association; George Cowden, president, Inter-Club Council; Mrs. C. L. Ragsdale, chairman, Home Committee, Third District, Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Frazer Banks, president, Birmingham chapter, American Association of University Women; Mrs. Frank Spain, Mrs. Bessie A. Brooks, secretary, Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces; Osburn Zuber, associate editor, The Birmingham News; D. W. Bateman, technical advisor, Birmingham Housing Authority; J. C. deHoll, executive director, BHA, and C. P. Thiemonge, member of the board, BHA.

Charles P. Marks, member of the board, BHA, introduced Mr. Green.

Former Teacher Watches Start Of Phillips Home Demolition

Miss Beth Allen sat on the front porch of the home she often visited as the guest of Dr. John Herbert Phillips and watched attentively as the first step was taken toward its demolition.

Although it has been many years, the names of her former students at Central High School roll off her lips as if she had just dismissed class.

The names of her former students are the names of men who have built Birmingham from a town of 3,000 in 1890, to a metropolis of 264,000. Many of them are men whose sons are now making a place for themselves in the civic life of Birmingham.

For 16 years Miss Allen taught mathematics at Central High School back when the school was headed by Dr. Phillips and there were only three regular instructors. When she left, more than 35 years ago, to found the Beth Allen School, she was head of the math department.

It was in Dr. Phillips' home that Miss Allen met Mary Johnstone, author of the best seller of her day, "To Have and to Hold," and "The Long Roll."

In her many years of teaching, Miss Allen has come to the conclusion that boys are more tractable as students than girls, simply because they contribute more to the harmony of the school. "Boys," she said, "fight and get it out of their system. Girls do not."

Mobile, Ala., Register
September 15, 1940

Prichard Housing Job Encouraged By Boykin

Further encouragement as to Prichard's prospects for obtaining a federal housing project was given in a telegram received Saturday by Mayor T. M. Wilkins from Rep. Frank W. Boykin at Washington.

Relating the action of the House at Washington in passing a $100,000,000 defense housing bill and the awarding of a navy destroyer contract to the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation at Chickasaw, Representative Boykin said:

"In my judgment, this is only a starter for Chickasaw, which is practically a part of Prichard. In my opinion, this certainly entitles that locality to one of these defense housing projects.

"In addition to this, we are promised a slum-clearance, low-cost housing project. Prichard and its people are at last getting what they deserve."

The Prichard Housing Authority sent a letter to the congressman earlier in the week urging the necessity for early housing relief for this section.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

ALABAMA

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
September 13, 1940

FIREMEN EAT SMOKE AS THEY BATTLE DOWNTOWN BLAZE THURSDAY NIGHT

Department Puts Up Magnificent Fight Against Difficult Fire

BATTLE STREET SITE ATTACKED BY FLAMES

Braving dense clouds of deadly smoke, Talladega firemen did a magnificent job Thursday night of beating back flames which attacked a Battle street building and were responsible for heavy property damage.

The fire struck at the building housing Hearn's and Watts' stores and several offices, including those of Dr. W. H. Brothers, Negro physician, the county Negro farm and home agents and a Negro NYA project.

It was discovered at around 8:30 p.m. by a passerby, who turned in the alarm.

An hour later firemen had the flames under control, but not until they had fought a hectic battle made exceptionally difficult because of the tremendous volume of smoke and the fact that the blaze was hard to locate.

The smoke rolled out of every crevice with terrific intensity, but the firemen pushed on into it, ignoring the danger of being overcome. Fortunately, however, none collapsed.

At frequent intervals, however, watchers saw the firemen driven back to windows where they stood for several minutes, gulping in fresh air before going back to the building's interior.

Insurance men said that the total damage might run as high as $2,500 or more with a good portion of it due to water and smoke destruction.

Fire department investigators said they had established Friday morning that the blaze was caused by an electric iron, left connected Thursday afternoon in the upstairs room housing the Negro NYA project.

The iron burned through the ironing board, through the floor and dropped to the floor of Hearn's store, firemen said.

Much of the blaze was concentrated between the ceiling and the roof, making it hard to get to.

The stock of the Hearn store was believed Friday to be a total loss from water and the Watts store suffered some damage from smoke and water, it was reported.

The upstairs portion of the building bore vivid scars Friday morning in the form of charred places, great holes burned in the ceiling and debris.

A fairly large crowd saw the battle against the flames and Traffic Officer John Ed Cooley said that a Negro man was run over by a car in the general excitement.

The Negro was not hurt, the officer said, and was able to leave the scene on foot.

One section of the building was owned by Mrs. E. T. Castleberry. The side occupied by his offices was owned by Dr. Brothers. The loss was reported covered by insurance.

One of the most useful and significant organizations in Birmingham is the Slossfield Civic Association, sponsor of the Slossfield Community Center for Negroes. For the work experience given Negro boys and girls, the recreation and health projects, and other community - building enterprises for both young and old, the association's annual requirements are $220,000. Since the money is spent evidently, the size of the sum total is eloquent itself of the services rendered. This total cannot be raised entirely by voluntary contribution, so the association is seeking to supplement these contributions with a great show in the City Auditorium tonight at which the nationally famous Southernaires will appear in a musical program. A section of the auditorium is being reserved for white people.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 27, 1940

Compassionate Community Pours Gold Into Mercy Chest

Appeal Quota Surges By Halfway Mark As Good Neighbors Dig Deep For Less Fortunate

Birmingham and Jefferson County's annual appeal will go into its second week of active campaigning Monday, following the announcement on Saturday afternoon that the total had gone well past the half-way mark of the quota of $476,402.44.

Appeal leaders pointed out that some of the leading divisions were well ahead of last year's campaign at the same period. These include the western territory section of the commercial division, headed by Mark Hodo, with William J. Cabaniss as associate, the industrial division with Co-Chairman Warren Whitney in charge during the past week, and the Negro division, with Normal Randall, chairman, and Mrs. Venice T. Sprag, co-chairman.

It was also shown that two two-member captain teams of the commercial division had already exceeded their quotas, one being L. F. Jeffers and C. Powell Noland on the "western front," and the other L. M. Bargeron and Robert G. Kenan on the "eastern front."

Leaders Meet Monday

John S. Coleman, general chairman, and Rucker Agee, co-chairman of the appeal, have called a meeting of all division leaders, team captains and chest directors for 12:30 p.m. Monday at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, with the program to be limited to one hour, the event to be a "Dutch treat" affair.

"We want every division leader and team captain to be prepared to give an exact report of the amount he or she has turned in and collection expectancy still outlying," the leaders announced, and added "We have just begun to fight."

Turn to Page

Amo[illegible] group meetings in the int[illegible] of the appeal held this Sunday [illegible] 10 a.m. moving picture operator at Twentieth Century Grill, with Judge Edgar Bowron as speaker and Elliott Williams in charge; 6:15 p.m. a meeting of the Church of the Advent young people's organization in the parish house, with Waights M. Taylor as speaker, and Frazer Banks, Jr., in charge.

In order to expedite the work of the campaign generously disposed citizens are urged not to wait to be called on by a volunteer solicitor, but to bring or send their contribution or pledge to campaign headquarters, 2013 First Avenue, North, or phone 3-5131 and someone will call for it. Such aid on the part of citizens will be highly appreciated by the leaders, who are desirous of releasing the volunteer workers and permit them to return to their own duties as soon as possible.

Saturday morning's grand total, following Friday night's official audit, stood at $217,727.56, or 45.7 per cent of the appeal quota of $476,402.44.

Standing of divisions was as follows: Commercial division, $147,060.72, or 61.6 per cent of quota. The eastern section of this division was credited with $83,407.45, or 59.3 per of its quota; and the western section with $63,653.27, or 64.6 per cent of its quota; outlying divisions, $5,313.40, or 23.8 per cent of quota; women's division, $18,723.58, or 55.3 per cent of quota; industrial, $37,368.87, or 26 per cent of quota, with the Negro workers being credited with $3,841.05 of this amount; headquarters, $4,899.11, or 50.9 per cent of quota; Negro residential division, $530.83, or 27.2 per cent of quota.

The women's division, with Mrs. Harwell G. Davis, chairman, and Mrs. Wilmot S. Littlejohn, co-chairman, is making good headway, and many chairmen of the various school district volunteers report having exceeded their quota, but are still going.

Over The Top

In addition to those previously reported as having exceeded their quotas are: Mrs. J. A. Woody, Acipco; Mrs. Mose Seal, Baker; Mrs. Connie Miller, Bush; Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Elyton; Mrs. V. T. Brown, Jackson; Mrs. W. S. Briggs, Lee; Mrs. George Brimmer, Moore; Mrs. H. E. Watts, Wylam; Mrs. Fred Murray, Redmont; Mrs. W. H. Pattie, Seventeenth Avenue; Mrs. Hamilton Stevens, Shades Mountain. All of these leaders are keeping right on, in order to make up for those who for various reasons can not meet their quotas.

A. H. Allbright, acting postmaster, is now a daily visitor at campaign headquarters, bringing in contributions from some of the 45 federal agencies in the city. He has even become a volunteer speaker and is making talks in some of the agencies with only a small group of employes and declares he will do his best to bring in 100 per cent reports on all of them.

Walter F. Broadhead, who heads the newly organized furniture division, and his committee of three furniture men, predicts an increase of 25 or 30 per cent over former subscriptions of the furniture stores, and the showing made thus far indicates the prediction will be fulfilled.

Mobile, Ala., Forum Sun,
Oct. 11, 1940-

In making donations to the Community Chest it may be well to specify that your donation be given to one of the Colored charities. This may seem a bit selfish but experience has taught that unless specified many of our donations are given to the less needy institutions in the community from which we reap no direct benefit. This has been true in particular with regard to our gifts through institutions in which we are employed.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 17, 1940

Songs For Service

The Slossfield Community Center is one of the most commendable of the social service activities conducted among Negroes in Birmingham. In many ways it consistently and persistently seeks to build a better life for the Negroes of that part of the city.

Tonight Birmingham citizens, both white and Negro, will have a chance to support the work of that center. They may do it through attendance at a concert to be given at the Municipal Auditorium by the Southernaires, famous Negro quartet.

The Southernaires have been heard here before. On this occasion they are singing in behalf of one of Birmingham's meritorious endeavors. It is an event that calls for enthusiastic support.

Opelika, Ala. News
November 22, 1940

Negro Students Here Give $15 Red Cross

The pennies and nickles contributed by students at Opelika Colored School added up to $15.00 for the Red Cross.

Prof. W. E. Morton, principal, recently turned over that amount to local Red Cross authorities, saying the school, its teachers and its students wanted to have a hand in helping raise Opelika's quota for the annual Roll Call now in progress.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
November 24, 1940

Federation Work Of District Reviewed

The work of the Fifth District, Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. S. D. Suggs, of Montgomery, is director, is summarized.

Mrs. Suggs has visited four clubs in the district and attended one county meeting since the October convention.

Preceding the convention Mrs. Suggs was speaker to the Women's Club of Luverne, a departmental club with 62 members.

Elmore County Council of Federated Clubs had Mrs. Suggs as special guest in Tallassee, in October.

On November 13 and November 14, she was guest at the Notasulga Study Club, Notasulga, and the Auburn Woman's Club, Auburn, respectively.

District project chosen this year is that of donating at least one sewing machine to the Talladega Institute for the Blind for use by the adults. It is planned, however that at least one machine will be given by the district, exclusive of city federated clubs of Montgomery and that one other machine will be given from the Montgomery City Federation itself.

Among recent happenings in the district are:

A new library service, proving both economical and successful, is being tried by the Greenville Study Club, Greenville. It not only saves from 40 to 53 per cent, but the services for patrons are increased. The method chosen is that of renting 25 books from a local firm with the understanding that eight of this number can be exchanged for new, each month, which gives a complete different list every three months. After four months, the sponsored library can purchase any of the books at half price.

Tallassee's Lebri Club has given 200 magazines to its negro school, bought books for two grammar school children, sponsored one sale of blind-made articles, besides assisting in entertaining the Elmore County Council of Federated Clubs.

Roanoke's Magazine Club has recently made a study of "Bells" in its meeting through verse, prose, and song, and had on display a collection of various kinds of bells.

Lectures and movies will be sponsored by the Argus Club of Greenville this year and to these the members will invite the public. The past week "Hidden Historic Homes of Alabama" was a movie presented at a local theater. On Oct. 16 a talk on the work of the Argus Club as seen from the Mobile Clinic for Crippled Children was given.

Mrs. J. Fred Steele, president of the Argus Club, announces that 27 children have been sent to Crippled Children's Clinic in Montgomery and Andalusia during the Autumn, and new cases needing treatment are being located.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 5, 1940

APPEAL WILL CONTINUE DESPITE ELECTION DAY

Election day will not interfere with the scores of volunteers engaged in soliciting in behalf of the eighteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, and Tuesday will see them again in a determined effort to clean up their respective territories and assignments, leaders said.

The grand total of the appeal Monday evening had reached approximately $406,000, approximately $70,000 short of the goal, and appeal leaders again urged all who had been solicited to turn in their pledges or contributions without further delay at campaign headquarters, 2013 First Avenue, North, and all who had not as yet been reached to take or send their contributions or pledges to headquarters, or phone to 3-5131 and someone will call. The appeal quota is $476,402.44.

Rapid headway was reported from the outlying division, with Romaine S. Scott, chairman and Grover C. Bryant, co-chairman. The Ensley group, with Don Drennen as chairman, has raised its quota, but was still at work and promised to raise at least 25 per cent more, while Homewood, with L. J. Compton, chairman, and George R. Perkins, co-chairman, were expected to reach their qouta Tuesday morning. The East Lake campaign committee, with Doyle Hilliard as chairman, was also reported over the top Monday evening and still going, and from West End, came the report from H. M. Killingsworth, chairman, that they were just about to go over, Wylam, with J. M. Walker, chairman, and E. H. Archer, co-chairman, exceeded its quota by a good margin.

The commercial division, with J. M. G. Parker, chairman, and Don Maring, commander of the "eastern front" and Mark Hodo, commander of the "western front," rapidly nearing its quota, has put special volunteer squads in the field for a "clean-up" and hopes to raise the remaining 12 per cent of its quota before the end of the week.

An appeal for expediting the work of bringing the reports still outstanding from various plants was also sent out by leaders of the industrial division Monday and it was pointed out that by complying with this request this division would be able to reach its quota very shortly. Thomas M. Chalmers is chairman of this division, with Merrill E. Pratt and Warren Whitney as co-chairmen.

The Negro residential division, with Norman Randall as chairman, and Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, co-chairman, has also added a number of volunteers to their organization for the purpose of expediting the work of reaching their quota, and, if possible, to exceed it by a good margin.

"We will keep right at it until we get it" was the laconic reply of John S. Coleman, general chairman of the appeal, when asked Monday night how long the campaign would continue. "And we will get it," he added.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 24, 1940

More Than One Fourth Of Chest Quota Is Already Subscribed

$136,000 Pledged Through Second Day Of Drive; Fine Outlook Reported By Workers

Grateful they are Americans and are living in one of the few countries in the world still at peace, scores of volunteer workers Thursday swung into the third day of the eighteenth annual appeal of the Community Chest of Birmingham and Jefferson County.

Figures in official audit Wednesday night reached $136,282.80, or 28.6 per cent of the quota of $476,402.44.

The Commercial Division, including both east and west sections, reached $87,764.09, or 36.7 per cent of the division's quota.

The eastern section of the Commercial Division reported $43,663.14, or 31.1 per cent of quota.

The western section rolled up $44,100.95, or 44.8 per cent of that division's quota.

Outlying Divisions reported $2,715.45, or 12.2 per cent of quota.

The Women's Division reported $14,426.82, or 42.6 per cent of the division's quota.

The Industrial Division, with a total of $26,388.88, brought in 16.7 per cent of that division's quota.

Headquarters reported $4,523.56, which is 47.1 per cent of the headquarters quota.

Meanwhile, the Negro Division reported $426, 23.8 per cent of the quota for the Negro residential section. Most of the Negroes give through the industries in which they work.

Meetings were scheduled almost every hour Friday. Wheeler Business College, with J. E. Mills as speaker, held a meeting at 11 a.m.

The Birmingham Civitan Club is to meet at 12:45 p.m. Friday at the Tutwiler Hotel with Preston H. Haskell speaking. C. T. Harless will preside.

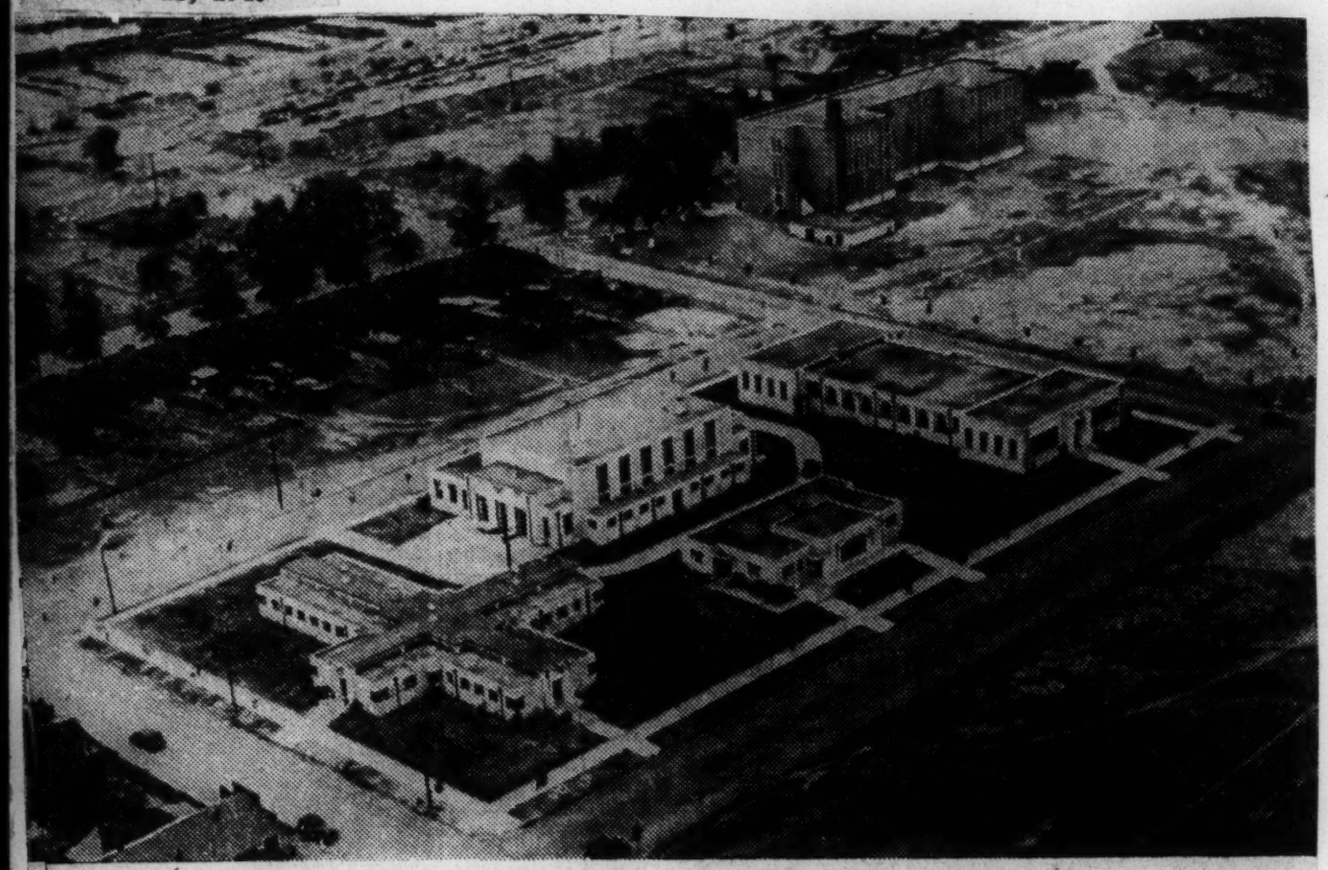
Leaders of the Women's Division Thursday morning expressed optimism and said the outlook in view of some of the reports received at campaign headquarters, 2013 First Avenue, North, by volunteer solicitors, was "promising."

Mrs. E. M. Elliott, volunteer of the Glen Iris district, reported several instances of increases over last year and some new "prospects." Similar reports were made by Mrs. J. T. Brown, in the Jackson School district, and Mrs. A. N. Pharo, in the Ullman district, and others.

J. M. G. Parker, chairman of the Commercial Division, reported some of his volunteers are "discovering" offices and office buildings where no pledges or contributions were obtained in former chest appeals and where a number of contributors were added to the roll.

Don H. Maring, chairman, and Wililam H. Pitts, cochairman on the eastern "front" of the Commercial Division, also said they felt greatly encouraged over some of the reports of their volunteers. One solicitor, among other items, brought in a check for $150 from one of his "prospects" and said the donation had come as a surprise, because when he looked at the small office of the donor, he had expected to ask for about $5, but that after he had told the man his story, he said, "All right, I might as well give you a check right now."

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 12, 1940



COMMUNITY CENTER WINS AWARDS—Sloss-Field Community Center, shown above in an airplane view, has been selected as winner in a contest to determine the most outstanding Negro community center in the United States from the standpoint of service to its residents. The center will receive a truck valued at $1,000 from International Harvester Company, which conducted the contest in connection with the coming American Negro Exposition at the Chicago Coliseum. The competition attracted 86 entries from all parts of the country, of which 31 were considered in the final group for judging. There are four buildings in the center including, left to right, medical building, administration, recreational and educational. The center was dedicated last year and represents an investment of about $250,000 on the part of Sloss-Field Civic Association, an organization of workers in nearby industrial plants.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 12, 1940

Negro Workers Enter Field To Help Put Red Cross Over

Barometer Of Mercy At $54,230.58 As County Swings Into Action To Relieve War Suffering

Divisions of Negro workers, under the chairmanship of L. S. Gailliard, entered the Red Cross drive for war relief funds this morning as the total of contributions reported at the Jefferson County chapter headquarters rose to $54,230.58.

Special plans for the Negro drive were worked out in a conference between Gailliard and James Arthur Smith, chairman of the county chapter, in order that all the people of Birmingham might bear their part equally to raise funds to aid the suffering civilian population caught in Europe's spreading war conflagration.

A double-header baseball game at Rickwood Field between four Negro industrial teams has been planned for June 21, proceeds of which will go to the war relief fund. A dance, to be given at the Municipal Auditorium and featuring the music of two well-known Negro orchestras, is planned for June 27.

Meanwhile, the industrial division led other groups of contributors in this morning's report, raising a total sum of $27,393.73. Next in line is the commercial division, with a total contribution of $17,689.69. Workeds of the women's division have turned in so far the amount of $6,201.62 and the Bessemer total has reached $1,583.11. Funds contributed to the drive from miscellaneous sources total $1,346.43.

One of the late starters which opened with a smash this week was Walker County, where, from Jasper, it is reported $600 was raised the first day under leadership of Robert McLaurin.

Morgan County has got its campaign under way also, Fred S. Hunt, Jr., chairman, announced and several large donations from Huntsville mills were reported.

Down in South Alabama, Houston County Chapter located at Dothan, one of the first to pass its original quota, set at $2,000, held an organization meeting early this week and Chairman Raymond Spann said a new campaign is being launched.

From Huntsville comes announcement that Madison County had virtually reached its original quota of $3,000 under leadership of Drive Chairman A. L. Smith.

Dr. D. W. Hollingsworth, of Florence, chairman of Lauderdale County Chapter, reports the drive coming along steadily in that county but still some distance away from the goal.

All of the large-quota chapters of the state, Jefferson, Montgomery and Mobile, have exceeded their original goals and are moving ahead for their doubled quota.

Jefferson County some days ago passed its original $50,000, while Montgomery was the first chapter of America with $10.000 quota, or larger, to gain its goal. Mobile has moved well past its first $10,000, its quota first fixed, and a reorganization of the volunteer forces will put on a concerted campaign to gain its $20,000 assigned.

Among chapters which already have made doubled quotas and reported are West Tallapoosa, South and North Talladega, Stevenson, Clay, and possibly one or two others.

Etowah County Chapter, another of the higher bracket quota organizations, after a belated start, rushed through a campaign which has virtually reached its original quota and Chairman C. A. Kittridge is making plans for renewed efforts to attain the new goal of $8,000.

Calhoun County quickly reached its original quota of $2,500 and Drive Chairman J. R. Morgan immediately announced plans for a new drive to duplicate the success.

Tuscaloosa Hustling

Tuscaloosa County's campaign, a chapter with a $6,000 quota on the new setup, is showing more results daily and this county, as usual, is making plans to carry its full share of the load.

While Alabama volunteer workers are striving to keep up their home state's fine record of Red Cross achievement, word comes from Washington that the national campaign has virtually reached the halfway mark, or the original goal of $10,000,000.

At the same time announcement was made that two Red Cross surgeons are being to sent to France. Dr. John M. Converse, of New York, leaves today on the clipper, while Dr. Edgar Kahn, Ann Arbor, Mich., brain specialist, leaves on the Saturday clipper.

A million dollar cargo of foodstuffs is being prepared for crossing to France on the second mercy ship dispatched by the Red Cross. In addition, a number of skilled Red Cross workers from the trained staff have been sent over for aid in the French relief centers.

Recently, Richard Allen, one of American Red Cross' experienced war workers, joined Wayne Chatfield Taylor, European delegate, in handling the relief work in Paris.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 20, 1940

Red Crdss Redoubles Efforts To Speed Up Relief Contributions

Rich And Poor Alike In Jefferson County Are Giving To Cause

As the national fund for the relief of Europe's war refugees passed the $13,000,000 mark, with a total of $7,560,955 already spent for food, clothing, medicine and other necessities, the American Red Cross redoubled its efforts yesterday to speed up contributions to care for the sick, wounded and dying victims of the Nazi invasion.

Constantly swelling the coffers of the American Red Cross, the Jefferson County chapter reported an additional $1,042.92, which brought the total yesterday afternoon to $62,833.63.

Not only the wealthy are contributing to the cause, but, leaders say, the poor are likewise sharing with their less fortunate "brothers" across the sea. Rich, poor, old and young, regardless of color or creed, the people of Jefferson County are joining with other citizens of the United States, the only great nation in the world still enjoying peace, in sending funds for the rehabilitation of the devastated continent which has been drenched in the blood of civilian victims whose homes have been burned or shelled and whose families have been separated during the terror of raining death from the skies as clouds of German planes have roared overhead.

To aid these helpless, hopeless people, the Negroes of Birmingham have arranged to present two baseball games tomorrow night at Rickwood Park. A large reserved section will be set aside for white spectators and the first game will begin at 8 p.m. The U. S. Pipe team will meet the Dickey Clay nine in the opener and the second game will be played between Acipco and Stockham.

Sewing units throughout the country are turning out warm clothing for the refugees, the local headquarters chairman reported, and it is hoped that many articles will be ready and turned in at headquarters, 109 North Nineteenth Street, before July 1, in order to fill the ship sailing early next month from New York. One such ship has already sailed and two more have been chartered for trips to France. The S.S. Executive and the S.S. Narbo are slated for early departures on their missions of mercy.

Mobile, Ala., Register
July 6, 1940

Housing Projects Here May Be Used In Defense Plans

Mobile Board Asked To Stand By To Aid In Furnishing Homes Quickly If Needed

Acting in accordance with a congressional act, which President Roosevelt signed on June 28, the United States Housing Authority in Washington Friday requested the Mobile Housing Board, managers of the city's slum clearance projects, to stand by to aid in furnishing homes quickly and economically to workers who may be summoned into this area by emergency defense measures.

While no definite plans were listed, the Mobile board was told to become fully acquainted with local housing needs and housing conditions, and to familiarize itself promptly with existing and probable defense housing needs of this community.

Authority To Collaborate

Under the congressional act, the U. S. H. A. and the navy and war departments were authorized to collaborate in undertaking the provision of housing in connection with the national defense program, it being realized that housing of war industry workers and of army and navy employes would become a very important factor in expanding defense preparations. The advice from Washington pointed out that leaders formulating the present national defense program are taking every means to avoid a repetition of the acute housing shortage encountered during the last emergency.

It is understood that under the new legislation, U. S. H. A. projects already constructed may be utilized by the government, or local U. S. H. A.'s may be called upon to assist in the construction of additional dwelling units to accommodate federal workers, such procedure to be termed "U. S. H. A.-aided defense housing projects." It is understood additional funds have already been allotted to Montgomery and Pensacola for such purposes.

May Use Slum Projects

The Mobile Housing Board reported that military officials in Mobile have received no information of spurred activities here, but admitted the possibility that Mobile's slum clearance projects may be used if expansion of defense activities is extended to this city.

Mobile's two slum clearance projects, the Orange Grove homes north of Beauregard Street, and the Oak Lawn homes in Oakdale, are now nearing completion, with 100 units of the Orange Grove project expected to be opened some time this month. The projects, designed as low-cost dwellings for low-income families of this city, will accommodate about 400 families. Completion of the Oak Lawn homes is expected in September.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 7, 1940

Permits Of $5,175,983 Let For Construction Of Homes Over City

Prospects Are Regarded Bright For Remainder Of 1940, Reports Show

BY W. J. BOLES

The building record in Birmingham for the first half of 1940 exceeded that of any corresponding period since 1929, and was 200 per cent greater than the total for the first half of 1939. The total, disclosed by permits issued at the City Hall, was $5,175,483 for the first half of this year and $1,589,713 in the January-June period of 1939. New residential construction made an even better showing, with an increase over January-June last year of approximately 400 per cent.

The estimated total cost of new residential housing authorized in permits is $1,342,108 for 284 houses, against $333,939 and 161 houses in the first half of 1939. South Town, low-cost, low-rent Negro housing project on the Southside, accounted for the greater part of the June, 1940, total with 58 houses to cost $1,209,750.

While new construction registered a large gain over the first half of 1939 repairs and modernization dropped considerably below the figures for that year with a total of $897,358 for the first half this year compared with $1,060,362 for the first half of 1939.

In prospect for the last half of the year are several major buildings that will bring the total for the year, if present negotiations go through, equal to or exceeding the 1929 total of approximately $10,000,000, and double the total of any intervening year.

* * *

Urban home mortgage financing in the United States in May amounted to $372,471,000, a gain of 9 per cent over April and 19 per cent better than in May, 1939, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reports. Every type of mortgage lending institutions shared in the increase over May, 1939. A break down of lending agencies shows savings and loan associations handled $123,485,000 of the total; insurance companies, $29,075,000; banks and trust companies, $91,164,000; mutual savings banks, $15,394,000; individuals, $58,372,000, and all others, $54,471.

* * *

W. B. Leedy & Co. reports these sales: To David C. Flippo, house at 1208 North Thirtieth Street, in cooperation with W. O. Wood Realty Company; to John Calvin and Lura Will Walker, house at 122 Kappa Avenue, J. O. Anderson salesman; to Arthur Brandes, house at 509 Tenth Court, South, in cooperation with W. O. Wood Realty Company.

* * *

Sales reported by the Schultz-Hodo Realty Company: To Clyde Coupland, house at 1429 North Twenty-Fifth Street; to Kermit P. Young, house at 1117 Ninth Place, West; to J. B. Moseley, house at 1829 St. Charles Avenue; to C. M. Ensey, house at 8718 Second Court, North.

* * *

Joe Adrey has purchased the business property at 108-10 North Twenty-First Street which has recently been repaired and remodeled after the fire several months ago that damaged the building and adjoining property on Third Avenue, North. Adrey had the property under lease and was operating a restaurant in it at the time of the fire. The sale was negotiated by Molton, Allen & Williams.

* * *

This agency also reports the following home sales: To Milton C. Barth, 207 East Linwood Drive, Homewood; to Mrs. Mary L. McDavid, 4131 Crescent Road, Mountain Terrace.

* * *

These sales were reported by the Byrd Realty Company: To J. Melancon, 4235 Fifth Avenue, South; to Mrs. E. B. Montgomery, three houses at 3214 Cliff Road.

* * *

"Real estate is poised, in a state of balance, little affected by war jitters, but showing signs of new movement, some of them contradictory signs," says the National Association of Real Estate Boards in a review of real estate market conditions. "The preparedness program is the cue for the next act. That puts in words what the figures say in reports from 256 cities made to the board in its semi-annual survey of the real estate market.

"Most interesting thing on the real estate landscape is the outlook for increased industrial activity expected as result of the heightened national defense program."

The report adds that 58 per cent of the cities have prospects of industrial improvement so great as to require a wider use of industrial space, and 74 per cent of the cities covered in the survey anticipate some rise in industrial activity.

Sales activities are more active in 47 per cent of the cities than a year ago, prices at the level of a year ago in 72 per cent and better in 13 per cent.

Rents in business and office space in central districts are up more often than down, and more interest is being manifested in subcenters. Residential rents continue a sidewise movement, the report indicates, with single-family dwelling rents up in 33 per cent of the cities and down in 8 per cent. Falling interest rents are noted in fewer cities than six months ago, and there are indications that rates may be stiffening in some of the larger cities.

Forty-one per cent of the cities in the Southeast, Alabama, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi, report a more active market than in June, 1939, 46 per cent no change and 7 per cent less active. Selling prices in the same states are reported higher than a year ago in 16 per cent of the cities, no change in 73 per cent and lower in 11 per cent.

* * *

Birmingham and Montgomery will participate in the short-term note sale of United States Housing Authority July 17, it is announced. The total issue will be $19,593,000. Birmingham's share will be $5,000,000 and Montgomery's $750,000. Biloxi, Miss., is the only other Southeastern city to share in the proceeds of this sale, while Brunswick, Ga., is included in the sale listed for July 3, when the total will amount to $31,107,000.

Montevallo Ala
Times
Oct 10 1940

The Negro Fund

Many contributors to the Chest are particularly concerned that the allotment of funds shall make some provision for a character building program for the Negro children of Montevallo. The 5 per cent allotment that appeared in the Chest budget the first two years has been restored. The funds will be used under the direction of the teachers, county supervisor, and officers of the Negro P. T. A.

Work On Low-Cost Housing Projects Being Pushed Here

Authority Official Explains Method Of Applying For Units

OCT 10 1940

With 630 tenants already moved into Elyton Village, Birmingham Housing Authority's first low-cost rental project for white residents, workmen pushed completion of the other 130 units, part of which were to be ready by Oct. 15 and the remainder shortly thereafter.

Offices of the project, which have heretofore been in one of the new buildings, have been removed to the old Terrell home, located on the project, which has been remodeled for use as an office, according to J. C. deHoll, who has active charge of all Housing Authority projects, which include not only Elyton Village and Smithfield Court, but also the Central City and Southtown projects which are under construction.

Bham News

Landscaping the Elyton project is almost complete as to setting out shrubs, bushes and trees and sodding the bare ground, but the landscape gardener will continue to supervise the work until all plantings are definitely growing as the contract calls for live vegetation at delivery.

Bham

There are several desirable units left at the Elyton project which will be ready for occupancy shortly and applications of prospective renters should be filed at the offices of the project.

Ala.

Assignments of housing facilities are made on the basis of need of the prospective renter and the fact that a person desiring to occupy one of the units has not already made application does not preclude him from being selected. Order in which applications are received plays no important part in the assignments which are made to families who most need cheap living quarters.

Applications are also being received for homes in the Central City and Southtown projects, although these will not be ready for occupancy for several weeks, and in some cases months.

The Central City project is located in the area bounded by Eighth Avenue on the north, Fifth Avenue on the South and from Twenty-Second to Twenty-Sixth Streets. This is a project for white residents, while Southtown, a project for Negro tenants, extends northward and eastward from Seventh Avenue, South, and Twenty-Third Street.

Mr. deHoll pointed out that the earlier applications are filed the more time housing authorities would have to investigate each case and thus be able to notify more promptly the successful applicants when the projects become ready.

PROJECT MANAGER — J. C. deHoll (above), project manager of the four low-cost rental projects of the Birmingham Housing Authority, either completed or under construction, explains how renters may occupy these new homes.

Famed Child Welfare Pioneer Will Address Regional Conference

Miss H. Ida Curry On Program Of Four-Day Meeting In Birmingham

OCT 11 1940

Miss H. Ida Curry, first president and organization committee chairman of the Child Welfare League of America, will come to Birmingham to address the Southern regional conference of the league Monday through Thursday.

Bham News

Miss Curry, a pioneer in service to children on a country-wide basis and a frequent lecturer at colleges and universities since her retirement two years ago, will speak at the conference dinner meeting at 7 p.m. Wednesday at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel on "Community Follow Up On the White House Conference and Refugee Children."

Child welfare experts from all parts of the United States will come to Birmingham to address the assembled Southerners.

Bham

First two days of the conference will be devoted to an institute led by Dr. Frederick H. Allen, director of the Child Guidance Clinic of Philadelphia, and held at the Thomas Jefferson.

Ala.

Regular conference meetings will begin at 9 a.m. Wednesday with registration. Speakers of the morning will be Howard Hopkirk, executive director, Child Welfare League of America, New York City, who will discuss "Future Function of Child Welfare League of America;" Miss Loula Dunn, state director of DPW, "Public Agency Aspects;" and A. T. Samison, superintendent, Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, S. C.

The Rev. W. H. Marmion, of Birmingham, will addres the luncheon guests at 12:30 p.m., on "Increasing Cooperation of Churches with Child Welfare Agencies."

Afternoon speakers will be Miss Mary Labaree, children's division, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, on "Community Attitudes On Problems of Child Welfare;" Miss Elizabeth Clarke, case work director of Connie Maxwell Orphanage, "Problems of Intake in Children's Institutions," and Miss Maud Morlock, children's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, on "The Problems of the Unmarried Mother."

Thursday sessions will feature Miss Ura Pendleton, executive secretary, Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, and Miss Inez Baker, supervisor, DPW, New Orleans.

The four-day session, which is to maintain its headquarters at the Thomas Jefferson, will close after luncheon Thursday.

Negro meetings will be held Wednesday at noon and at 6:30 p.m., and Thursday, at noon, when Miss Loula Dunn will speak on "Benefits to Negro Child Through Federal and State Agencies."

Centre, Ala., Coosa River News
October 18, 1940

Negroes Hold Home Beautification Contest

The Home Beautification contest carried on in Trot was entered by the following people: Hannah Wallace, first, and Louella Williamson, second prize. Marked improvement was shown in the grounds of the following: Minnie Morrison, Mildred Lindsey, Clara Cowser, Mary Emma Brooks, Julia McElrath, Lovie Wallace, Sarah Norris, Lizzie Johnson, Midge Chambers, Rosie Lee Miller, Mary Fitts; Church Grounds and Parsonage: Bessie Wyatt, Carrie Lee Cowser, John Pratt, L. D. Morrison.

The Centre Garden Club sponsored the contest and wishes to thank the ones entered for the fine co-operation and many improvements shown.

SALLIE L. WOOD,
Club Reporter.

Troy, Ala., Messenger
November 7, 1940

Colored Leader For Red Cross Is Named

The chairman of the Annual Red Cross Roll Call has appointed J. C. Pitts, 301 Faulk Street, as leader for the Roll Call among the colored citizens. He is the president of the Troy Colored Civic League and will select the committees to visit all colored citizens next week for their contributions to the Red Cross.

Inasmuch as the Red Cross will minister to the needs of the soldier boys going to camp, of whom a large number will be colored, it is felt that the colored people will be glad to give the largest amount this year ever given to the Red Cross by them.

Huntsville, Ala. Times
Nov. 6, 1940-

Workers Ready For Roll Call

Finishing Touches Applied To Plans For Drive Today

Red Cross activity in preparation for the annual Roll Call, beginning tomorrow morning, reached its peak tempo today as committee chairmen, workers and others put the finishing touches on their plans for the campaign.

Some 70 women workers, who will make house-to-house solicitations in the residential areas, met at the Chamber of Commerce this morning to receive instructions from their chairmen—Mrs. George Mahoney and Mrs. Milton Anderson.

Chairmen of the industrial sections and their workers were announced today. These include:

Dallas, Mrs. Louis Wise, chairman; Mrs. J. O. King, Mrs. Charles Gentry, Mrs. James Certain, Mrs. Richard Pinion and Cecil Fain.

Merrimack, Mrs. B. F. Askew, chairman; Mrs. E. F. DuBose, Mrs. Raymond Todd, Mrs. H. D. Mullins, Mrs. Florence Langston, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. J. B. Clopton.

West Huntsville, Homer Crim, chairman; T. H. Myrick, Mrs. Louis Perry, Miss Myrtle Jones, Miss Jessie House.

Lincoln, Edward Anderson, chairman; (others to be announced.)

The colored workers' committee is composed of Posey Mason and Shelby Johnson.

Excellent response from the special gifts committee's efforts was reported today, with a number of out-of-town firms and individuals

nding in contributions.
All county committees and work-
ers, it was reported, were ready to
go.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 10, 1940

City Teachers And Students Increase Chest Contribution

Birmingham's city schools, teachers and children, have aagin done their part in the eighteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, and have responded with a total contribution of $9,307.74, which is an increase of 5.2 per cent over last year, thus taking care of the increase in this year's appeal quota in their subscriptions.

Of the above amount the white teachers contributed $4,677.81, Negro teachers $950.58, the Administration Building $428.95, while the school children raised $3,250, according to Miss Lorine Barnes, chairman of the city school teachers division, whose co-chairman was Ralph Martin, while Prof. Carol Hayes was in charge of the work among Negro teachers.

Special efforts are being put forth by the County School Appeal Division, with J. C. Waller as chairman, to complete the raising of their quota, which due to various causes, has been delayed.

Various other delays in completing solicitation have made it necessary to continue this campaign into this week, and campaign headquarters at 2013 First Avenue, North, will again be open Monday morning and as long as necessary to raise the appeal quota of $476,402.44, according to announcement by John S. Coleman, appeal chairman, and Rucker Agee, co-chairman. The grand total of this appeal Saturday night stood at approximately $462,000. Saturday morning's grand total, officially audited, was $457,$37.32.

Close to $15,000 still remains to be raised.

L. S. Morgan, area engineer of the Works Progress Administration, came into headquarters Saturday bringing a substantial contribution for a group of the workers and related how cheerfully each small contribution had been made, their only regret being that each could not make a larger one out of their meager earnings.

Leaders of the Industrial Division, who still have a substantial amount to raise to reach their quota, Saturday renewed their appeals to all plants and key men whose reports are still out to turn their reports and returns in without further delay and aid in closing up the work of this division as soon as possible.

In line with their repeatedly expressed determination to stay with the job until it is finished appeal leaders will be found at their posts at campaign headquarters Monday and until all the money needed is in, and thus make sure the absolute needs of the 34 chest agencies will be provided for during 1941.

And—again the plea is renewed to all generously disposed citizens who have been missed by the volunteer solicitors or were out when called on, to bring or send their contribution or pledge to campaign headquarters, or phone 3-5131 and some one will call.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 1, 1940

Drenching Rain Fails To Keep Community Chest Workers Idle

With $352,974 Already Taken In, Hope Is Voiced That Drive Is Near End

Despite drenching rain that poured solid water down Birmingham streets Friday morning, volunteer solicitors of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest returned staunchly to their rounds, cheered by the report that the coffers held $352,974.46 on the morning audit.

With 74.1 per cent of the eighteenth annual appeal quota of $476,402.44 already realized, Appeal Chairman John S. Coleman and Co-Chairman Rucker Agee express confidence that the campaign can be concluded by the end of the week.

The Friday morning audit showed the following progress by divisions:

Commercial, $194,265.94, or 82.1 per cent of its quota. Of this, $110,349.35 was collected by the eastern division, which is 79.5 per cent on its way, and $83,916.59 was sent in by the western division, which has 85.7 per cent of its quota.

Other division scores were: Outlying, $14,549.71, or 65.1 per cent; women's division, $29,555.29, or 88 per cent; industrial division, $100,254.23, or 67.6 per cent (with $6,788.47 contributed by the Negroes); headquarters, $6,356.47, or 51.8 per cent, and Negro residential collections, $1,204.35, or 61.7 per cent.

Mrs. Harwell G. Davis, chairman, and Mrs. Wilmot S. Littlejohn, co-chairman, of the women's division, are putting intensive effort behind the determination to go over the top before Saturday.

Frank K. Xxum and Henry Mellen have led their street teams over the top, but are keeping at the appeal.

Appeal officials are asking every Birmingham and Jefferson County citizen who has not been visited by a volunteer solicitor either to bring their contributions to headquarters, 2013 First Avenue, North, or to telephone headquarters in order that some volunteer may call for the contribution.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
November 6, 1940

CHEST TOTAL REPORTED AS STEADILY GROWING

Slowly but steadily the remainder of the appeal quota of $476,402.44 is being raised by the volunteer solicitors in the field in behalf of the annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest and the total Tuesday evening stood at approximately $426,000, or about $50,000 short of the goal, according to John S. Coleman, appeal chairman, and Rucker Agee, cochairman.

Tuesday morning's total was reported at $411,720.83, or 86.4 per cent of appeal quota of $476,402.44, and the standing of the leading divisions was as follows:

Commercial division, $220,821.05, or 99.3 per cent of quota, with the eastern section being credited with $129,981.80, or 93.8 per cent of quota, and the western section with $90,839.25, or 92.6 per cent. Outlying divisions, $17,995.48, or 80.8 per cent; women's division, $32,362.33, or 97 per cent; industrial, $116,548.55, or 78.6 per cent, of which amount Negro workers contributed $7,976.92; Birmingham Public Schools, $7,850, or 84.4 per cent of quota; Jefferson County Schools, 327.92, or 18.6 per cent of quota; headquarters, $6,363.47, or 50.6 per cent; Negro residential, $1,475.11, or 75.6 per cent.

More employes' organizations are reporting a 100 per cent response to the appeal and one of the latest is the employes' group of the Birmingham Electric Company in all departments, who not only responded 100 per cent, but also showed a substantial increase over last year, as announced by Don Maring, commander of the eastern front of the commercial division.

The women's division, with Mrs. Harwell G. Davis, chairman, and Mrs. Wilmot S. Littlejohn, cochairman, Tuesday night was almost in sight of its quota, but was determined to do some more intensive work during the next two days to make sure of success.

From Bessemer, where Clyde W. Morris is chairman, and Ed S. DeShazo is cochairman of the campaign, came reports of renewed efforts to raise the remainder of their quota, and they expect to wind up their part in the appeal with the end of this week, if possible, leaders said.

North Birmingham, with Marvin McEachern, was reported having passed its quota late Tuesday and the leaders said they would keep at work and expected to raise a substantial additional amount to make up for other sections who may not be able to make their quota.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
November 5, 1940

BESSEMER CHEST DRIVE CONTINUES

BESSEMER, Ala., Nov. 4—A special committee of the Community Chest campaign will meet at 8:30 a.m. Monday to work the territory that has not been covered in order to raise the remainder of the quota for Bessemer. The amount of pledges turned in Monday was $7,600, with about $3,000 to be raised.

The leaders in the campaign said they will continue to work until the quota assigned for Bessemer has been reached. The Negro division has part of its territory to cover yet and a report from that division is expected by Wednesday, it was stated at headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. Monday.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 31, 1940

Community Chest Total Nears Three-Fourths Mark In Drive

Appeal Sweeps On To 69.4 Of Quota As Workers In Charity Cause Push Campaign

Sweeping along with undiminished vigor, the annual Community Chest appeal Thursday had audited a grand total of $330,795.09, which is 69.4 per cent of the $476,402.44 quota.

John S. Coleman is general chairman of the appeal and Rucker Agee is cochairman.

The commercial division continues to set the pace for the hard-working volunteers, already rolling up $188,386.39, or 79 per cent of their quota. Many of the team captains in the division have exceeded their quotas, the latest among these being John H. Cobbs and Stanley M. Erdreich. John M. G. Parker, general chairman of the division, said those who achieved their quotas and over, are continuing to work.

Of the commercial division total, $107,402.50 was collected by the eastern section, and $80,983.89 by the western section, representing 76.4 per cent and 82.7 per cent of their respective quotas.

Chest workers in the Bessemer district report having passed the $6,000 mark toward their quota of $10,000. Clyde W. Morris, chairman, and Ed S. DeShazo, cochairman, expressed belief the full total will soon be reached. Workers meet every morning at 8:30 o'clock at the Bessemer Y. M. C. A.

Outlying districts have contributed a total of $13,192.56, or 59 per cent of their quota. Many persons living in these districts have made their contributions directly to the chest headquarters, 2013 First Avenue, North, in response to the request they not wait to be called on.

Contributions of employes of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb exceeded those of the previous year by 33 per cent, every employe making a contribution, according to Mark Hodo and William J. Cabaniss, chairman of the western section of the commercial division.

The distaff side of the picture is also showing much progress. The women's division has reached a total of $25,556.47, or 76.1 per cent of its quota.

Contributions solicited by the industrial division total $89,899.98, or 60.9 per cent of its quota. Of this amount Negro workers contributed $6,548.47.

Chest headquarters has received $6,272.97 and the Negro residential division. $938.25.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 27, 1940

Homewood Starts Drive For Negro Civic Center

HOMEWOOD, Ala.—A movement is under way in Homewood by citizens and members of Homewood City Council to determine the possibility of obtaining a federal grant for construction of a Negro civic center in Homewood.

During recent months a group of Negro citizens has raised a total of $2,500 as their part of the money and it is hoped a large appropriation will be forthcoming from the government.

No plans on the proposed civic center have been made public but it is understood if Homewood receives the federal grant the Shades Valley municipality will have one of the most elaborate projects of its kind in the district.

Phenix City, Ala
Herald
Jan. 5, 1939

CONSTRUCTION OF 206 UNIT NEGRO HOUSING PROJ'CT START SOON

Will Be Named "Frederick Douglas Homes" Appartments

After a meeting of the Phenix City Housing authority it was announced that plans are rapidly being completed for construction of the $696,000 negro housing project.

The new project to be located between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, north of "Five Points" will be named "Frederick Douglas Homes" in memory of an American negro lecturer and journalist of the 19th century.

Douglas was born at Tuckahoe, Md., in 1817. In 1832 he was purchased by a Baltimore shipbuilder. He made his escape in 1838. He taught himself to read and write and showed talent as an orator. He first became prominent in negro life as editor of the Northern Star.

He was appointed secretary of the commission to Santo Domingo in 1871, presidential elector for New York in 1872 later marshal for the District of Columbia, recorder of deeds for that district and United States Minister to Hayti. Douglas died in 1895.

The project will consist of 206 units or separate living quarters. Federal money for it has already been earmarked under the plan of the United States Housing authority.

Members of the Phenix City housing authority are H. L. Blake, chairman; E. K. Garrett, vice chairman; A. A. Roberts, V. R. Greene, P. L. Usick, and Executive Director Enoch Matthews.

W. C. Nolan was chosen as director of public information for the project at the meeting of the board which was held at the office on Sixteenth street.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
March 16, 1940

City To Have $962,000 For Slum Removal

Housing Projects Here Okehed By President; Sites Not Yet Chosen

Advertiser

The President yesterday made available $962,000 for two slum-clearance projects in Montgomery, one for whites and the other for negroes. Although the sites have not been acquired, the low-rent buildings for whites are to be in the West End area in the vicinity of the Riverside Heights project. No decision has been reached as to the location of the buildings for negroes.

Senator Lister Hill wired The Advertiser of final approval of the loan contract of the U. S. Housing Authority to the Montgomery Housing Authority. Senator Hill and Congressman George Grant have cooperated with local housing authorities in getting the program approved in Washington, it was stated by members of the Montgomery group.

Montgomery's application for a genuine slum-clearance program was for a million dollars. It contemplates the demolition of undesirable structures being used by whites and negroes. And this program is said to have been approved recently by the U. S. Housing Authority. Nathan Strauss, director of the U. S. H. A., has assured representatives of the local housing authority that an additional $38,000 would be made available for carrying out the complete program here.

The $962,000 was not taken from any recent appropriation but from recoveries in previous housing allocations, it was explained.

Indications are there will be about 325 family units in the two projects. Officials of the Montgomery Housing Authority have not been advised as to when work will be started on the new construction.

The West End project, it was pointed out, will not only greatly improve living standards for some 175 families, but will also benefit the community and Maxwell Field as a number of unsightly shacks are to be demolished.

40 Families Must Vacate Riverside

Ineligible Because Incomes Are Too High

Because of the new restrictions placed on incomes of families leasing apartments in the two local slum-clearance housing projects, 40 white families will have to move out of Riverside Heights, Charles P. Rogers, executive director of the Montgomery Housing Authority, announced yesterday.

The authority, Mr. Rogers said, would assist these families in finding moderately-priced small houses or apartments, and he suggested that property owners with such places to rent notify him at his Riverside Heights office. Houses or apartments in the $15 to $30 a month bracket are the type homes the families are seeking, it was explained.

Under the housing regulations no family whose income exceeds five times the rental is eligible for a unit.

Only a few negro families will have to vacate their apartments at Paterson Courts on account of the restrictions, Mr. Rogers said. The 40 white families will be given a maximum of 60 days in which to find new homes.

Rentals at Riverside Heights and Paterson Courts were reduced yesterday.

Bids Requested On New Negro Housing Group

Advertiser

Will Be Opened July 3; Prevailing Wage Scale To Rule

6-2-40

The Montgomery Housing Authority advertised yesterday for bids on Cleveland Courts, negro low-cost housing development. Bids will be opened at 10 a.m., July 3, at the authority office, 336 Bell Street.

Monday

Col. Bibb Graves, chairman of the housing authority, who is in Washington has announced that bids on the addition to Riverside Heights for whites will follow in about 30 days. Col. Graves expects to return home this week.

In the plans and specifications for Cleveland Courts, the contractors were advised that the minimum wage scale would have to be paid for all labor. Local contractors are to be favored and Montgomery labor employed, all things being equal. The authority also requires that all materials be bought in the Montgomery territory.

Attention was called to the fact yesterday that the United States Housing Authority not only was interested in providing low-rent houses for people living in cities but was providing homes in rural areas. This rural program, it was said, had been launched in Georgia and Mississippi. Spokesmen for the authority here predicted that rural housing would follow shortly in Alabama.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
December 13, 1940

DR. PATTERSON HONORED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—(AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., has been elected to the board of incorporators of the American Red Cross.

Moulton, Ala., Advertiser
December 26, 1940

Colored Residents Glad Of New Road

A letter written by S. A. Sheffey local negro citizen, to W. H. McWhorter of the county road commission expresses appreciation of the colored people residing along the old Decatur road for recent improvement on the thoroughfare.

The letter is given in full:

P. O. Box 255
Moulton, Alabama
December 21, 1940

County Road Commission
Hon. McWhorter, Chairman
Moulton, Alabama

Gentlemen:

It is with deep gratitude that prompts me to write this letter of appreciation for the splendid service you have renderel this community.

On behalf of the residents along the Old Decatur Road please accept our sincere thanks for your determination in personally supervising the construction of a well-built rock road that is easily the envy of our fellow-countians; that makes travel a pleasure and an asset to all Moulton. "It is great to be an American." Again, thank you.

Respectfully yours,
S. A. Sheffey

Mobile, Ala., Register
December 25, 1940

Provide Dinners In Institutions

Rev. U. J. Robinson, Who Collected Funds, Will Pray With Many Inmates

Funds collected by Rev. U. J. Robinson from merchants, business and professional men of Mobile today were providing Christmas dinners for inmates and helpers of 14 charitable institutions.

The institutions being served are City Hospital, County Poor Ayslum, Little Sisters of the Poor, Benevolent Home, Colored Old Folk Home, White Girls' Home, White Boys, Colored Boys' Detention Home, Association For the Blind, Seamen's Institute, Little Sisters of the Holy Ghost, Florence Crittenton Home, Zimmer Home and Tubercular Camp. The menu consisted of turkey, ham, apples and oranges, bananas, pies and cakes, bread and crackers, butter and other food to make up a real Christmas dinner for each inmate.

For 59 years this movement has been successfully carried out. The late Dr. A. F. Owens who died 11 years ago, was the founder of the movement and for 46 years he personally conducted the distribution of the food for both the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. At his death he requested Rev. Robinson to carry on the work in his name. This year has been a very pleasant one, according to the manager.

Rev. Robinson will visit many of the institutions Christmas Day for prayer and divine blessing on the meal. In addition to the 14 institutions, more than 10 baskets of groceries were given to poor and needy families from the fund collected by Rev. Robinson.

Mobile, Ala., Register
February 11, 1940

Mobile's First Slum Clearance Project To Be Ready Soon

Top, an architect's drawing of the Orange Grove Homes, slum clearance project for colored persons in the northern part of Mobile. The project will have 298 dwelling units. Ninety-eight of them will be ready for occupancy May 1 and all of them by July 1. Lower, one of the three-room units of the project.

98 Units Of Slum Project To Be Occupied By Mau 1

Ninety-eight units of Orange Grove Homes, slum-clearance project for occupancy by colored tenants, will be ready for occupancy May 1 and the remainder of the 298 total dwelling units will be ready by July 1, it was announced Saturday.

The project is bounded by Bloodgood, Jackson, Morgan and Conception Streets and was planned and developed by the Mobile Housing Board, composed of Clyde W. Foreman, chairman; J. C. Van Antwerp, vice chairman; Dr. L. W. Hollis, Judge D. H. Edington and C. L. Hutchisson.

The board was appointed by the mayor under the Alabama housing law and is serving without pay.

Cost More Than Million

Estimated total development cost is $1,339,560. Estimated amount for direct wages at the site is $325,000 and for construction materials $538,000. The number of men to receive employment at the site is estimated at 820.

The project will have a total of 298 dwelling units of which 134 will be one-story units containing three rooms and baths, and 164 two-story units containing four and on-half rooms and baths. These are grouped in 42 buildings containing from six to eight units each.

All Units Fireproof

Constructed of brick and hollow tile roofs, the units will be entirely fireproof. Equipment consists of gas-burning circulating space heaters, gas ranges, gas water heaters, gas refrigerators and electric lights.

All bathrooms will be equipped with usual fixtures and will have hot and cold water. Architects for the project are Harry Inge Johnstone, C. L. Hutchisson, Jr., T. Cooper Van Antwerp and William H. Marsh.

The project now is 50 per cent completed. When it finally is ready for occupancy, there will be an administration building, a playground for adults and several smaller playgrounds for children of pre-school age.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
December 26, 1940

Theatre Has Party For Negro Children

A feature Christmas entertainment for negro children of Selma was the Roxy Theatre's second annual Christmas picture show party on Monday which was attended by a crowd of 1,600 colored boys and girls. The theatre opened at 10 a. m. and presented three consecutive shows to care for the children who were its guests.

The program was arranged by Manager D. R. Regan and as an added treat each child attending received fruit which was the gift of the local A and P food store, and presented through its manager, O. W. Ballard.

Shortage Appears In Negro Housing

Demand for negro residential property of the city has been greatly expanded since the Montgomery Housing Authority announced it was trying to find homes for about 80 families that will have to vacate shortly substandard houses now on the site of the new Cleveland Courts, low-cost housing development.

Charles R. Rogers, executive director of the Housing Authority, is assisting in finding homes for the families. Already this week, since the announcement of the building program was made, he has received a number of inquiries from property owners with houses to rent. But more are needed, it was said yesterday.

Cleveland Courts will contain buildings for 150 families. The shelter rent is to be less than $2 a month a room. The property has been acquired, and plans and specifications completed for the new project.

Bids will be received on June 1 and the contract probably awarded in time for construction work to start by July 1.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
May 9, 1940

Many Interesting Figures Are Given Out By Census Enumerators On Abbeville County

By MARY HEMPHILL GREENE

ABBEVILLE, May 9 (Special) — The taking of the 1940 census is nearing completion and many interesting figures are being given out from the various headquarters. In Abbeville the figures which are subject to revision show an increase of five hundred and thirteen in population in the city limits which is excellent in that no special new enterprise is listed in the business census.

There are few vacant houses in the city and a housing shortage is being talked by business men. There is scarcely a desirable residence to be found in the city. There is also more building going on in Abbeville just now than in the past ten years.

Another noticeable scarcity was in baby cards, the largest ward in the city showing only thirteen cards among a list of sixteen hundred names. I took the census in ward I and there was not more than a dozen babies and only five or six born since December as the cards call for.

Farm Schedule

The farm schedule was one of the most talked of during the various schools held before April 2nd. In my ward three farms were found on North Main street within the city limits, that of J. G. Hagen, Ray McKenzie who farms his own land and rents sixty-five acres across the road and Zennie Pressly, colored, who farms a hundred acres of rented land to the rear of the Moore Mars home. He is only allowed to plant six acres in cotton. Much of this land is planted to pine trees as a forestry reserve but Zennie manages to make a living and support a good size family and a grandfather. There has been much said of "fool questions" but the "foolest" is to estimate a cows milk as two gallon a day for a year. On the ordinary tenant farm a two gallon cow in the spring will go down to a quart by the winter. The ordinary farm is being given credit for much butter and milk that is non-existant.

Among the Negroes

Among the negro population there is much of interest and dozens of "sob" stories could be written of their poverty and struggles. Among the well-to-do the negroes have many of the comforts and pleasures of life and live in good style. Among the improvident there is no use for a slum clearance or better housing facilities for they are types after the song, "I ain't got nothin' and nothin is enough for me." They are a happy and contented people and enjoy life in spite of apparent hard times. At one home an old woman was placidly playing cards with two young boys and having as much fun as the most ardent bridge player. Another old woman when asked who lived with her replied, "Nobody but me and my pipe". Among the negroes the "head of the house" was usually the woman. Many negroes own their homes and asked about a mortgage brings out an emphatic, "No, mam!".

A number of queer vocations came to light in "Fire Knocker, Ash Pan Shaker, Quiller Hand and Drawer In. Two Morman missionaries were listed from Abbeville.

Some Old Houses

The census disclosed some very old houses here. The Quay house now owned by Mrs. Ralph Adams was once a tavern and until recently showed the old fashioned step up or down in each room. The date is in the 1780's. The old Shillito house on South Main street now owned by Mrs. C. P. Townsend is one hundred and ten years old. The Wardlaw house is reaching its one hundred and ninth birthday this month. It was the birth place of Dr. Patterson Wardlaw and for many years has been the home of the family of Judge James C. Klugh. The Burt Mansion now owned by J. S. Stark was built in the 1840's was the scene of the last meeting of the Confederate States cabinet, President Jefferson Davis coming here and spending a night with his friend, Major Armistead Burt. A council of War and Cabinet meeting was held here. This house has also been famous for the fact that for more than seventy years there has always been a set of twins in the house.

The house built by Wm. H. Parker and now the home of the Wm. P. Greene family was built before the war and is the last of four built at the same time and after the same style of architecture. The Dendy house near the jail now in process of being remodeled is more than a hundred years old.

Negro Education

Education among the negroes is a paying investment, only the very old who had no opportunity was without some educational advantages, many gave the fourth and seventh grades as the high point of their education.

Many inquired "when is the government going to do something for me."

Many farm families are coming to town in the hope of work on WPA projects and will accept no work of any kind. How they live is one of the sweet mysteries of life for all seem well fed and are warm and comfortable looking. There seems no depression or despondency among them.

Not a single person in my whole district mentioned President Roosevelt's name.

Negroes and small salary people among the white population must be the greatest financiers in the world for they make a respectable show on almost nothing.

PAUPER'S PICNIC FOR AGED NEGROES

Editor The Advertiser:

This Fourth of July brings us up to the nine-mile post of the existence of the Jones Bible School. We are proud to know that we have the same white contributors, firms and charities, standing behind us and they answer every demand we make on them.

In reporting on our work we can say that we have been present every Sunday for the past nine years. So we feel that our work has met the approval of public sentiment trying to solve the problem of the young new Negro. The new Negro has puzzled every phase of society, but you have supported us to solve the problem.

The good white folks of Montgomery feel that they are the pioneers of the city and they are made happy to know that one inch of ground has been made morally and spiritually tenable.

The Jones Bible School can prove by all of the vicinity in which it operates, corner of North Decatur and Randolph, Taborian Hall, that it is on the job every Sunday all day, and has been for nine years.

The Jones Bible School was organized in 1931. The purpose was to give a thorough Bible training to the underprivileged Negro, and the white people have donated the necessary equipment to score 100 per cent. They gave us a Studebaker bus, piano, song books, and Bibles.

In trying to solve this problem, we take courage from the fact that the Gospel is the only medium and the last medium by which God can save a soul and when we preach it, we have discharged our full duty.

The Pauper's Picnic, sponsored every year by the Jones Bible School, will be held at the Taborian Hall as a religious two-day festival. We are asking our white friends who sponsor the picnic, the First Baptist Church, the Exchange Club, and a host of others, to give us $150 to hold this picnic. We ask The Advertiser to present this appeal to the public.

Mail all checks and letters to the Jones Bible School.

B. P. JONES.

19 Garrison Street.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 4, 1940

$36,912 IS CONTRIBUTED TO RED CROSS WAR FUND

With the aid of numerous small contributions received at headquarters of the Jefferson County Red Cross, 109 North Nineteenth Street, yesterday, the total of the appeal for a minimum quota of $50,000 for the relief of European civilian war sufferers, last night had reached $36,912.57, or close to 74 per cent of the minimum quota.

Special efforts were made yesterday and will be resumed today by the leaders of the Commercial and Industrial Division, as well as the Women's Division and the workers at Bessemer, and it was hoped to add large contributions from some of the industrial plants.

Group meetings held yesterday at headquarters, with James Arthur Smith, chapter chairman, and Lester N. Shannon, chairman of the disaster preparedness committee, in charge, showed a feeling of optimism, but all key men of the various groups were urged to expedite the collecting and sending in of the contributions in all parts of the county, it was announced.

"I feel that all of us should help the Red Cross by giving all we can, even giving until it hurts a little," wrote one contributor to the county chaper's appeal. "Whatever amount we can give will help to relieve the untold agony the innocent victims of this war are enduring."

L. S. Gaillard, chairman of the Negro Division, called attention to the fact that Negro Division headquarters are at 420 North Seventeenth Street, phone 3-5859, and volunteer workers were asked to report there.

"Let us try and wind this particular campaign up this week," said Chapter Chairman Smith. "The call is urgent, the need is great and the cause is certainly a most worthy one."

Mobile, Ala., Register
July 18, 1940

Prichard Takes Steps For Housing Project

Definite steps to obtain a federal housing project for Prichard were taken Wednesday night at the organization meeting of the Prichard Housing Authority.

It was announced following the session all necessary papers and a survey of the city would be completed in the near future and forwarded to the Federal Housing Authority in Washington for consideration. Mayor T. M. Wilkins told the board members Rep. Frank Boykin had pledged his efforts in the capital toward obtaining the project.

Ivan E. Myles was elected vice chairman and Eugene George, Jr., temporary secretary-treasurer, by the board at the meeting. The board also appointed Peter Bryce Hamilton its legal adviser. Members of the housing authority, recently appointed by Mayor Wilkins, are: Rev. Jesse E. Smith, chairman; John W. Blalack and John W. Will.

Opelika, Ala. News
August 8, 1940

Local Negro Women Coopérate, Making Refugee Garments

By MRS. W. M. CANNON

Manifesting the finest possible spirit, a group of Negro women headed by Mrs. J. W. Darden and Mrs. L. C. Williams have just sent into the Red Cross production rooms a quota of beautifully made Red Cross Refugee garments. This quota consists of 5 children's dresses, five women's dresses, and two complete layettes consisting of dresses, gowns, stockings, kimonas, caps, washcloths, diapers bands and safety pins. These garments are all finished in a most attractive manner, and perhaps the thing that makes this service outstanding is the fact that these women raised among themselves the money to purchase these materials, and after completing the quotas they were able to donate to the Red Cross $6.75 as a balance.

National Red Cross, cognizant of this volunteer service here in Opelika, made the following statement: "Since volunteers should be representative of all the people within your chapter jurisdiction, the offer of these women is to be deeply appreciated. If this group of Negro women is composed of some organized group they may become a Red Cross Auxiliary working under the supervision of the Lee County Chapter."

Red Cross officials in Lee County deeply appreciate the cooperation of the Negroes in every call made and it is hoped that they will organize an Auxiliary to carry on this fine work.

A complete record of the service of these women is being kept and due recognition will be given when the certificates of service are awarded. Those making these garments are as follows:

Layettes: Mrs. J. W. Darden, assisted by Mrs. Morton and Mrs. L. C. Williams. Dresses: Mrs. J. A. Kitchens, Mrs. Ethel Corr, Mrs. John G. Coles, Mrs. Lillie M. Finley, Mrs. W. H. Samford, Mrs. James Flakes, Mrs. W. E. Morton, Mrs. Lena Strozier and Mrs. Lou Lyman contributing $1.00 Sunday School Class of Mrs. J. W. Darden $1.00, making a total of $12.00 raised by this group.

CHEST DIVISION CITES PROGRESS

OCT 4 1940

Negro Section Chairmen Say Active Interest Is Being Aroused

Norman Randall, chairman, and Venice T. Sprag, cochairman of the Negro division of the eighteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, have reported "good progress" in arousing the interest of Negro citizens and perfecting their organization for active participation in the appeal.

Negro agencies of the chest, it was pointed out, had their budgets taken care of and their needs met. The following figures were given: for 1936, $26,447.72; 1937, $34,891.59; 1938, $36,608.34; 1939, $38,114.94; and the budget provided for these needs for 1940 is estimated at $40,365.71.

Agencies Listed

The agencies participating in this beneficence of the Community Chest include: American Red Cross (Negro section), Bethlehem House, Beulah Moore Day Nursery, Negro Boys Club, Children's Home Hospital, Colored Old Folks Home, Girls Service League, Children's Aid Society (Negro section), Boy Scouts (Negro section), Jefferson Sanatorium (Negro section), Young Men's Christian Association (Negro section) and Negro branch of the Young Women's Christian Association.

An analysis of pledges made by Negroes on the other hand shows the total amount pledged for the year 1936, both by workers in the industrial plants and through the Negro division, to have been $11,075.67; for 1937, $13,868.44; for 1938, $18,122.41; for 1939, $26,879.89; and for 1940, $17,956.92.

Pledge Total Noted

It is pointed out by Chairman Randall of the Negro division, that according to these figures for the last five years as appearing on the record of the Community Chest, the amount of all pledges from Negroes for that period only totalled $87,903.33 on the books as against payments to the various Negro agencies on the part of the chest amounting to a total of $176,428.30.

"But we will do our best to change those figures around the other way for next year," said Chairman Randall, "just to show our appreciation for what the Community Chest has meant to our people."

Even though a large sum is spent on Negro work in comparison to their pledges, it must be remembered that the need in this group is great, chest leaders said. The population percentage of Negroes in the county is 40 per cent. The total amount raised in the county for 1940 was $468,349.32 from all sources. For 1941 an attempt will be made to raise $476,402.44. The greater part of the proposed increase will go to the tubercular sanatorium, sponsors said.

Ft. Deposit, Ala., Signal
December 27, 1940

Christmas Seal Purchasers Listed

The list of Christmas Seal buyers for the past week:

Mrs. J. D. Strickland 50c; Mrs. Janie Leatherwood 25c; Mrs. Charlie Mae Small $1.00; Golson Motor Co. $1.00; Neil Robinson $1.00; Sandy Ridge Club 72c; Adine Johnson 50c; Benton Club 50c; Round Up club 52c; Mrs. Atkins, Round Up club 25c; Iris Mae Whittle 25c; Gracie Mimms 50c; Colored Schools by Abercrombie $3.56; Etta Godwin and Farmersville School $1.00; Virginia Watson 50c; Mrs. Mary Dors Hammonds 50c; Hayneville Elementary School $2.54; Eutye Canterbury 50c; Colored Schools by Abercrombie 71.00; Mrs. W. B. Woodall 52c; Hayneville High School $5.83; Melba Holly 50c; E. C. Ruff 25c; Fanny Goldsmith 25c; Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McLean $1.00; Mr. T. Powell $1.50; O. P. Edwards $1.00; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gates $1.00; Mrs. H. A. Whitte 75c.

Opelika, Ala. News
December 21, 1940

Our Negro Citizens Cash Contributions Help For Needy Club

"We want to have a part in assistance for the Help-For-The-Needy Fund of Daily News-Legion" said several of our leading prominent negro citizens to the Daily News this morning. "We know and appreciate that in our rural sections and right here in our midst, are hundreds of poor destitute colored people and we know that the very liberal cash contributions, clothing and other materials will be generously given to many of our destitute people to make a happier, more comfortable Christmas season and to alleviate their suffering in the cold winter season."

Opelika is proud of the many fine upright Christian negro leaders of our city and they are held in highest esteem.

Following cash contributions were sent in this morning from our negro citizens:

Dr. J. W. Darden, $1; W. L. Peterson, $1; Prof. W. E. Morton, $1; Dr. E. A. Lindsey, $1; Dr. W. F. Clark, $1; Coach W. H. Coston, $1; Rev. L. E. Richardson, $1.

SOCIAL CONDITION - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

ALABAMA

Rural Low-Cost Housing Plan Is Gathering Momentum In Alabama Through Efforts Of T. M. Campbell

NOV 30 1940

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Sweeping over rural Alabama like a whirlwind the Rural Low-Cost Housing plan continues to gather momentum under the direction of T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Extension Service and the colored farm and home demonstration agents under the Alabama Extension Service.

This plan was given nation-wide publicity in October, 1939, when Willis Thurman and his wife, farm folk from Elmore County, Alabama, were interviewed on the broadcast of the National Farm and Home Hour at Washington, D. C. In this interview they told how under the supervision of the Negro Extension Staff at Tuskegee Institute and the local farm and home demonstrations agents they had financed and built a brand new five room dwelling for $690. This house consists of living room, two bed rooms with closet in each room, kitchen and bath room (not equipped with plumbing). This cost includes the estimated charge of $54 for family labor and $30 for labor which was donated.

This particular project was the culmination of 14 years of assistance from the Negro farm and home demonstration agents who had been preaching the art of living at home. The masonry material and lumber were secured locally. The problem of furnishing the home of this family, which had lived in one room and a lean-to kitchen for 25 years, was solved by the purchase of one kitchen stove, to replace the old one which fell to pieces when being moved from the old house, and with the help of the farm and home demonstrations agents from the old house. Three cotton mattresses were made at the cost of five dollars, curtains from remnants from the cotton mill, rag rugs for the floors, tables were made for the living room and kitchen, and the old furniture made over.

New York N. Y.

Several dozen families were present at each step of the building as the house progressed from the laying of the foundation to the completion of the 30-foot well with concrete curbing. These families learned how to do certain things when building or improving a house—as a result of these demonstrations.

This idea of low-cost housing for Negro farmers does not mean that Extension Service has gone into house building, but only furthering the plan of improving the standard of living for the Negro farmer thru close cooperation of all local agencies and making the best use of the material at hand.

In the program for low-cost housing the representatives of the Extension Service work with the following groups: large and small landowners, independent renters, Negro tenants and white landowners and Negro tenants and white absentee landowners or their representatives. The usual types of demonstrations are new construction, remodelling and indoor equipment and repairs for Negro landowners. For independent renters the following demonstrations are stressed: staining of buildings with cheap materials; movable screens, steps, sanitary toilets and other outbuildings, repairs, etc.; movable outdoor equipment such as brooders, chicken houses and "take down" livestock shelters.

The procedure in the matter of improving tenant houses calls for the working together of the Negro and white county agents so that they can render a distinct service in soliciting the cooperation of white landowners and Negro tenants. Each job is established as a definite demonstration. These demonstrations are on a leadership basis centered around and sponsored by the farm and home demonstration agents. The use of available materials on the farm and those which can be secured by barter or exchange is stressed.

Course For Carpenters

The rural housing program among Negroes is being advanced through rural churches, schools, fraternal organizations, local banks, civic organizations women's federated clubs, farm bureaus and local business concerns. Publicity is given through newspapers, radio, motion pictures and photographs, pamphlets and tours.

In connection with the low cost housing Rural Low Cost Housing Plan, T. M. Campbell, field agent, has just announced that in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute, a short course for rural carpenters will be conducted at Tuskegee Institute December 11-18, 1940. Two rural carpenters will be selected by the Negro county agent to attend the course, and as there are 32 agents at work at this time in this area, there will be 64 rural carpenters receiving this instruction. The main object is to establish in every county a point of contact in rural housing, so that eventually these short courses may be held in the counties thereby, reaching a much larger number of rural carpenters.

NOV 30 1940

The annual report of D. F. Miller, assistant agricultural engineer shows an increasing interest in building activities among the rural people. He states that recently in Macon County a father and his two sons constructed a six-room house; fences were run, well dug, roofing material and windows purchased for barn for a total cash outlay of less than $800.00 In Autauga County, through the use of local and salvaged material a farmer was able to build a four-room house with a bath room, a barn, smoke house and poultry house, for a cash outlay of $300.00. Evidences of this kind are being duplicated throughout the state, Miller said.

Specialists in agricultural engineering from the Alabama Poly

arged with having 21 envelopes ving nearly 14,000 plays.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
December 15, 1940

Negro Groups Here Support Red Cross

Report of a special committee of colored citizens who aided in the Red Cross Roll call disclosed that every colored school, church and society in Selma made a contribution, and that many individual members among colored people were enrolled in the recent campaign.

Disclosing the report which came to him as Roll Call chairman, H. L. Dickerson said that $115.88 was turned in by the colored Red Cross committee composed of Dr. A. C. Brown, chairman and Prof. R. W. Stone, Prof. W. F. Dinkins, Dr. E. F. Portlock, S. W. Boynton.

The final total for the Red Cross was sent to $2,700 from all contributors, Mr. Dickerson stated.

Anniston, Ala. Star
December 1, 1940

A Forgotten Field

An almost forgotten field for Southern development, a way in which the South may be able to work out her own salvation more quickly, has been surveyed by George Calvert and found attractive. In a speech Friday night before the Birmingham section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Calvert elucidated sententiously what Alabama may expect from establishment and operation of a research institute, a project now under consideration of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce.

Development of research institutions in the South has been almost disregarded, as Mr. Calvert ably pointed out in his talk. Yet, the benefits which may come from applied research have been clearly demonstrated by recent findings of more or less independent students of the South and her raw materials. The esteemed Dr. Carver of Tuskegee, for instance, has shown that Southern crops, even the lowly potato, have their place in chemical developments. Georgia's Dr. Herty is another outstanding example of what can be done in the South. But for Dr. Herty, who devoted a large part of his life to Southern agricultural problems and ways to solve them, nature might still hold close the secret of making paper from our pine pulp. Experiments carried forward at Georgia Tech, with the assistance of the Federal Government, may bring back flax to this section as a money crop for the making of linen, especially with the need of home-grown flax exaggerated by the war in Europe. Also in the flax field, one ambitious private capitalist has determined that American flax may be used in the manufacture of cigarette papers, the supply of which has been cut off by the surrender of France; cigarette papers in the past have been made from rags, but Harry H. Strauss, a German, was willing to gamble they could be made directly from flax, and, above all, flax grown in America.

Many more cases could be produced to prove the case for research institutes in all parts of the South—especially one in Alabama. We are far from knowing all the secrets of our own resources, and only by research can we wrest knowledge from nature. Most large industries have their own research departments, but small industries do not have them. Yet by banding together, these small industries can support a large, fully equipped bureau with the interests of the entire state in mind. This institution would not conduct experiments for one industry alone, but it would deal with all Southern problems in hunting new products from familiar raw materials. New industries might flourish as the result.

In his talk Mr. Calvert pointed out a discrepancy in federal assistance to research in the South as compared to the North. However, our main consideration is to make the South research conscious by her own efforts, although federal assistance would push us quickly forward.

The Star agrees with Mr. Calvert that a "differential" in research facilities does exist in the South. But the principal reason for this disparity is the South has never fully understood the importance. We have depended too much upon our school laboratories and private interprise to invent and discover. Their discoveries may help us, but at the same time a state laboratory will hasten our advance.

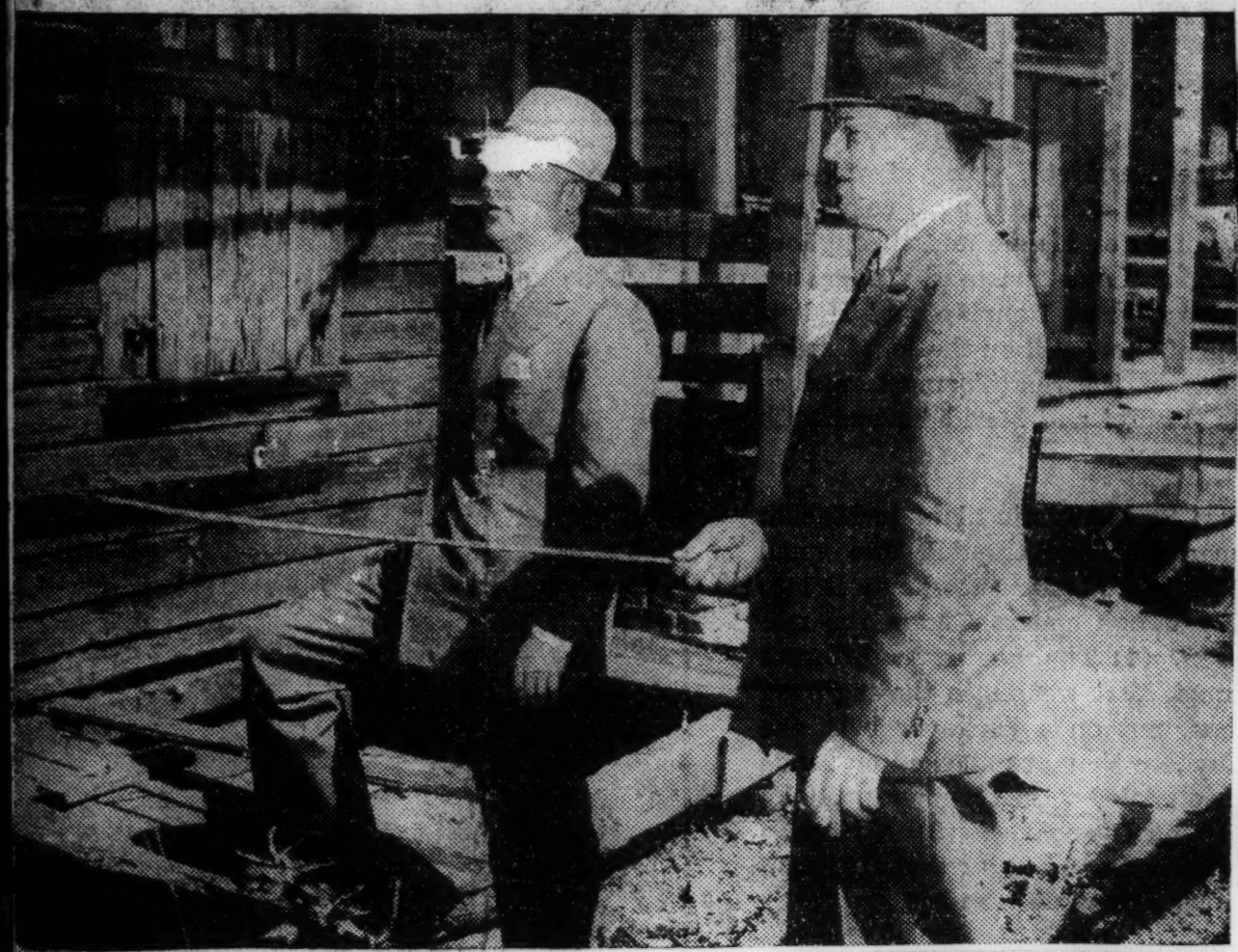
Lavonia, Ga. Times
November 29, 1940

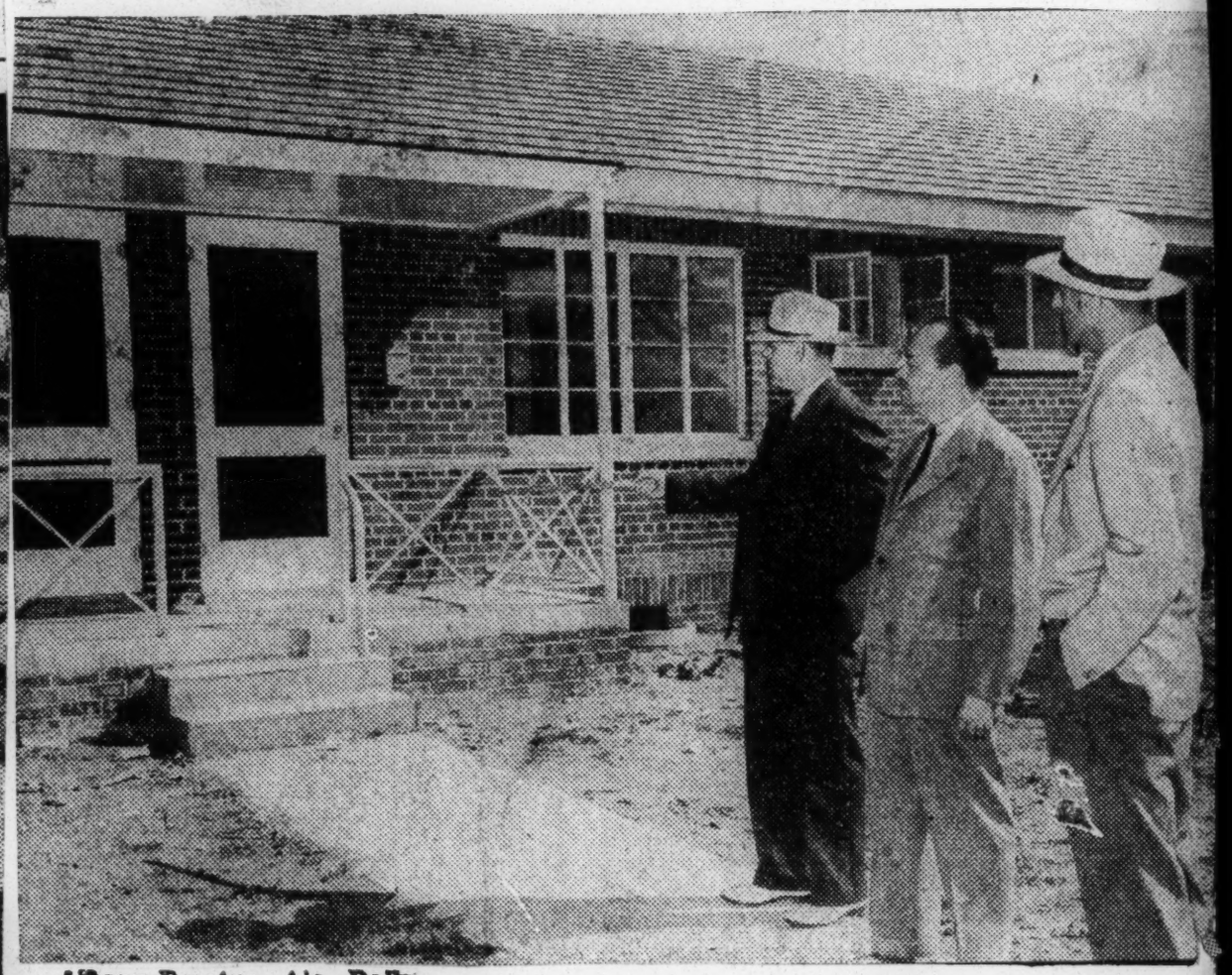
Henry County Negro Projects

CLASS IN HOME IMPROVEMENT
Canning Project Planned Before the Closing of School
CHILDREN WASHING JARS
DRYING AND CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Mobile, Ala. Press
May 23, 1940

Mobile's Slum Clearance — Before And After





Press Register Staff Photos

The top photo was taken in February, 1939, when Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, visited Mobile preparatory to launching two slum clearance projects here. Clyde Foreman, chairman of the Mobile Housing Board, local managers of the projects, is pointing to an old ramshackle building on the site of the colored rehousing project, north of Beauregard Street. The lower photo, taken last week, shows one of the modern dwellings that has arisen on the same site. Foreman, pointing with stick, is shown with Charles R. Rainey of Washington, Alabama representative of the USHA informational service bureau, and City Commissioner Charles A. Baumhauer. Rainey, in Mobile to check rentals and selection of tenants for the homes, expressed gratification over progress made on the dwelling units, and was pleased to learn the homes will begin opening to low-income colored families of Mobile about the middle of July. One hundred units of the Orange Grove project will be opened at that time, while completion of the Oak Lawn homes, the white project in Oakdale, is expected about September. Commissioner Baumhauer said: "The improvement these projects have made in doing away with the slums in the northern approach to the city is wonderful. I am greatly impressed with their modern, substantial type of construction."

Albany Decatur Ala. Daily
December 19, 1940

PUBLIC INVITED TO VISIT CENTER

The public has been invited to visit the negro recreation center on West Vine ~~Street,~~ Saturday, December 21. Open house will be held from 2 to 5 p.m.

Many articles made in the handicraft classes will be on display as well as the Christmas Tree for underprivileged children.

Every visitor will be served some refreshments prepared by the leaders in charge.

This center is one of the many WPA projects with the Normalite Club as sponsor.

All club members were requested to be present to assist the leaders with the program.

Mobile, Ala., Register
June 9, 1940

Many Applicants Denied Low-Rent Living Quarters

Those With Incomes Above Government Limit Not Admitted To Orange Grove

Many applicants who have sought to rent units in the Orange Grove housing project, for colored Mobilians, have been rejected because their incomes are above the brackets allowed by the government for residents of the dwellings, the Mobile Housing Board announced Saturday.

George Fearn, Jr., secretary of the Housing Board, said 100 units in the Orange Grove project are to be opened on July 1, and over 150 applications for these units have already been received. A great many have been disqualified because their incomes are too high.

Mobile's colored population, Fearn pointed out, particularly colored people who live in single-room quarters under poor living conditions, do not seem to realize the federal dwellings were constructed for habitation by these people, and are available to them. Single units, consisting of living room, combination dining room and kitchen, bed room and bath, rent for as low as $7.50 per month, less utility service. Gas, water and electriicty are furnished residents at actual cost, and are obtained on a wholesale basis.

Fearn expressed belief that white employers of colored people with lower incomes, particularly maids, cooks and housegirls, would be particularly concerned over their employes having access to these modern quarters. The project was designed by the government to eliminate the city's slums and establish resettlement on a modern, sanitary basis.

Gadsden, Ala., Etowah Observer
June 20, 1940

Lack Of Sanitation In Ala. City Shacks Draws City's Fire

City May Condemn Buildings If No Action Taken

Angered by the report that Gadsden householders have failed to provide required sanitary facilities, city commissioners instructed Luther Durham, county sanitary officer, that action will be taken if they do not comply with the law.

Mr. Durham was instructed to conduct a complete investigation and serve notice on the offending householders. In each case where a building permit is issued, sanitary toilets are required, Rogers, city building inspector, told the commission.

Although most of the homes are located outside of the areas served by sanitary sewers, a sanitary pit toilet is at least required, the commission emphasized. Chief cause for complaint is said to be the shack settlement on the banks of Black Creek, in Alabama City, said to have no sanitary facilities worthy of the name.

Another group of homes complained of is located in the Walnut Park vicinity, and a third near the center of the city. If necessary, action to condemn some of the places may be taken, the city commission said.

Approving appointment of J. R. Davis and Carl G. Smith as enumerators, by school Superintendent C. A. Donehoo, the commission passed a resolution authorizing the biennial school census to be taken and paid for by the city. A principal of one of the negro schools will take the negro census.

Following recommendation of Police Chief S. L. O'Bannon, the commission refused to issue a beer license for Porter's Steak House, which Mrs. Vera Porter planned to open in the building on Rainbow Drive formerly known as the "Big Apple."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
December 24, 1940

Work Gets Underway On Housing Project

Construction began today at Selma, Ala., on the new United States defense housing project named in honor of the celebrated Confederate cavalry leader, Nathan Bedford Forrest, who once said that the way to win a battle was to "get there first with the most men."

The new project, which is being built by the Selma Housing Authority, under supervision of the United States Housing Authority, will be occupied by Air Corps enlisted men and their families, as well as civilian employes. It is located near the Specialized Flying School, Southeast Air Corps Area.

The Nathan B. Forrest Homes will contain 200 dwelling units, with two and three bedrooms in twin houses, and will be of brick, tile and concrete construction.

CHOSEN AS 'BEST COMMUNITY' IN NATION-WIDE CONTEST; TO GET PRIZE AT CHICAGO FAIR

Slossfield Community Center to Receive $1,000 Truck; Give 2nd Prize in Texas

Call 6/14/40

Kansas City, Mo.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Birmingham's Slossfield Community center has done more for its residents than any other Negro community in America during the last year and will receive a $1,000 International motor truck, it was announced this week by Dr. M. O. Bousfield, member of the committee which judged the nationwide contest sponsored by International Harvester Co., in connection with the coming American Negro Exposition at the Chicago Coliseum.

At the same time, although no provision had been made originally for a second prize, the award committee thought so highly of the work done by the Negro Farmers Saw Mill Cooperative and County Council of Agriculture of La Grange, Texas, that a special prize of $100 in merchandise was given this group.

Members of the award committee, in addition to Dr. Bousfield, who is Negro health director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, were Dr. Channing Tobias, Y.M.C.A. national council; Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, and Mrs. John Hope, widow of the late president of Atlanta university, who served in the absence of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who was ill.

The competition attracted 86 entries from all parts of the country, of which 31 were considered in the final group for ujdging. Entered in the contest, the first one of its type ever conducted, were 33 schools, 33 community centers, eight agricultural projects, six churches and six health centers.

The committee stated it was "especially impressed" by the accomplishments and potentialities of agricultural cooperatives and, because of the high caliber of entries, recommended that International Harvester Co., repeat the contest next year.

The Slossfield Community Center, which was the unanimous choice of the judges, is composed of four large buildings, covering an area equal to a city block. The center was dedicated during 1939, as the result of a successful campaign which began in 1935.

The center was built deliberately in what was considered to be the worst of Birmingham's blighted areas. It was financed by voluntary small contributions from Negro employes of the American Cast Iron Pipe Co. The company matched these individual contributions.

The buildings, of modern concrete construction, cost about $250,000. One of them is used for education, one for recreation programs, while the other two are used for a general health program, with an exclusively Negro staff, under the supervision of the county health department and the children's bureau.

The health program includes service in maternal care, child health, tuberculosis, venereal disease, dentistry, gynecology, minor surgery and general medicine. An average of 525 patients a week receive medical service. The tuberculosis rate in the area has been reduced. Under the influence of the recreation programs, juvenile delinquency in some of the surrounding districts has been reduced as much as 76 per cent.

Financial sponsorship of current Slossfield projects is provided by the Slossfield Civic association, an organization of workers in nearby industrial plants.

The Texas project which received a special grand price has enabled farmers, both white nd coloreda to perform many tasks cooperatively and at a much lower cost for each person than would otherwise be possible.

The Slossfield Community will have a choice of several types of truck bodies on its prize truck. After the truck has been assembled it will be exhibited at the American Negro Exposition in Chicago, July 4 through September 2, with suitable descriptive matter telling of the winning community's assomplishments. The truck will be delivered to Slossfield for use at the close of the Exposition.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
December 11, 1940

Reading Matter For Colored Community House Sought Here

Along with the calls for Christmas giving and the other appeals which Selmians expect to answer each year at this season, Dr. E. W. Gamble, sponsor for the Colored Community House, has issued a request that reading matter be donated to the Community House.

In the request issued Wednesday Dr. Gamble says:

"May I thank the kind friends who have given reading matter to the Colored Community House?

"I wish you could see how greatly they are enjoyed, and the eager demand there is for more. We let them take the newspapers and most of the magazines home. Many little children are seeing pictures for the first time, and the papers have helped to keep the cold wind from around their heads.

"I have been much encouraged to see the interest they are taking in their library which they are establishing. If any persons have books which they would donate, they would be deeply appreciated.

"Please call Telephone 1677 or 263 and the books and papers will be called for, if it is not found convenient to leave them at the Community House on Franklin street."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940 ARKANSAS

Writer Tells About Little Rock's Pulse

By EMORY O. JACKSON

LITTLE ROCK Ark.—(SNS)—My newspaper ramble has brought me here to this city of four Negro lawyers and four Negro colleges. Most famous of the lawyers is Scipio Jones who handled the Arkansas sharecroppers cases some years ago.

Little Rock is the center of small colleges. Four of the five Negro colleges of the state are found here. Arkansas State at Pine Bluff is the only Negro college found outside of the Capital City.

Dunbar (High) Junior College, Shorter, Philander Smith and the Baptist College round out a mixture of public and denominational schools. But Little Rock is not regarded as an educational center and shouldn't be.

Cry for leadership is loud here. Leadership is the slang, if not the vogue cry, of nearly every city and community in our times. But there is some justification for the howl here.

Holdings of Negro people are slipping from under them. At least one of the great fraternal empires has crumbled. Gone into other hands is the Mosaic Temple.

Sometimes it is argued that big white concerns have faltered. No denial can be made to that. But in going down they rise up in the hands of white people. Not true with those concerns that have toppled over among us.

That the city has three Negro newspapers does not mean that the people are well informed on current happenings. One can judge a city people by the kind of newspaper they support.

A study ought to be made about some of these Southern Negro newspapers. They may fill a need but many do not serve a worthy purpose. Correct Negro journalism and you correct some of the faults of democracy.

The Church here—not all but too many—has left begging to go strictly into advertising rackets. A particular case is that of a grocery merchant who went for the gip and was promised that the congregation would come down to buy from him. But this is one of those touch-me-not subjects. Some good writer ought look into this.

A pulpit leader wondered to me why church attendance in the South (and they call it the Bible Belt) isn't as steady and large as in the East. I told him that I did not know. Somebody ought to look into this. But there are too many sinner-Christians and too much commercial Christianity, if you want my opinion. Go easy on this.

Work is wobbly here. Public work is petering out. Hotel work is on the drag and is being invaded by white help. Can't be sure about old jobs any more. Food merchants are crying about the reduction of public work. That was the power from which they kept the goods moving on the shelves.

Some look to leadership for solution. Leadership is hardly responsible for all this. Each must become a leader of his own way, for by this they are where they are. True there has been bad fellowship. Bad leadership is the product of bad followership.

ARKANSAS LOW RENT PROJECT IS LAUNCHED

Ground Broken For Model Dwelling At Lonoke

300 HOMES ARE PLANNED

Site For First Of Rural Houses Donated To Authority—Applications Already Received For 50 Places

DEC 15 1940

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LONOKE, Ark., Dec. 14.—An important step toward realization of establishment of the United States Housing Authority's rural housing program in Lonoke County was taken Dec. 9, when ground was broken for the Model Dwelling, the first to be constructed by the Housing Authority of the County of Lonoke, designated as Unit No. Ark. 1-1 of Low-rent Rural Housing, which is to serve as a model for 300 which are to follow in quick succession.

Ground was broken by Ben B. Morris of England, who is chairman of the Housing Authority, and the ceremony was attended by A. O. McCall of Lonoke, vice chairman; B. F. Murchison of Coy, and Mayor E. L. Bailey of Cabot, who are commissioners of the Authority; E. L. Crandall of Carlisle, the fifth member of the commission, was not present.

Overlooks Highway

Ralph E. Ray of England, attorney; H. Ray Burks of Little Rock, architect; Sanford Wilbourn, Lonoke, executive director; W. R. Rhodes, Little Rock, contractor, and Virgil Kemp, foreman for the contractor, were among others attending.

The site for the model house is located two miles west of Lonoke, on Highway No. 70, the "Broadway of America," and the house now under construction is situated upon a mound overlooking the highway. The one acre site was acquired by the Housing Authority through deed from B. H. Whitfield, who donated the land.

Mr. Whitfield will have the use of the dwelling for the tenant on his farm by paying the annual rental of $50. Wilbur Potts, his wife and two children, will occupy the model dwelling as the tenant family.

Bids To Be Asked

According to Mr. Wilbourn, it is planned now to advertise for bids for 25 or more of the rural units on Jan. 14, and contracts will be awarded within a few days after bids are received.

At the present time 50 additional applications have been approved and building sites selected. These building sites are being choesn with care, and wherever possible are to be located on improved highways, the director having in mind the accessibility to schools, churches and towns. Details, such as surveys, abstracts of title and legal opinions are being worked out as quickly as possible on the applications now approved.

Miss Annigene McCrary is bookkeeper for the Authority; John C. Bradford Jr., assistant in tenant selective service program; Fred E. Gross, clerk of the works; and Doyne Boyd, county surveyor of Lonoke County, surveyor for the Authority.

Atlanta School Of Social Work Given Grant Of $ 0.000

Work Of Institution Is Praised

Daily World 1-4-40

Announcement Is Made By F. B. Washington

Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work has been awarded a $10,000 grant by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, according to an announcement made Wednesday by Forrester B. Washington, director of the school.

This amount, which is to be used for operating expenses of the school is a tribute, according to representatives of the fund, to the promotional welfare activities of the institution, whose motto is—More than a school; a promotional agency for social welfare.

In advising Mr. Washington of the grant, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, stated in part:

"I am very glad to be able to tell you that our board approved a grant to the Atlanta University School of Social Work. . . .

"I am particularly happy that we are able to stand by this important institution at just this time when its graduates are in so much demand and have so excellent an opportunity to serve the nation."

Atlanta Adopts Practice Period for Social Work

Afro-American 2-24-40

ATLANTA, Ga.—A unique project in the field of social work was inaugurated last week when twenty-four students of the Atlanta University School of Social Work began a half year's practice period in field work in social agencies throughout the country.

According to the announcement by Forrester B. Washington, director, these students will return to school next fall to complete their classroom training.

Among the welfare agencies in which placements have been made and the students who have been sent to them are:

The Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation of Boston, Mass., a social settlement, Miss Florence Barksdale; the Family Society of Bridgeport, Conn., Miss Vivian Saunders; the Tuberculosis and Public Health Society, Hartford, Conn., Horace C. Robinson;

Harlem Branch YMCA, New York City, Crawford Burns and George M. Handy; Family Society of Philadelphia, Miss Elvah Waters; Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, Miss Rubye Gordon; Urban League, Baltimore, Miss Mary L. Divers;

Colored Recreation Association, Richmond, Va., Miss Ethel Norman; Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA, Richmond, Va., Miss Anne Warren; Flint-Goodridge Hospital of New Orleans, La., Miss Lucille Hargrave; Dryades Street Branch YMCA, New Orleans, La., Joseph E. Lee;

Canal Street Branch YWCA, New Orleans, La., Miss Dura E. Rice; Department of Public Welfare of Muskogee County, Columbus, Ga., Miss Celestine Taylor; Paseo Branch YWCA, Kansas City, Mo., Miss Florence Robinson;

St. Louis Provident Association, the outstanding Family Society of the West, St. Louis, Mo., Miss Mary F. Freeman; Urban League, St. Louis, Mo., Benjamin F. Bell; Cedar Avenue Branch YMCA, Cleveland, Ohio, Hugh Hill;

Lockwood Branch YMCA, Cincinnati, Ohio, Walter S. Gladding; Children's Agency, Louisville, Ky., Miss Laura Grevious; Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA, Knoxville, Tenn., Miss Helen J. Quick;

Family Welfare Agency, Memphis, Tenn., Miss Anne L. Braithwaite; Department of Public Welfare, St. Petersburg, Fla., Miss Edith Rayner, and Blue Triangle Branch YWCA, Houston, Texas, Miss Opal Christopher.

$25,000 Gift To Social School

Daily World

$25,000 was appropriated to the Atlanta University School of Social Work by the General Education Board at a recent meeting of its Executive Committee according to information supplied by Forrester B. Washington, Director of the School. The grant covers a four-year period and was appropriated through the University System.

Atlanta, Ga.

The General Education Board has been one of the largest contributors to the school of social work for a number of years. This continued support is an evidence of its confidence in the training program of the school which is the only Negro member institution of the American Association of Schools of Social Work offering the full two year graduate curriculum.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 CAROLINA STORM
IMPROVEMENT OF

Governor Kept Away By Flooded Roads

Many Speakers; Fayetteville Gets '41 Meeting

By J. ANDREW BOWLER
Staff Correspondent

NEW BERN, N. C.—Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer and one of the best known farm leaders in the South, addressed the twenty-second annual North Carolina Negro Farmers and Homemakers Conference, Thursday afternoon, August 15, in the West Street High School auditorium in New Bern bringing to a close the two-day meeting that attracted more than 2,000 delegates from all parts of the state.

Governor Clyde R. Hoey, scheduled to address the gathering at the Wednesday afternoon session, notified the officials shortly before noon that due to the flood conditions prevailing in North Carolina and the weather in and around Raleigh, he would be unable to reach New Bern.

Judge R. A. Nunn of New Bern, upon the request of the governor, attended and filled the vacancy on the program by pinch-hitting for Governor Hoey.

A full and interesting program was worked out by the conference committee for the entertainment of the many rural farm men and women who attended regardless of the inclement weather and it is generally conceded that this conference will go down in history as one of the best held in the State.

OPENING SESSSION

Registration of delegates began early Wednesday morning and the two-day conference got under way as D. S. Coltrane, assistant commissioner of agriculture for the state, explained to the delegates the service of the state in aiding the farmers with their problems.

E. Y. Floyd, a representative of the AAA in North Carolina, described the work of that agency in the state.

T. M. Garris, president of the conference, gave the introductory remarks. Miss Pauline E. Gordon of the State College Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C., closed the Wednesday morning session with an address on "Home management and House Furnishings."

J. Percy Bond, Jr., director of Negro Work, NYA, Raleigh, was the first speaker on the Wednesday afternoon program. He explained the workings of the NYA program in North Carolina and declared that the state was pioneering in training domestic servants through the NYA.

"Today," he said, "six domestic help centers will open in key cities throughout the state, designed to train the Negro girls for that kind of work."

"In addition to those," Mr. Bond declared, "there are six resident training centers in the state for Negro youths and a seventh is being opened today at the A. and T. College in Greensboro. Altogether there are 2,000 Negroes on the NYA program in the State."

EPPS SPEAKS

At the conclusion of Mr. Bond's addres, John W. Mitchell, state agent and secretary-treasurer of the conference, called on Professor C. M. Epps of Greenville, pioneer Negro educator in North Carolina. The theme of his talk was centered about cooperation between the races to better living and farm conditions.

Others appearing on the Wednesday program included: the Rev. R. I. Johnson, rector, St. Cyprian Church; Miss Ruth Current, state home demonstration agent, Raleigh; S. T. Brooks, Robeson county agent; wecome addresses by New Bern's Mayor Ray Henderson, Prof. J. T. Barber, principal, West Street High, where the meetings were held, the Rev. E. T. McIver and Isaac Garris, vice president of Farmers Council.

MAIN SPEAKERS

The principal speakers on the Wednesday evening program were: T. M. Garris, president, North Carolina Negro Farmers and Homemakers Conference, Windsor, N. C.; and Dr. W. L. Kennedy, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

R. E. Jones, Negro 4-H club specialist, Greensboro, entertained the audience with movies of 4-H club and farm activities.

After the meeting of the executive committee, composed of J. W. Jeffries, A. G. Thompson, Arthur Britt, Mrs. Francis Lawson, William C. Best, A. V. Jeffries, C. L. Spellman, Prof. J. C. McLaughlin and Mrs. Dazelle F. Lowe, with T. M. Garris, president, and John W. Mitchell, secretary-treasurer, the Thursday morning session was divided with the women's section convening at the Catholic Auditorium on Burn Street.

WOMEN'S MEETING

This section was presided over by Mrs. Goldie Sykes, president, State Home Demonstration Council, who introduced the speakers for this occasion. Among those appearing on this program included: Miss Jonnie Camp, home service director, and Dr. Walter Hughes, state department of health, Raleigh, N. C.

After the adjournment of the women's section, the conference assembled at the West Street High School election of officers and the place of the next conference was decided.

Those appearing on this session's program included Vance E. Swift, who spoke on "Farm Security Administration"; E. B. Garrett on "Soil Conservation" and M. G. Mann of the Cotton Growers' Association.

An open forum was directed by J. W. Jeffries, Negro district agent, Greensboro.

Mr. Mann came from Raleigh in spite of the storm to fill his spot on the Thursday afternoon program. He held his listeners spellbound with information collected from data secured by the U. S. Government regarding the plight of the farmers of North Carolina.

Mr. Mann informed his listeners that the farmers have made no progress in the past fifty years regardless of the improved methods and declared that if something was not done to stop the exploiting of farm lands, the nation will find itself headed for a revolution, far more devastating that the European sitation is today.

TO FAYETTEVILLE

Acting upon the invitations from Dr. J. W. Seabrooks, president of Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C. and Samuel Hodges, county agent, it was unanimously agreed to hold the 1941 conference in Fayetteville, N. C.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: T. M. Garris, president; Mrs. Millie Wililams first vice president; Wesley McMillian, second vice president; John W. Mitchell, secretary-treasurer and M. H. Crockett, assistant secretary.

Some of the bright spots of the conference included the music rendered by Mrs. Clare D. Mann, Jeanes Supervisor, Craven county, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marjorie Mann and the presentation of the prize awarded by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N. C. for the corn champion of the State. This prize, a check for $25 went to C. G. Goodman of Gates County who grew 118 bushels of corn on one acre, nine bushels more than the state average for North Carolina. Mr. Goodman was supervised by H. L. Mitchell, Gates county agent.

Relief Agencies Aid 2500

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Highway Travel Normal Despite Many Washouts

8-31-40

The wild, raging debris-filled Roanoke River spent its fury and receded to its usual peaceful calm early this week, leaving in its wake thousands of homeless families and property damage amounting to millions of dollars in the worst flood in Northeastern North Carolina in 50 years.

Huddled on marshy strips of land, dazed and unbelieving, yet quiet and orderly, many of the thousands of homeless sans all their earthly possessions which they had seen swept along on the crest of the raging waters were praying for help as Red Cross workers and attaches of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation faced the task of relief assistance.

Scores of men, women and children rescued by WPA emergency workmen in flat-bottomed scows, walked down the dirt roads carrying what they could of their earthly belongings—sheet bags, half-drowned chickens and small pieces of furniture. Stranded families had been taken from roof tops, trees, and whatever solid land they could find.

Hundreds of farmers, their wives and children in lowlands along a 50-mile stretch from Roanoke Rap-

FLOOD VICTIMS IN DISTRESS

New York, N.Y.

Report More Than 400 Farmers Are Hungry as Result of River Tragedy

TILLERY, N. C.—More than 400 farmers, their wives and children, residents of the Roanoke Farm Development of the Farm Security Administration, were in a desperate plight last week after the Roanoke River had inundated their homes and swept away most of their belongings.

Having been rescued by WPA emergency workmen in flat-bottomed scows, scores of men, women and children walked down the dirt roads carrying what they could of their belongings—sheet bags, half-drowned chickens, small pieces of furniture. Stranded families had been taken from roof tops, trees, and whatever solid land they could find.

New York Amsterdam News

L. L. McLendon, manager of the F.S.A. farm, said there were some 600 persons on the government-maintained and private farms in the flood areas. There were 25 on the Walker tract, 25 on the Pope Farm, 50 on the Wallace-Hines, 50 on the Doggest tract, and almost 500 resettlement and independent areas.

August 31, 1940

Huddled on marshy strips of land most of the flood victims seemed dazed. They were quiet and orderly, and many were praying for help. Hungry and miserable they waited. Future unemployment and rehabilitation is the problem faced by the flood stricken areas. Families are being housed in schools, warehouses, wherever there is dry space, but many thousands are homeless.

ids to Palmyra, N. C., were in a desperate plight. Agencies estimating the number of refugees who must be fed and clothed until next spring set the figure at 2,500.

More than 6,000 persons, constituting approximately 1,500 families were being cared for by federal and local relief agencies in the river bottoms in the Williamston, N. C. area. Rehabilitation had already gotten underway in many of the inundated cities and towns with refugee quarters established in court houses, auditoriums and school houses.

Many of the more fortunate whose homes were out of the path of the rampaging waters were offering succor and shelter to less fortunate sufferers.

HIGHWAYS OPEN

Traffic flow was normal again on all main highways in Virginia and North Carolina, despite damages expected to take several months to repair.

Repairs on Highway 17 near Edenton, N. C., will necessitate more than 4,000 feet of resurfacing. Southbound traffic continued to follow the new routing of U. S. 17 over the Albemarle Sound bridge to Washington, N. C., as the route remained blocked at Williamston.

Tidewater Automobile Association headquarters reported all primary roads now open to traffic.

CASUALTIES FEW

The Roanoke flood claimed a smaller percentage of lives than might have been expected in its vastness. North Carolina reported the loss of five lives, while Virginia, unofficially, reported 11.

Strict precautionary measures by health officials have alleviated the danger of typhoid epidemics and water supplies are generally protected.

At Scotland Neck, N. C., a Guide correspondent submitted the following list of refugees who are being cared for by relief agencies in the school building:

Percy Willis, James Lawrence, Anderson C. Clark, Roy P. Smith, Johnnie Whitaker, Dollie Ann Davis Hill, William Taylor, Ed. Clark, John Whittaker, Jr., Robert Kelley, Albert Mercer, Anderson Williams, Sr. and Jr., Turner Dixon, Joseph Johnson, Carrie Veal, Ernest Turner, Nelson Clark, Colubus Higgs, Willie Wiggins, Linward Spruill, Turner Williams, Dan Hooper, Herbert Hester, Neal Pue, Roy Watson, Godwin Webb, Marecie Smith, Wright Clark, Frank Moore, Charity Smith, June and John Moore, Roy Savage, Nick Washington, Fred Clark, Bethora Whitaker, Neal Hill, Judie Hardy, John Pitt, Thomas White, John Franklin, Lassiter White, Annie Kiah, Joe Buck Webb, Frank iKah, Allen Davis, Bob Clark, John Clark, Elva Clark, Lillie Hill, Senia Austin, Roy Kiah, Turner Lee, Sarah Pierce, Marshal Smith, Ben Anthony, L. Anthony, Wright Clark, Ed. Evans, Harvey Briscoe, James Evans, Sweety Evans, Trigg Williams, Venus Day.

SOCIAL CONDITONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

CAROLINA STORM

50 DIE IN TWO S. C. COUNTIES; AREA STRICKEN

Defender 8-27-40

Father Who Lost Six Children Saves 7th; Clings To Tree

Chicago Sun

By JULANIE LAMPKIN
Staff Correspondent

BEAUFORT, S. C. — This stricken city, its utilities and communications systems paralyzed by an 80-miles-per-hour hurricane that swept throughout the county, counted damage in the hundreds of thousands of dollars Monday night August 12 as more than 10,000 persons struggled to resume a normal way of life.

With a report of 25 dead in Beaufort county, homes and buildings badly smashed, the town was battered by the severe wind and menaced by tides that surged 10 feet above normal.

Reports from nearby St. Helena Island that 25 or more persons were drowned when sea waters hurtled the barrier sand dunes and turned the island into a raging sea buffeted by tempestuous winds. All of the 61 dead except one are thought to be Race members.

A mother and five children were drowned on the Eustace plantation at nearby St. Helena Island. Three unidentified bodies were washed on the beach at St. Helena and another Negro was killed at the Hamlet of Frogmore.

Father Saves Child

The husband and father of six of the St. Helena victims saved another child by clinging for 12 hours in the top of a 20-foot tree while storm driven tide surged 10 feet deep around the trunk.

A three- story brick building occupied by a wholesale grocery company was sunk more than five feet where it backed up to the river. This was one of the town's larges buildings, and apparently it is a total loss.

A big automobile-filled warehouse was smashed to the ground. Charleston's streets were strewn with mud, debris, tin from the roofs of houses and fallen trees. There was no known loss of life there or at the surrounding beach resorts. The resort of Folly Island, 10 miles south of here, seems to have suffered worst. Estimated damage on the island alone to be $1,000,000.

Store fronts in downtown Savannah were smashed and stock scattered on the sidewalk. Windows in dwellings throughout the city were broken. The wind lifted sheets of tin from some roofs and ripped gaping holes in others.

Trees Uprooted

Hundreds of the picturesque oaks, sycamores and palms cherished by Savannahians were uprooted or broken down.

Savannah has only two dead. They were identified as Jessie Wallace, white, industry plant officer, who succumbed to a heart attack when a tree fell on his home, and Mrs. Annie Wade, Race woman, killed by flying glass.

Heavy damages were reported to Sylvania property, although no lives were lost. The steeple of the courthouse was blown off and the roofs of the Methodist church, the Penn Brewster residence and the home of Mrs. Mary Mock were entirely unroofed. Colored sections in Sylvania and tenant houses on farms near the city suffered heavy damages.

100 Families Marooned

Millen also suffered heavy damages but no reports of lives lost. A brick store was unroofed, and the windows were blown out. Plate glass windows in several Main street stores were broken. The roof was blown off the Powers Fertilizer company building, and many other buildings damaged in varying degrees.

One casualty reported at Midville, Ernest Hickson, a highway worker, suffered a broken leg while attempting to remove a tree which had fallen across the highway.

Three deaths were reported in Augusta, Tuesday, from waters overflowing the streets in some sections of the city when a canal level bursted during the early morning.

The dead are: John L. Steward, 25, and George Stevens, 19, who was with their employer, Laurie Toole trying to round up some stray cattle. The third death was that of Alice Booker, who died of heart attack when she was notified that the water would reach her home.

More than 100 families were marooned in during the night. Damages to household property and grocery were estimated $50,000 in this city.

Casualties And Damage Increasing

Macon Telegraph 8-13-40

Area Off Carolina Reports Loss of Life In Terrific Gales

[By The Associated Press]

ATLANTA — The known death toll in Sunday's hurricane along the Georgia and South Carolina coast rose to 35 Monday night and rescue crews penetrated further into the stricken areas. Property damage was in the millions of dollars.

The Red Cross in Washington said eight Negroes perished on Ladies Island off Beaufort, S. C. This was in addition to 25 Negroes previously reported by the Red Cross to have died at nearby St. Helena Island and two fatalities at Savannah, Ga.

Beaufort county, which appeared to have been nearest the center of the tropical storm, was hardest hit. Communications to Beaufort had not been re-established late tonight.

200 Homes Destroyed

Washington Red Cross headquarters said 200 homes were destroyed in the county, seven others were badly damaged and 1,000 slightly damaged.

On Huntington Island, near Charleston, one CCC boy was missing and 96 others were removed to safety.

Governor Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, a native of Charleston, directed the task of clearing away the debris in that city.

Earlier in the day he made a quick trip to Beaufort and reported seven dead near there and many missing. He said food and drugs were needed in the Beaufort area.

Worst hit in the Charleston area appeared to be Folly Island where Russell McGowan, Charleston attorney and resident of the resort, estimated property damage would run to $1,000,000.

Insurance adjusters estimated damage at Savannah would run between $850,000 and $1,000,000.

Storm Isolates Charleston; Eight Die In Hurricane

B'ham News 8-12-40

Tropical Disturbance Buffets Coast; Many Flee Gigantic Tides

CHARLESTON, S. C.— (AP) —A tropical hurricane, smashing along the Atlantic Coast from Savannah, Ga., to Georgetown, S. C., brought death to at least eight persons, wrecked property, flooded highways and left historic Charleston in darkness and without communication with the outside world early today.

B'ham, Ala

A group of amateur radio operators, who had given bits of information out of stricken Charleston during the night, said that waist-deep water in a power house had forced them to abandon their station.

They reported in a broadcast over Shortwave Station 4CUS that six persons drowned at nearby Folly Beach when their automobile plunged off a flooded highway.

A number of persons in Charleston, they said, were hurt by flying debris when the storm reached a maximum velocity of 76 miles an hour, and that about one-third of the city of 75,000 population was under four to six feet of water.

"It looked like the whole ocean rose up and came into town," one of them said.

A 68-mile wind, the worst to strike in more than 50 years, buffeted Savannah, Ga., to the south, bringing death to at least two persons and causing widespread damage.

Annie Wade, Negro woman, was killed on a street by flying glass. Jesse Wallace, an industrial plant officer, died of a heart attack when a tree crashed into his house. Trees were uprooted, windows smashed and automobiles damaged by falling timbers. A blinding rain accompanied the blow and pieces of tin roofs were blown about the city in general confusion.

After rocketing the 200-mile stretch of coast, the storm apparently veered inland.

Communication lines failed at noon in Charleston and electric power went off. Parts of the city were stewn with debris and tin roofs. Large trees were uprooted. Hundreds of cars stalled on streets.

Most of the residents at vacation resorts along the Carolina coast fled after being warned by the State Highway Patrol and the Coast Guard of the hurricane's approach.

On Sullivan's Island near Charleston, the Coast Guard went from house to house, warning cottagers. All residents were evacuated from Pawley's Island, beach resort near Georgetown. Giant waves ate away sand dunes and flooded part of the island.

Six hundred civilians from Sullivan's Island and nearby regions took refuge in the army post at Fort Moultrie, 10 miles from Charleston.

The tide was one of the highest in the memory of oldest residents, and the storm one of the severest since the turn of the century.

The storm blew itself out across South Carolina and Georgia, but not before it smashed Georgia communication lines as far inland as Millen and Statesboro, and south as far as Brunswick. The United States Weather Bureau in Atlanta said early today all danger from high winds had passed.

Tybee Island vacationists and residents apparently escaped the blow without loss of life.

Robert L. MacDougall, state WPA administrator, said a checkup by Maj. H. U. Wallace, in charge of the Savannah area, disclosed "no loss of life" at the beach resort, although many trees were down, wires were snapped and houses damaged or unroofed.

Negroes Suffer Brunt Of Storm Casualties

SAVANNAH, Ga.—With efforts to check on the number of Negro casualties in the hurricane which lashed a 100 mile stretch of the Atlantic Coast Sunday hampered by the fact that all whites are being checked on first, the death toll, believed to be nearing 50, remained uncertain here Tuesday. The death of Annie Wage, killed when struck by flying glass on East Broad St., was the only known fatality.

Meanwhile, efforts to contact Charleston, S. C., where the storm also wreaked havoc were hindered by the damage to communications lines. Original reports from Charleston were that there were no known deaths.

From St. Helena Island, however, 25 deaths, mostly Negroes were reported and 8 more Negroes were said to have been killed on Ladies Island. Both isles are off the coast of Beaufort, S. C.

At Tybee Island, from which 8,000 persons were reported evacuated, it was revealed that 3,000 Negroes were forced to wait until every white person had been removed before they were allowed to proceed to safer territory.

The storm, which ripped its way along the coast, inflicting hundreds of thousands of dollars damage to many historic spots, sunk hundreds of small boats, unrooted houses, smashed windows, uprooted trees and washed out bridges and causeways.

Here in Savannah, every municipal park was devastated, hundreds of trees being uprooted and toppled across the streets.

Joseph Stith, circulation manager of the Savannah Tribune, local weekly, described the storm as the "worst here in 50 years," indicated his opinion that the exact number of Negro dead would be found out only after all whites had been accounted for.

On the heels of the big wind, which reached velocities of from 80 to 100 miles per hour during its height, heavy rains followed, flooding large sections of this city, Beaufort, and Charleston. The storm, striking at Brunswick, Ga., and moving up the coast rapidly as far as Charleston, recalled the similar hurricane in 1892 when 8,000 Negroes on St. Helena Island perished.

Red Cross and other agencies have been rushed to the scene and are actively engaged in helping the injured, finding shelter for the homeless and repairing the damage.

Aberdeen Cooperative Plans New Store Building

Sales Up By $400 Monthly During 1940

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va.

Borrows $2,000; Gross Is $17,000 In First Year

NOV 23 1940

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Grossing $17,000 during its first 12 months of operation, the Cooperative Store in Aberdeen Gardens, the Farm Security Administration-sponsored housing project near Newport News, is planning the construction of a new store building.

The steady growth of this unique effort in economic self-help follows the pattern of other Negro-controlled cooperatives in Gary, Ind., Philadelphia, and Richmond.

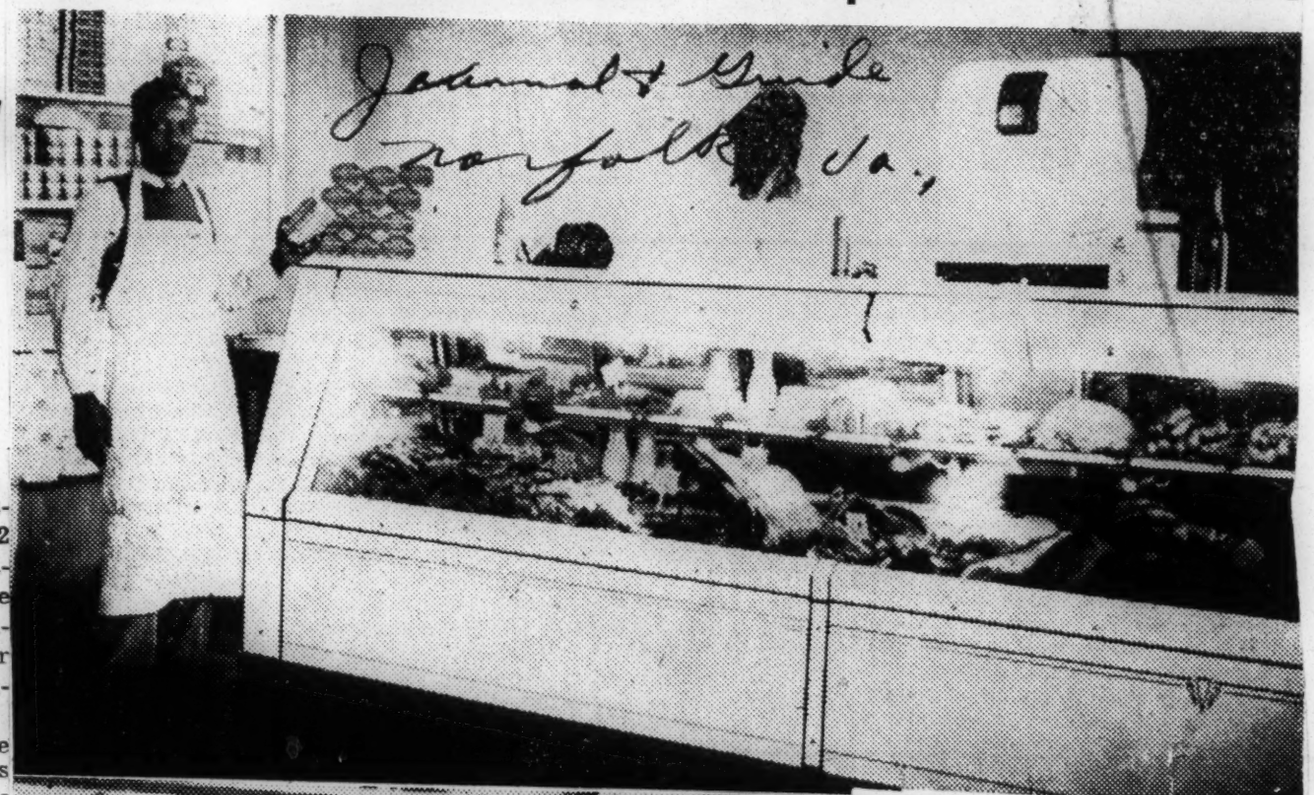
Organized June 2, 1937, shortly after the first families took up residence on the project, it was capitalized at $5,000 and started business with the aid of a $2,000 government loan.

HOW OPERATED

The store is operated as a cooperative organization, the members receiving patronage refunds after necessary reserves have been set up, this amounted to five percent during the first year of business. The association is controlled by the members who meet quarterly, with a board of directors elected by and responsible to them.

The board employs a manager to whom is delegated the major part of the detail work in managing the business, reserving for itself the responsibility of making major decisions.

Scenes at Aberdeen Cooperative Store



$400 MONTHLY GAIN

Of the 192 families now on the project—its full capacity—53 are stockholders. Sales increased by $400 monthly during the present year, and the store made the highest percentage of profit of any of the cooperatives in the five states compromising Region 4.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The organizers and first stockholders are:

George Harris, Dr. George B. D. Stephens, T. D. Lane, Quinn Shelton, and I. F. Long.

The present officers are: vice president, Wesley Johnson, treasurer, G. Wesley Raney; and secretary, J. Frank Wyche. The position of president is vacant and will be filled at the next quarterly meeting.

The board of directors consists of all the officers and I. F. Long, director; Sidney Wyche, manager; and Cyril Clark, assistant manager.

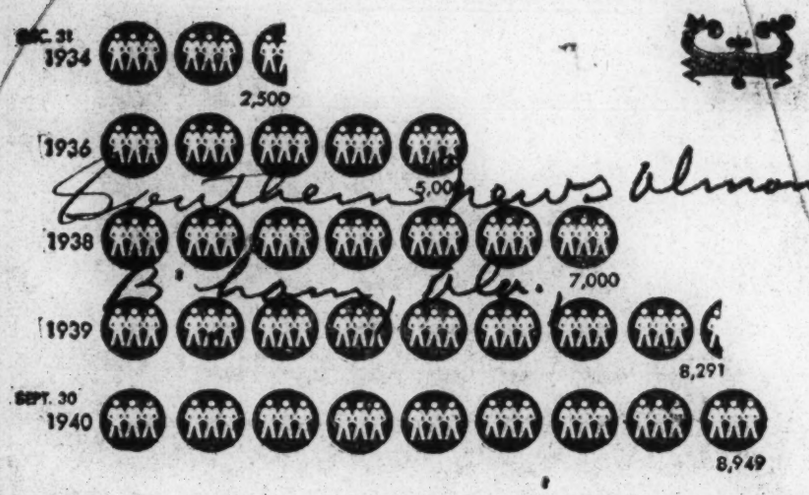
W. R. Walker, Jr. is manager of Aberdeen Gardens, which is acclaimed by FSA officials as one of the best managed projects generally and the best in point of rent collections.

Your Dollar Working For You:

"Credit Unions--People's Banks" Are Growing Fast

DEC 12 1940

Southern News Almanac



This chart shows how credit unions multiplied over a 6-year period from 2,500 to 8,949. The chart appears in the Public Affairs Committee pamphlet, "Credit Unions—The People's Banks."

It would be hard to think of a better way to spend a dime than for a copy of the 50th pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee: "Credit Unions—The People's Banks," by Maxwell S. Stewart.

The pamphlet gives the answer to the average worker's question: "How can I borrow $100 without being gypped?" Through a credit union, Stewart points out, the borrower would have to pay $6.50 interest at most if he paid the loan in 12 monthly instalments. Personal loan companies or industrial banks would charge from $13 to $22.75, while the loan shark's rate would start at $65 and stop Lord knows where

$148 MILLION

"Taken all in all," Stewart writes, "credit unions throughout the country have some $148,500,000 outstanding in loans at the present time. While this is only a small fraction of the total amount borrowed by American consumers in any one year, it is nevertheless a lot of money. Credit unions are no longer in their infancy. They are powerful and established institutions."

This statement is documented by a pictorial chart showing that in six years the number of credit unions has increased from 2,500 to 8,949 (as of Sept. 30, 1940). The total membership is about 2,500,000. About two-fifths of the unions are operating under federal charters, as provided by legislation enacted in 1934.

Federal charters may be issued to as few as seven persons, although a prospective membership of at least 100 is required. Also essential is some common bond among the membership—employment in the same factory, membership in the same labor union, or residence in a certain rural area, and so on. Because of this common bond the credit union is able, Stewart explains, to avoid the expense of investigating loan applicants.

Another requirement is that each member subscribe to at least one $5 share Federal regulations also limit loans without security to $200, except for credit unions with large capital, and set maximum rates of interest.

Growth of credit unions has not hurt the business of personal finance companies, the author points out. Despite their higher interest rates, these concerns have multiplied. What the credit unions have done is to act as a brake on interest rates by providing competition.

GIVES WARNING

Stewart warns against a tendency in some credit unions to be overly cautious in granting loans and to regard the plan as a means of saving money at interest, rather than as a means of lending money to members who need it.

"Credit unions more frequently err on the side of over-caution and refuse loans that should be granted," the author says. "This kind of mistake is difficult to overcome because the credit committee dares not take too great chances with other people's money. A credit union which does not help out in emergencies is not doing the job for which it was formed."

HARLEM PLANS TO OPEN HUGE CONSUMERCOOP

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

Store To Be One of Nation's Largest

DEC 1 1940

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—(ANP)—The 400,000 Negro consumers in Harlem will soon be able to buy in the country's largest cooperative store if plans broached in a resolution adopted at the Second All-Harlem Consumers Council Conference are followed out. The conference was held at the Harlem YWCA this past week.

The resolution to set up and maintain the first extensive cooperative store in Harlem, continue promotional activities, voted to take in churches, credit unions, consumer groups and individual members. A committee which has already been set up was instructed to proceed and incorporate under the laws of the state of New York.

At this All-Harlem conference, speakers who appeared included Rev. W. L. Imes, past president of Harlem's Own Cooperative; Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the same; Herbert E. Evans, vice-president of Consumers Distributors; Dr. Horace M. Kallen, philosopher and consumer author; Donald Montgomery, counsel of the Department of Agriculture; Dickson Reck, Consumer Adviser of the National Defense Council; Inspector John Egan, NYC Department of Markets; Clifford T. McAvoy, deputy commissioner of the Department of Welfare and John H. Harmon, promotional secretary of the Consumers Council, who made his annual report.

Advises Relief Clients

Mr. McAvoy advised relief clients that the best way to get "the most out of their relief checks is to form cooperative groups . . . as the coops are all which will protect the worker as the quality of goods is continually going down while prices advance . . . the government is not particularly interested in the little man or consumer."

Some 150 people representing 34 organizations (18 coops, 6 credit unions, 7 social agencies, 2 educational groups and 3 educational agencies) were present at the two-day session.

Arrangements for the sessions were made by John H. Harmon, ex-Texan who has devoted the past two years to the study of cooperatives and whose writings on the subject have attracted the attenion of government agencies interested in coops. He is managing head of a cooperative grocery store located in the basement of the New York Urban league. This store has shown a 10 per cent profit in its less than a year's operation.

Cooperative groups in Harlem include those at Abyssinian church, Grace Congregational church, United Mutual Insurance Co., St. James church, Church of the Master and the Dining Car Employees union.

The Constitution
DEC 5 1940
Atlanta, Ga.

CO-OPERATORS—Need of more farm co-operatives was the theme of a meeting here yesterday at which directors of the Columbia, S. C., Bank for Co-operatives, a branch of the Farm Credit Administration, met at the Henry Grady hotel. Left to right, seated, are Marvin J. Briggs, Indiana farm co-operative executive; L. G. Foster, commissioner of the Bank for Co-operatives; Commissioner S. D. Sanders, of Washington; and D. W. Brooks, general manager of the Georgia Cotton Producers' Association. Standing are, Judge Will Stallings, of Soperton, Ga., J. D. Lawrence, deputy commissioner of the co-operative bank; Frank E. Cope, Orangeburg, S. C., and Harold L. Norman, of Lake Wales, Fla.

Co-operatives Are Urged to State Farmers

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Need of Recognizing Economic Benefits Emphasized Here.

DEC 5 1940

Agriculture today needs leadership with sound vision, plenty of courage and the ability to recognize the tremendous economic potentialities of farmers organized into co-operatives, S. D. Sanders, of Washington, yesterday told Georgia stockholders of the Columbia Bank for Co-operatives, a unit of the Farm Credit Administration.

No one farmer can do much toward changing the economic condition of the individual farmer, but the farmer voting as a member of a co-operative can accomplish much, Mr. Sanders, who is commissioner of the Co-operative Bank, declared. Nowhere in the country, he added, is there greater need for farm co-operatives than in the south.

More than 100 farmers attended the meeting at the Henry Grady hotel yesterday at which detailed reports of the operation of the bank over the past year were given. Those reporting were Marvin A. Brooker, vice president and secretary; J. I. Sutphen, treasurer, and W. A. Daley, assistant treasurer. L. G. Foster presided.

Other speakers were Marvin J. Briggs, assistant general manager and treasurer of the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative, and J. D. Lawrence, deputy commissioner of the Co-operative Bank.

President Foster reported that the bank has loaned $1,196,820 to Georgia co-operatives.

Cooperative Department

Southern Farm & Home Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

THE CHURCH AND COOPERATIVES

DEC 5 1940

BY ORVILLE MASTIN

In our article last week and in another recent issue, we pointed out that cooperation was based on Christian principles and that non-cooperative methods were opposed to Christian principles.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that one of the leading groups supporting the cooperative movement is composed of church leaders. As other church leaders learn more about the movement, this support will undoubtedly increase.

This development within the church is part of the growing interest in social questions which is recognized in features appearing in this paper entitled "The Awakening Church" by Rev. Donald L. West, and "Pulpit in Print" by Rev. Fred E. Maxey.

The extent to which the church has awakened to its responsibilities and opportunities in this field of endeavor is not generally known, but it is much greater than is recognized by the average church member. The movement has grown to the extent that the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has organized a department known as the "Committee on the Church and Cooperatives," with headquarters at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE

This committee states its objective is to declare that "the churches stand for encouragement of co-operatives and other organizations among farmers and other groups. It seeks to show why Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa called the consumers' co-operative movement 'the love principle of Christianity in economic action;' why he said 'Christianity can supply the dynamic, consumers' cooperation can supply the technique; together they can bring world peace;' and why Dr. E. Stanley Jones says: 'For now we are in the economy of abundance; there is enough and to spare for everybody; it all awaits one thing —our cooperation in producing and distributing'."

Other church organizations are assisting the coopearative movement in various ways. The Methodist Book Concern has prepared a study course entitled "Seeking a New World Through Cooperatives." This study course is "approved by the curriculum committee of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The project is part of the program of "Christian Youth Building a New World, in which about fifty denomination and agencies are cooperating.

IT'S CHRISTIAN

"It deals with an economic plan that is practicable and Christian, one that has been tested in many types of situations and in many countries. It is built on years of practical experience and seems to many of us to be one way of getting Christianity into practice," the foreword says.

The booklet "Seeking a New World Through Cooperatives" is one that every student of cooperation should have, and can be secured from the Methodist Book Concern, 740 Rust Street, Chicago.

The Congregational and Christian Churches support the movement through their "Council for Social Action" and publish a magazine called "Social Action" which helps their members to learn about cooperation as well as other social questions.

"The Forward Movement" in the Episcopal Church is actively supporting the cooperative movement.

If space permitted we could give many more instances that the church is indeed awakening to its social responsibilities; but we believe that this is sufficient to give our readers some idea of the progress that has been and is being made along this line.

Harlem To Have One Of Largest Consumer Co-ops In The United States

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.,

Thirty-four Organizations Represented at Two Day Parley

Conference Held At Harlem Y. W. C. A.

NOV 30 1940

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The 400,000 Negro consumers in Harlem will soon be able to buy in the country's largest cooperative store if plans breached in a resolution adopted at the Second All-Harlem Consumers Council conference are followed out. The conference was held at the Harlem Y. W. C. A. this past week.

The resolution to set up and maintain the first extensive co-operative store in Harlem, continue promotional activities, voted to take in churches, credit unions, consumer groups and individual members. A committee which has already been set up was instructed to proceed and incorporate under the laws of the state of New York.

At this All-Harlem conference, speakers who appeared included Rev. W. L. Imes, past president of Harlem's Own Cooperative; Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the same; Herbert E. Evans, vice president of Consumers Distributors; Dr. Horace M. Kallen, philosopher and consumer author; Donald Montgomery, counsel of the Department Agriculture; Dickson Reck, Consumer Adviser of the National Defense Council; Inspector John Egan, NYC Department of Markets; Clifford T. McAvoy, deputy commissioner of the Department of Welfare, and John H. Harmon, promotional secretary of the Consumers Council, who made his annual report.

Mr. McAvoy advised relief clients that the best way to get "the most out of their relief checks is to form cooperative groups . . . as the co-ops are all which will protect the worker as the quality of goods is continually going down while prices advance . . . the government is not particularly interested in the little man or consumer."

Some 150 people representing 34 organizations (*8 co-ops, 6 credit unions, 7 social agencies, 2 educational groups and 3 educational agencies) were present at the two-day session.

Arrangements for the sessions were made by John H. Harmon, ex-Texan who has devoted the past years to the study of cooperatives and whose writings on the subject have attracted the attention of government agencies interested in co-ops. He is managing head of a cooperative grocery store located in the basement of the New York Urban League. This store has shown a 10 per cent profit in its less than a year's operation.

Cooperative groups in Harlem include those at Abyssinia church, Grace Congregational church. United Mutual Insurance Co., St. James church, Church of the Master and the Dining Car Employes union.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 COOPERATIVES
IMPROVEMENT OF

U. S. OFFICIAL TELLS GROWTH OF CONSUMER CO-OPS

Modern "Buying Clubs" Are Reducing Cost Of Living, Says.

NOV 22 1940

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (ANP)—Just how the buying clubs, co-op stores and other branches of the cooperative movement result in lower prices of foods and household needs and aid low-income families in balancing their budgets, was told here last week in an address by Cornelius King, Washington, D. C., special assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Speaking at a session of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges, he said:

"The consumer cooperative movement has shown phenomenal growth up to and including 1939. It is estimated that at the end of this period, there were some 4,350 retail distributive associations operating stores, buying clubs, and gasoline stations. Membership in these organizations numbered 925,000 individuals and annual sales amounted to about $212,000,000.

"Cooperative group-action has been the means of bringing about a better price for products sold. One reason for the increase in price is due largely to the cooperative being able to place on the market a standardized product of a known quantity and quality as compared to that ensuing from individual effort. Also contributing to this increase in price is the more efficient distribution of products which prevents the glutting of the market at any one point and the resulting low prices. In addition, the large volume of commodities made available for sale through organized effort oftentimes brings better prices, as is brought out in a release by the Farm Security Administration as of May 26, 1939.

"According to 1930 Census data, Negro farm operators raised 32.6 percent of the total cottonseed produced in 16 cotton producing states. The quantity of seed-cotton produced amounted to 2,175,435 tons. Even a small portion of the cottonseed sold cooperatively at $2 per ton above wagon prices would have meant substantial savings in excess dividends. However, according to the Census report, only 1.1 percent of the colored farm operators reported sales through farmers' cooperative organizations.

"Selling cooperatively usually brings about a larger total income to the cooperator due to better prices for products; reduction in cost of marketing; increased demand for commodities handled by the cooperative; and money for labor paid to families of members of the association.

Nashville Tenn. Independent

"When people begin to cooperate in selling one product, the idea soon spreads to selling together other commodities. Often they initiate new industries that develop inherent talents and utilize local products. Such was the case of the people in the mountain region of western North Carolina, as shown by the following example:

> Smoky Mountain women folks are not idle—and they are contributing more and more to the family larder through their home industries activities. The home industries department of the Federation has developed knitting, sewing, the making of rugs, baskets, ironwork and woodwork, and canning to add to the family income.

"Buying clubs, co-op stores, and other cooperative efforts have been organized by low-income groups as a means of reducing their living costs. Lower prices of foods, household needs, and services have helped the family of moderate means to stretch its buying power. The idea is steadily expanding and more low-income families are gradually learning the rudiments of pooling their dimes, quarters, and dollars into a group concern which will buy to advantage. Patronage returns or dividends on purchases to members has likewise contributed to increasing the buying power of the members of the cooperative association."

Atlanta Ga Constitution
November 16, 1940

Education Unit Discusses Plan For Branches

Dr. Brooks Is Re-elected Head of Co-operative Association.

Plans for setting up branches of the Southeastern Co-operative Association to carry on education for co-operatives on a sub-regional basis were discussed here yesterday during closing sessions of the conference of the association.

Dr. Lee M. Brooks, sociology professor of the University of North Carolina, now visiting professor at L. S. U., Baton Rouge, was re-elected president of the association and Edward Yeomans Jr., supervisor of laboratory schools, West Georgia Teachers' College, Carrollton, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Two vice presidents re-elected were John Hope II, Atlanta, and C. B. Loomis, Greenville, S. C., and two new vice presidents are W. A. Shields, Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Ala., and Miss Helen Dingman, Berea, Ky.

The importance of organizing small informal study groups among neighbors and friends who are willing to sit down together and analyze their own problems and study toward solutions for themselves was emphasized as a simple undramatic but effective way of strengthening democracy and improving general welfare among the people.

During the morning session the group heard reports from about 20 study groups and co-ops of various kinds. These included health associations, credit unions, farmers' feed, seed, and fertilizer co-ops, consumers' buying clubs, campus co-ops for student aid, co-op stores, co-op filling stations, housing projects and recreational projects.

The matter of setting up a co-operative wholesale in the southeastern region, comparable to the Eastern Co-operative Wholesale in New York City, through which many southern local co-ops must now do their buying was also discussed and referred to the board of directors for further study.

The matter of employing an executive field secretary to handle the growing demand for information and advice about co-operative enterprises was also discussed and referred for further study.

Winston Salem, N. C. Sentinel
November 1, 1940

Co-operation Is Reaffirmed By Negroes

Negroes of Winston-Salem reaffirmed their patriotism and their willingness to co-operate in both civic and national affairs in a stirring Halloween celebration last night which turned into a patriotic rally before its closed.

Delivering an eloquent address from the grandstand of Atkins High School, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church and an outstanding Negro minister of this city, told the assembled thousands that:

"This occasion is epoch-making in that it organizes the potential forces of law and order which should dominate all of these occasions; it eradicates that ruthlessness which so frequently dims the beauty of these occasions.

"It injects a spirit of law and order among the jovial hearts of all our participants and marks another step on the milestone of progress made by the good white and colored people of our city."

"The atmosphere is perfectly safe," declared the slender educator and minister as he called upon every member of the Negro race to join the law-enforcement agencies in making last night's occasion one that will grace the pages of local history for all time to come.

Kilgore's address was cheered by the Halloween celebrants that heard him as Jack Atkins, executive secretary of Winston-Salem Teachers' College, followed him in a closing talk.

In his announcements to the departing groups, Atkins lauded the promoters of the annual Halloween celebration, praised the local committees, judges and participants in the parade and the show and thanked Winston-Salem city officials for making possible the lavish setup for the Negro celebration.

He told all who had enjoyed an evening of constructive entertainment to "go home and get ready for a bigger and grander occasion for 1941."

For a number of years, Winston-Salem's method of assuring a safe and sane Halloween for young and old has been the organization of city-wide celebrations on this night.

GA. COLLEGE'S CO-OP PROVES BIG SUCCESS

Candy Store Sales Jump $11,560 After 5 Years On School Campus

NOV 30 1940

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (ANP) —Eight years ago under the guidance of President Hubert, the students and teachers of the college organized the Community Cooperative Store at the Log Cabin Center, Mayfield, Ga.

For several years, the students of the Georgia State college from time to time sold candies to raise funds for various purposes. President B. F. Hubert suggested and urged that the students locate their wares in some definite place, either on or near the campus.

Soon books and school supplies were sold by students to other students at the book store. Later on the president asked the teachers of the Division of Business Practice to direct the students in the organization and operation of a cooperative business venture.

The students commenced business operations at the College Co-op shoppe December 10, 1935.

The store began in small quarters with a merchandise, stock and fixtures valued at less than $100. Today the net assets are conservatively valued at $4,000. Sales for the first year amounted to $1,440. Sales for the latest fiscal year will exceed $12,000. Fifty-four members of the student body and faculty invested $32.80.

This constituted the entire capital investment. The growth came about through the reinvestment of earnings.

In the fall of 1940, two cooperative Housing Projects were started near the campus. One is operated by the students and the other by faculty members. The cost of living has been greatly reduced by these cooperative efforts.

The following activities are included in our program for future exploration: dry cleaning plant, roadside market, barber shop and beauty parlor, expansion of present store to include groceries, meats, more clothing and notions, and a moving picture theatre.

U. S. OFFICIAL TELLS GROWTH OF CONSUMER CO-OPS

Modern "Buying Clubs" Are Reducing Cost Of Living, Says.

NOV 22 1940

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (ANP)—Just how the buying clubs, co-op stores and other branches of the cooperative movement result in lower prices of foods and household needs and aid low-income families in balancing their budgets, was told here last week in an address by Cornelius King, Washington, D. C., special assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Speaking at a session of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges, he said:

"The consumer cooperative movement has shown phenomenal growth up to and including 1939. It is estimated that at the end of this period, there were some 4,350 retail distributive associations operating stores, buying clubs, and gasoline stations. Membership in these organizations numbered 925,000 individuals and annual sales amounted to about $212,000,000.

"Cooperative group-action has been the means of bringing about a better price for products sold. One reason for the increase in price is due largely to the cooperative being able to place on the market a standardized product of a known quantity and quality as compared to that ensuing from individual effort. Also contributing to this increase in price is the more efficient distribution of products which prevents the glutting of the market at any one point and the resulting low prices. In addition, the large volume of commodities made available for sale through organized effort oftentimes brings better prices, as is brought out in a release by the Farm Security Administration as of May 26, 1939.

"According to 1930 Census data, Negro farm operators raised 32.6 percent of the total cottonseed produced in 16 cotton producing states. The quantity of seed-cotton produced amounted to 2,175,435 tons. Even a small portion of the cottonseed sold cooperatively at $2 per ton above wagon prices would have meant substantial savings in excess dividends. However, according to the Census report, only 1.1 percent of the colored farm operators reported sales through farmers' cooperative organizations.

"Selling cooperatively usually brings about a larger total income to the cooperator due to better prices for products; reduction in cost of marketing; increased demand for commodities handled by the cooperative; and money for labor paid to families of members of the association.

"When people begin to cooperate in selling one product, the idea soon spreads to selling together other commodities. Often they initiate new industries that develop inherent talents and utilize local products. Such was the case of the people in the mountain region of western North Carolina, as shown by the following example:

> Smoky Mountain women folks are not idle—and they are contributing more and more to the family larder through their home industries activities. The home industries department of the Federation has developed knitting, sewing, the making of rugs, baskets, ironwork and woodwork, and canning to add to the family income.

"Buying clubs, co-op stores, and other cooperative efforts have been organized by low-income groups as a means of reducing their living costs. Lower prices of foods, household needs, and services have helped the family of moderate means to stretch its buying power. The idea is steadily expanding and more low-income families are gradually learning the rudiments of pooling their dimes, quarters, and dollars into a group concern which will buy to advantage. Patronage returns or dividends on purchases to the members of the cooperative association."

Nashville Tennessean

Independent

Co-Op Confab Is Attended By Race Members

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 16 1940

Several colored persons were in attendance at the third Southeastern Conference on Cooperatives held Thursday and Friday at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

Among those registered at the conference were: W. R. Partridge of the Commercial Dietetics Department of Tuskegee Institute; Wendell B. Wrenn, of the Accounting Department of Tuskegee; Harold Jacobs, business manager of Jackson College, Mississippi; J. W Bryant, of the registrar's office, Tuskegee; W. A. Shields, of the Tuskegee Department of Education. and Corris Landers, sophomore in Tuskegee's School of Education

Some 300 persons, including university professors, social welfare workers, county demonstration agents, church workers, ministers business man and women, farmers and workers and leaders from several other walks of life attended the conference.

The conference was sponsored by the Southeastern Cooperative Education Association, whose purposes are to educate people to help themselves through economic cooperation; to act as a clearing house for information that will aid groups of people to understand and to organize credit unions, consumer cooperatives, and other forms of cooperatives such as producing and marketing organizations, and to promote local, state and regional conferences on education for cooperatives in the South.

Dr. Lee M. Brooks, University of North Carolina Sociology professor, president of the SCEA, and Edward Yeomans, Jr., of Carrollton, secretary, were in charge of the conference. Discussion leaders the Federal Council of Churches, were from the Ohio Farm Bureau the Rural Electrification Administration, the Credit Union National Association and the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

Harlem to Have One of Largest Coops in U. S.

NOV 29 1940

NEW YORK.—(ANP) — The 400,000 Negro consumers in Harlem will soon be able to buy in the country's largest cooperative store if plans broached in a resolution adopted at the second All-Harlem Consumers Council conference are followed out. The conference was held at the Harlem Y.W.C.A. this past week.

The Call

The resolution to set up and maintain the first extensive cooperative store in Harlem, continue promotional activities, voted to take in churches, credit unions, consummer groups and individual members. A committee which has already been set up was instructed to proceed and incorporate under the laws of the state of New York.

At this All-Harlem conference, speakers who appeared included Rev. W. L. Imes, past president of Harlem's Own Cooperative: Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the same; Herbert E. Evans, vice-president of Consumers Distributors; Dr. Horace M. Kallen, philosopher and consumer author; Donald Montgomery, counsel of the department Agriculture; Dickson Reck, Consumer Adviser of the National Defense council; Inspector John Egan, NYC Department of Markets; Clifford T. McAvoy, deputy commissioner of the Department of Welfare and John H. Harmon, promotional secretary of the Consumers Council, who made his annual report.

Lancaster City

Mr. McAvoy advised relief clients that the best way to get "the most out of their relief checks is to form cooperative groups... as the coops are all which will protect the worker as the quality of goods is continually going down while prices advance....the government is not particularly interested in the little man or consumer."

Some 150 people representing 34 organizations (18 coops, 6 credit unions, 7 social agencies, 2 educational groups and 3 educational agencies) were present at the two-day session.

Arrangements were made by John H. Harmon, ex-Texan who has devoted the past years to the study of cooperatives and whose writings on the subject have attracted the attention of government agencies interested in coops. He is managing head of a cooperative grocery store located in the basement of the New York Urban League. This store has shown a 10 percent profit in its less than a years operation.

Cooperative groups in Harlem include those at Abyssinia church, Grace Congregational church. United Mutual Insurance Co., St. James church, Church of the Master and the Dining Car Employes union.

SOUTHERN CO-OPS "ON THE MARCH" AREA REPORTS SHOW

Nashville Tenn. Banner

Economic Reconstruction Is Theme of Leaders; Nashville Men On Official Staff

NOV 29 1940

ATLANTA, Ga.—"We have heard here this morning reports of the kind of cooperation actually at work which many of us have dreamed about for years," C. B. Loomis, director of the Greenville (N. C.) County Council, declared in summing up reports of the progress of cooperative stores and credit unions, gas and oil associations, buying clubs, farm supply co-ops, housing and student cooperatives which were presented at the "Workshop Conference on Cooperatives" at the Hotel Atlanta-Biltmore here Nov. 14-15.

The conference sponsored by South eastern Cooperative Education Association, Carrollton, Georgia, was devoted to consideration of problems and methods of cooperative organization in the South.

Opening the conference, Louis F. Warbington, education director of the Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, urged the organization of study clubs or advisory councils as the basic method of cooperative education leading to cooperative organization and told the 75 delegates the results accomplished by 800 advisory councils already set up in the state of Ohio. "When we tap the brain power of all the people we will harness the greatest constructive power on earth," he declared. Participation and recognition, coupled with social contact and recreation in your neighbor's home he described as the basis of discussion club effectiveness. When asked how many advisory councils should be organized, he said, "You should never stop until you run out of people."

NOV 29 1940

H. M. Rhodes, field representative of the Credit Union National Association, emphasized the importance of the close relationship of credit unions and other types of cooperatives, pointing out that cooperation among cooperatives would bring the most effective type of cooperative organization and economic reconstruction on which is so vital to the South.

Meeting in small discussion groups, conference delegates considered ways and means of organization with the support of agriculture, labor, church and educational bodies; while a small group of representatives of cooperative stores already in operation met to consider first steps leading to the formation of a cooperative wholesale or buying service. Summing up the progress of the Southeastern co-ops since the organization of the S. C. E. A. Wallace J. Campbell, assistant secretary of the Cooperative League, expressed keen satisfaction with "the springing up of cases in what has been a cooperative desert" and outlined next steps forwarded for cooperation in the South.

At the business meeting which closed the conference, Lee M. Brooks of La. State University was re-elected president of the S. C. E. A., and Edward Yeomans, Carrollton, Ga., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Vice presidents of the S. E. C. A., will be: C. B. Loomis, Greenville, N. C.; John Hope II, Atlanta; Helen Dingman, Conf. of Southern Mountain Workers, Berea, Ky.; and W. A. Shields, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Directors elected to serve for the coming year are: North Carolina: Olive Campbell, Brasstown; Neill McLeans, Bricks and C. B. Loomis, Greenville. Virginia: S. A. Rosenburg, Hampton Institute. Georgia: John Hope II, Ed Yeomans Jr., and F. R. Steely, Paine College. Alabama: Morris Mitchell, State Teachers College and W. A. Shields. Louisiana: Dr. Lee M. Brooks and Father W. J. Castell, New Orleans. Mississippi: Harold Jacobs, Jackson College. Tennessee: Alva Taylor, Nashville and Giles Hubert, Fisk University. Kentucky: Helen Dingman. Arkansas: C. C. Harrell. Florida: Henry B. Graves, Miami and James Delay, Jacksonville.

Cullman Cooperative Is Awarded $47,000

DEC 1 1940

Birmingham News

WASHINGTON — The Cullman Electric Cooperative in Cullman, Ala., was allotted $47,000 by the Rural Electrification Administration according to an announcement made here Monday by the REA.

The allotments totaled $1,544,000, of which Caney Fork Electric Cooperative in Minniville, Tenn., will receive $445,000.

Child Welfare Subject Of New Government Booklets

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eight questions which citizens interested in child welfare may well ask about their own cities or counties are listed in a new folder "Community Social Services for Children" just issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

3-16-40

"Every community, large or small, in the city or in the country, has children who need some kind of special care," the folder states. These children are listed as follows:

Norfolk Va.

Children whose homes have been broken by death, sickness, or other circumstances; who are physically or mentally handicapped; who are neglected or mistreated; who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent, and those whose home life is harmful to their development because their needs and behavior are not understood.

Because family life is the foundation of our society and because every child is entitled to the love and security of a home among his own people, the first effort in the care of dependent children should be to preserve the child's own home, the folder says, underlying the statement that "No child should be removed from his home because of poverty alone."

STANDARDS LISTED

When it seems to the child's best interests to be cared for away from his own home, the aim, whether the child is placed with relatives, in a foster home or an institution, should be to give him the care, training, and affection he would get in normal family life.

Listing simple standards for the protection of dependent and neglected children, types of services which should be available for physically or mentally handicapped children and children born out of wedlock, and methods of prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, the folder terms provision of such services "a public responsibility."

ASSISTANCE OFFERED

Persons who want to know how to obtain help for an individual child are urged to direct their inquiries to a child-welfare agency in the community or to the county or city welfare department.

To make sure that their communities make adequate provision for the social services needed for children, citizens are urged to ask whether their cities or counties have:

Adequate public assistance so that dependent children can remain in their own homes when this is possible; an agency providing housekeeper or homemaker service to care for children in their own homes when mothers are away from home, ill, or for some other reason unable to care for them;

One or more child-welfare workers in the welfare department working through the schools and other community agencies to provide social services for children; resources for the care of children in foster homes when for any reason care cannot be given in their own homes;

GUIDANCE SERVICE

Child-guidance service available in local clinics or from a state agency to assist parents and social agencies to understand the needs, personality problems, and conduct difficulties of children, cooperation between the schools and health and social agencies in serving children having special problems;

An organization or agency interested in improving housing conditions, also adequate facilities for constructive and interesting leisure-time activities.

GETS APPOINTMENT

MISS MARIAN PHARROW

Graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, who has recently been appointed to the staff of the Children's Protective association, Washington, D. C. She is also a graduate of Atlanta university. Miss Pharrow was formerly employed as a case worker with the Child Welfare association of Fulton and DeKalb counties, Atlanta, Ga., and with the Fulton county Department of Public Welfare of the same city. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

IDLENESS, POVERTY BOOST CRIME

Courier 3-23-40 Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The shining successes of Joe Louis, Jesse Owens, Paul Robeson and other Negro athletes serve by contrast to highlight he "woefully inadequate" recreational opportunities open to American Negro youth as a whole.

This was pointed out by Floyd W. Reeves, director of the American Youth Commission, in announcing the preliminary findings in a series of research studies concerning the problems of Negro youth.

Mr. Reeves said the limitation of recreational activities for the average Negro boy or girl in an urban community partly explains the crime rate, "for lack of healthful recreation, idleness and poverty are recognized factors which breed vice and crime."

WEAVER SPEAKS AT HOUSING PROJECT FORMAL OPENING

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Public housing is a field of social progress in which the South ranks high, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to the administrator, United States housing authority, and the federal address at the ground breaking exercises for the Chavis Heights project in Raleigh, North Carolina, Wednesday.

Negro Press 4-10-40

The project, which will rehouse 200 low-income Negro families, is one of two low-rent housing projects which the Raleigh Housing Authority is developing with the financial assistance of the United States Housing Authority at an approximate cost of $1,000,000 each.

Many Negroes Helped

"There are 67 communities in the Southern and border states which have initiated programs to rehouse low income Negro families", Dr. Weaver asserted. "These communities include small towns as well as large cities. This is a program of social welfare which the South has accepted no less eagerly than sections of the country. Nor has there been any general disposition to overlook the urgent housing needs of colored families.

Public housing projects, Dr. Weaver pointed out, are the products of joint efforts by the people of the community, acting through the local housing authority, and the Federal Government as represented by the United States Housing Authority.

"In a very real sense," he told his audience, "you are contributing to the development of this project. Through the members of your advisory committee you have had a part in the initiation and formulation of plans for this project. Members of your community will be employed in construction. When it will have been completed, it will be occupied by your families most in need of rehousing.

"If your local authority follows United States Housing Authority policy, as has the Wilmington authority and authorities in such Southern cities as August, Georgia; Daytonia; Daytona Beach, Florida; and Annapolis, Maryland, you will have a Negro management and maintenance staff to supervise the project under direction of the Raleigh Housing Authority."

Fortune Survey Cites Need Of Better Housing

Journal

Ranks Slum Clearance Among Important U.S. Activities

4-4-40

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Slum clearance and better housing is ranked among the top three non-military activities" on which the government should spend the most money," according to an independent survey conducted by FORTUNE magazine, hailed by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, as a demonstration of the wide public approval being accorded the USHA slum-clearance program.

The FORTUNE survey, extended over a comprehensive cross-section of "both the prosperous and the poor" among the nation's population, indicated that 88% of those polled regard the slum clearance program of almost equal importance with old age pensions in reducing poverty and unemployment.

Various activities which the government should carry on were placed in 17 subdivisions or categories for the purpose of the canvas.

"Proud of Southwest," Native Sons Tell Afro

Much Work to Be Done, but Residents Have Plenty of Pride

By JOSEPH SHEPHARD

WASHINGTON

Just a few squares from beautiful downtown Washington, with its gleaming marble buildings, wide tree-lined avenues, and scrupulously tended parks, lies Southwest, the home of Uncle Sam's stepchildren—the no-man's land in the heart of the nation's capital.

Nearly twenty-four thousand persons live in this section and of these about half are colored. Housing, health, sanitation, and recreational facilities here are deplorable.

School and census officials list the colored school population, of elementary and junior high school age, at more than 3,000. For these there are four elementary schools, and one junior high.

Attendance Poor

In these schools, Smallwood-Ambush, Anthony Bowen, George Bell, Syphax, and Randall Junior High, attendance is poorer and student mortality higher than in any other area of the city.

According to Daniel Matthews, principal of Randall, far more effective co-operation between the school attendance department and the juvenile court is essential to the solution of the problem.

Delinquency Traced

Lack of recreational facilities for the youth of the area is blamed by residents for the excessive delinquency rate.

It is pointed out in this connection that a similarly high rate had existed among the white boys of the area prior to the establishment of a boys' club and well equipped playground for them.

The only playground facilities for colored youth of the area are found on a lot in the rear of Randall Junior High. This lot was turned over to the District by Congress more than four years ago.

Since then, however, little has been done toward its improvement or equipment.

Miss L. J. LeBrandt, who directs the playground with a staff of 3 WPA workers, says that it is used by more than 500 youngsters daily.

"My children are lovely," says Miss LeBrandt. "They are the most co-operative whom I've ever met, and despite the few things with which we have to work, we turn out some of the best teams and individual athletes in the city."

Improvements Denied

Repeated efforts by residents of the area to have the playground improved have been consistently lost in what one of them termed "a hocus-pocus of buck-passing between departments of the District Government."

The area's housing conditions have been under fire from civic, social, and health agencies for more than twenty-five years. Missing windows, overcrowding, outdoor or no toilet facilities, and lack of means of heating are among the chief shortcomings.

Here ancient and lopsided frame shacks, which could not have been considered decent dwellings even when new, lean against and jostle one another for a bit of the cramped space along the cobblestone streets and rough brick walkways.

As many as five families, it was reported, following a recent housing survey of the area, live in five-room frame shacks without bathrooms or indoor toilets.

Because the greater part of the residents of the area are in the lower economic brackets, housing them has offered little attraction or profit for real estate men. The Federal Government has done nothing toward developing low-cost housing in the community, and, as a result, very few new houses have been built during the past fifty years.

The entire picture of Southwest, however, is not one of dilapidation and a city gone to seed, for here and there green, well kept front yards and shiny windows with evenly drawn shades stand out in sharp contrast to the general squalor about them.

Thriving businesses and outstanding professional men and women are numbered among its enterprises and residents. There is a type of solidarity and loyalty usually found only in small towns among its inhabitants.

Nearly any person stopped on the street can tell you of the advantages and outstanding persons of the community. They feel that Southwest, with all of its disadvantages, is still superior to the rest of creation.

Southwest also boasts of the only all-colored fire engine company in the city. From its captain, Benjamin Keyes, to its latest rookie, the entire personnel is colored.

Association Active

The Southwest Citizens' Association, which is headed by John T. Rhines, has been at the forefront of the fight for the improvement of conditions in the community for a number of years.

No story of Southwest would be complete without mention of the Southwest Settlement House, which, under the direction of Mrs. Alma J. Scott, has developed into one of the greatest agencies for good in the entire community.

Other members of the staff include Miss Ora Woodward, Woodrow Gwaltney, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Miss Lillian Dotson and several WPA and NYA workers.

Among its activities are clubs of all types, classes for the development of skills, arts, and crafts, teams to develop and encourage participation in athletics, and a well conducted nursery school.

The average number of boys and girls participating in the settlement house activities per week is estimated at more than 3,550. More than 300 adults use facilities of the house for civic and recreational purposes during the same period.

Churches Well Attended

The churches of the community are well attended. In addition to ten or more large churches, there are between twenty-five and thirty private dwelling and store front churches attended by those who prefer their more informal worship.

Howard to Hold Seminar on Needs Of Colored Youth

Washington, D.C.

A conference on the needs of colored youth, under auspices of the summer school of Howard University, will be held in the assembly room at Douglass Hall beginning tomorrow night at 8:15 o'clock, and continuing nightly through Wednesday. Reports will be based on investigations recently conducted by the American Youth Commission.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson will preside at the session tomorrow night, when George Johnson, head of the department of education at Catholic University, will make an analysis of the youth problem, and "Negro Youth and the National Youth Administration" will be discussed by D. D. Lassiter, deputy administrator.

The role of the university in political orientation will be discussed by Dr. Ralph Bunche Tuesday evening, when Kenneth Holland, associate director of the American Youth Commission, will discuss "The Negro and the Civilian Conservation Corps." Dr. Charles Wesley will preside.

The final session, Wednesday evening, presided over by Dr. Mordecai E. Johnson, university president, will present Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, and E. Franklin Frazier, of Howard University, in discussions of rural and urban colored youth.

JOURNAL AND GUIDE
Norfolk, Va.
May 25, 1940

RACIAL POLICIES OF HOUSING AGENCY SOUND

Washington, D.C. -- The United States Housing Authority has developed new and sound racial policies which depart from the laissez faire practice of many governmental agencies, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to the USHA administrator, asserts in an article on "Racial Policy in Public Housing" published in the current issue of Phylon, Atlanta University quarterly review.

"The public housing program in the United States," Dr. Weaver points out, "has sought to expand the Negro's share in its development, evolving a racial policy significant for governmental activities and full of implications for American democracy."

INTEGRATES NEGRO

Instead of neglecting the Negro altogether or making special provisions for him the USHA has sought to integrate him into all phases of the public housing program, the writer declares. As an integral part of the program, Negroes share responsibility for the initiation, development and operation of low-rent housing projects.

"Public housing involves more than building houses," Dr. Weaver concludes. "For Negroes it means that opportunities for living more normal, more purposeful, and more hopeful lives must be knit into the development and operation of projects. Already the first steps have been taken, certain patterns set, and guides for the future established. The further evolution of racial policy rests largely with the local housing authorities. In their efforts to adjust democracy to our complex lives in this generation, they have an opportunity to perfect a rational approach to racial relations."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940 D.C.
IMPROVEMENT OF

ALL-D.C. YOUTH CONFERENCE TO BE ORGANIZED

OCT 26 1940

A call for an All-Washington Youth Conference was made this week in a letter sent to over 400 local groups by the Washington Youth Council. This conference will be held at the YWCA, Seventeenth and K Streets, Northwest, November 1, 2 and 3.

Washington

"All local youth groups are urged to send delegates," declared Morris Tepping, chairman of the conference committee. "We tried to cover all groups by mail, but if your organization was missed elect delegates and notify the council. Your elected representatives will have equal votes with others in forming a platform for Washington youth."

Washington

"Democracy can be effective only if given a chance to work," commented Tepping. "We in the council are trying to give it that chance. We are doing this by inviting voting delegates from any and every local youth organization to take an equal part in planning, promoting and participating in the conference."

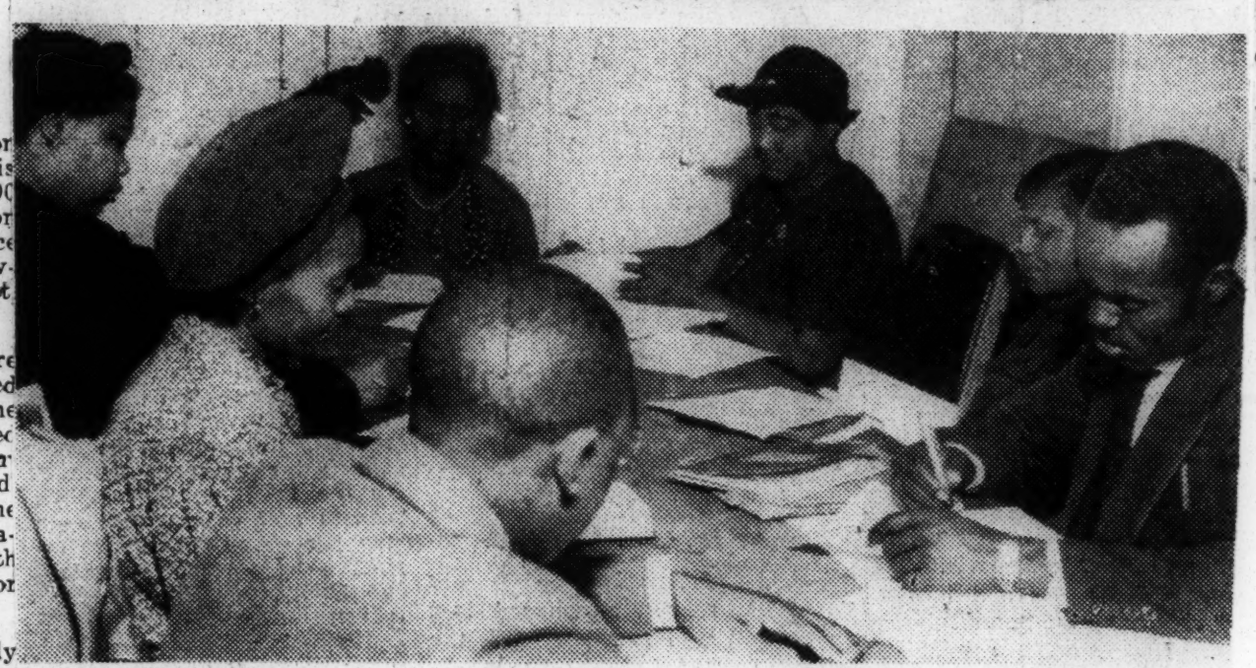
D.C.

Any group whose membership age is predominantly between 16 and 30 is considered a youth organization. Each group is allowed four delegates for the first 50 members and one more for each additional 50, with a maximum of eight delegates to one organization.

Washington, D. C. Post
November 23, 1940

'. . . They Look to You'

North West Settlement House



Post Staff Photo

IN ITS EFFORTS to help people of its area, North West House conducts adult education classes under direction of John Cox (in foreground), of the WPA Adult Education Project. Since North West House serves earners of the lowest income group, education in budget handling and economical living is of the most importance to them

By Barry Sullivan

In the heart of Northwest Washington, richest section of the city, are 72 blocks of overcrowded homes, North West Settlement House is the recreation center for more than 25,000 colored Washingtonians living in the area.

Family incomes for residents of the section average less than $100 a month. No playgrounds are available for smaller children. Delinquency is higher and health conditions worse than in other sections of the National Capital.

For its work with teen-age boys and girls, nursery and school-age children and adults, North West House receives $9,100 from the Community Chest. Its activities are augmented by contributions of services from its patrons.

Uniforms for its scout troops, for example, are made by members of the Mothers Club under auspices of staff workers.

To fit its Mothers Club members for their job as homemakers, North West House has been teaching the importance of cooperative buying to obtain maximum use of income.

The cooperative effort started with the purchase of soap, has now extended to vegetables. Cloth for scout uniforms is purchased by the bolt and uniforms thus can be made for the scouts at $1 each.

Among its more important activities, North West House classes its work with groups in their late teens. Children who need sympathy, understanding, training and encouragement find it at the Settlement. Some of them, committed to juvenile institutions by the courts, have valued their association with North West House as a principal incentive for improvement and better living "when they get out."

Nor are the Settlement's services limited to recreation and advice. Its nursery school provides trustworthy care for children of parents who are away from home all day.

A taxi driver, whose wife was ill, had his small son riding around town with him for three weeks before he learned the boy could be left in the nursery school.

Because of limited facilities and a restricted program, North West House is unable to serve children in two particular groups. Boys and girls in the lower school grades, who attend school half a day, cannot be accommodated at present.

"Thinness of the program," according to Mrs. Flaxie H. Pinckett, head worker, keeps many children in their late teens from the Settlement.

By the Fruits

DEC 21 1940

The current campaign of the New Negro Alliance for funds with which to carry on should remind the public of the splendid and effective work this organization has done.

Washington Tribune

Seven years ago when the young founders of this organization picketed a Hamburger Grill because no Negroes were hired and the trade was one hundred per cent colored, many Washingtonians raised questioning eyebrows and wondered at this new technique. When this first battle was won and several others, more and more people saw the wisdom of Negroes doing something effective about the plight of the Negro with regards to the problem of earning a living. Negroes in high places joined the parade for better jobs. And the masses saw a movement that had immediate and practical results.

Washington, D.C.

When the Alliance ran into its first court case, some could not stand the fury of the fight and they dropped by the wayside. When the Supreme Court of the United States decided in favor of the Alliance, its prestige grew even among those who had weakened in the heat of battle.

Since then this militant organization has steadily grown in prestige and power. Four hundred new job opportunities within the past two years is said to be a modest estimate of its work. The skeptical need only to visit Seventh Street from Florida Avenue to New York Avenue and witness for themselves colored clerks presiding behind the counters of hundreds of stores. Other parts of the city show simiar awakening among store proprietors to the fact that the Washington Negro does not buy where he cannot work.

To carry on fights of this kind and to expand the scope of its work money is needed. Money is needed not for salaries, for no officers of the Alliance are paid, but for circularization, for surveys and investigations, for picket signs, for mass meetings, for printing and stationery.

The appeal is made to all people of Washington for Washington's own fighting group. The appeal is made especially to those whose positions seem to prevent them from picketing for jobs or waging an open battle for Negro rights. The New Negro Alliance is no longer a noble experiment. It has proved its worth. The fact that hundreds of colored persons are eating today as a result of their efforts is "proof of the pudding."

No greater exhibition of the Christmas spirit could be made at this time than the sparing of some money to help carry on the good and effective work.

Keep the Children Safe

Wash. Tribune 6/28/40 Washington, DC

Summer vacation for 90,000 public school children began Wednesday. Parochial and private schools closed earlier. Some of these youngsters will return to classrooms on July 1 for the six-week summer session. But most of them will enjoy the rest and pleasure of their three-month vacation uninterrupted by study. Until school bells ring again on September 23, thousands of youngsters will play upon the sidewalks. Some will risk playing in the streets, while many will have far more need to cross busy thoroughfares than is possible when school is in session.

During vacation the responsibility for their children's safety is more than ever the duty of the home. Traffic lessons taught by teachers must be repeated and emphasized by parents daily. Children who are naturally carefree must be made traffic-conscious. While we talk these days of safety and defense, knowledge of traffic safety regulations and compliance with them are the best guarantee of physical safety and defense from serious or fatal injury in our daily going and coming.

These regulations to control pedestrian traffic should be familiar to all youngsters of school age:

Obey traffic signals given by lights and police officers.

Cross at intersections.

The slightly more complicated regulation which makes it a misdemeanor to cross between intersections in a manner to jeopardize the traffic of the one who crosses need not even be presetned to the juvenile mind. For him the emphasis should be upon the use of intersections. The danger of stepping between parked cars into the street should be impressed upon him. The slogans "Play away from traffic" and "Play where it is safe" have been drilled in the schoolroom. During the long summer days youngsters will have daily—almost hourly—need to practice these precepts. Children too young to understand these simple principles of personal safety should not be allowed upon pavements or streets unattended by a child old enough to be a safe guardian or by an adult.

Washington has undertaken the 1940 summer safety campaign earlier than ever before. The director of vehicles and traffic and the superintendent of schools saw to it that the last lessons of the closing days were on traffic safety during summer vacation. All pupils received attractive cards with a safety slogan. A leaflet, "The Beacon," with jingles, stories and pictures to impress the safe way in traffic upon their young minds, was given to graded school children. Every classroom had its poster, "Where will you spend your vacation?" Below this was the statement that hospitals annually treat two hundred students who are injured in traffic accidents in the summer.

Civic organizations and the recreation department are setting up miniature towns to teach safety via toy vehicles and traffic devices supplemented by boys and girls as drivers, pedestrians and traffic officers. "Spartan City," operated by Pleasant Plains Civic Association last summer, was the first local demonstration of this kind.

If two hundred children are to be spared a trip to the hospital, every motorist and pedestrian, parent and child must fall in behind the leaders in this campaign.

ESTABLISH LOW MONTHLY RENTALS FOR 49 PROJECTS

Wash. Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27—Average monthly rentals approximately $2.25 lower than those paid for slum habitations in the same communities have been established for the first 49 public housing projects for which rents have been approved under the United States Housing Authority slum clearance program.

The average monthly shelter rental is $13.38 per home in these 49 projects which are located in 33 communities in 13 states. They will provide decent homes at rents within their slender means for 15,843 low-income families, or about 61,000 persons.

Shelter rents for these first 49 of the 405 projects in the current USHA program range from an average of $11.27 per month for 27 projects in the South to an average of $14.77 for 22 projects in the North.

In addition to the shelter rent, tenants in all projects also pay a small sum each month for utilities—such as water, heat, electricity and gas—where they are provided. With these extras for utilities added, the monthly average shelter rent plus utilities for the 49 projects is $18.83 per dwelling unit. The range is from an average of $14.96 per unit per month in the South to an average of $21.38 per unit per month in the North.

Tenants for all USHA-aided public housing projects are entirely selected by the local housing authorities. These local bodies are appointed by local officials under local laws and are composed of representative local men and women. They plan, build, own, manage, and select the tenants for all of their housing projects.

Commenting on the low rentals which have been established for these 49 pioneer projects, Nathan Straus, USHA administrator, hailed the accomplishment as conclusive proof of the practicability of the USHA program. He said:

"Rentals established for these first 49 projects prove beyond dispute that the USHA program is accomplishing its primary purpose of taking low-income families out of slums and providing them with decent homes at rentals they can afford to pay. And it is doing so at a cost to the taxpayer far below the estimate or expectation of Congress when the program was authorized.

"These low rentals are the more impressive because they have been achieved while using far less than the maximum subsidy rate allowed under the United States Housing Act. The cost of the subsidy, the only cost to the taxpayer, has been lowered to a net monthly figure of only about $6 per family."

Twenty-nine USHA-aided projects are now occupied, Mr. Straus announced. They will rehouse a total of 13,374 families and are already 81% occupied. An additional 19 projects, with a total of 6,126 dwelling units, are scheduled to be ready for either full or partial occupancy by July 1.

A total of about 14,000 families, or about 57,000 persons, it is estimated, will have been removed by July 1 from America's slums to safe and sanitary low-rent homes since the first five projects in the current USHA program were opened for occupancy last July 4.

The estimated average income of the families to be rehoused in the first 4 USHA projects will be about $782 a year, or approximately $65 a month. The lowest estimated average annual income is $470 for tenants in Daytona Beach, Fla., and the highest is $1,110 for a project in Yonkers, N. Y. In only four projects is the estimated average annual income $1,000 or more, and in four projects it is $500 or less.

In this connection, Mr. Straus pointed out that the matter of income is the only restriction concerning the tenanting of USHA aided public housing projects imposed by the United States Housing Act, together with the basic requirement that these families be removed from substandard habitations. The law, under which the USHA is limited to making loans and grants-in-aid to local housing authorities, provides that no family is eligible as a tenant whose income is more than five times the rent, including charges for utilities, or six times where there are three or more dependents.

Howard Students Air Their Views On Sex, Third Term, Movies. Books

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—In answer to the question, "Do you think it desirable that young people postpone sexual relations until after marriage?" 222 Howard students in a student opinion poll, say no and 209 say yes, in the tabulations recently released by members of the group interested in the student body thinking.

At the same time, the same group of students, from among 600 polled, said that Howard students did not drink too much, answering critics who have inferred that too many of the students spend their time following the call of Bacchus.

Other interesting questions indicated that their favorite book was "Gone With the Wind," with "Native Son" second. At the same time, the student majority voted "Gone With the Wind" the best motion picture they have ever seen.

Favorite motion picture star male is Clark Gable with Bette Davis number one among women.

Politically there are many who feel that Mr. Roosevelt should have a third term, while a few of the independent minded thinkers feel otherwise, the vote there being 325 to 144.

Declaring that the National Association is the type of organization the Negro needs to further the advance of the race, only 36 felt that a communistic type of organization would be the thing to help.

Howard students are in favor of patronizing Negro business wherever possible and also the support of boycotts and picket lines to aid Negroes in their fight for justice.

Declaring that America should revise its present order with a moderation of the present capitalistic system, 284 students were so minded while 107 wished to stand by it and 44 wanted to abolish it altogether.

Refuting the charge and the stand of the National Negro Congress against taking up arms, 255 students would fight or help in a war under any circumstances while 190 were against war.

Overwhelmingly the students voted that Negro lawyers and doctors should go to the undeveloped areas of the South, with the count being 343 for and 76 against. Negro spirituals got a supporting hand when the students by a vote of 430 to 56 declared that they did not reflect the Negro in a bad light before the world.

Marian Anderson topped all opponents in the field of classical and cultural music, polling 308 votes as the favorite of the students, with Arturo Toscanini a poor second polling only 24 votes.

Other questions had to do with the curriculum at the school and the type of buildings needed at the university to carry on the work. Most of the students voted that an auditorium with a stage would be just about the best thing for the school.

This test is conducted annually as "a class exercise with the idea of discovering what Howard students actually think about certain interesting things and removing superstitions and fictions concerning Howard students."

The answers were obtained by members of the class who were friends of the students questioned.

"Youth Needs" Topic Of H. U. Conferences

A three-day public conference on the "Needs of Negro Youth" began at the Howard University Summer School on Monday.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson presided at the opening session, and Dr. George Johnson, head of the department of education at Catholic University, talked on "An Analysis of the Youth Problem." D. B. Lassiter, deputy NYA administrator spoke on "Negro Youth and the NYA."

Others participating included: Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the Howard graduate school; Kenneth Holland, associate director of the American Youth Commission; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Howard professor; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard president; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University; and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard professor.

Whites Fight $2,250,000 Colored Housing Project

Opposition to the erection of the $2,250,000 modern housing community for colored citizens near Berwyn, Md., is being demonstrated by some of the county commissioners of Prince Georges County, site of the proposed project, and other white people in the vicinity, it was learned this week.

Sometime ago the Frederick Douglass Housing Corporation obtained a valuable track of approximately thirty acres facing on the Washington-Baltimore Boulevard to build a complete community.

Scope of Project

The project would include: shopping center of ten stores and shops fronting the boulevard; seventy-three single detached dwellings would be for sale and 448 family apartment units consisting of thirty-one buildings with a garden effect were also proposed.

E. W. Martin is president of the corporation, located at 1338 H Street, Northwest, which has spent several thousand dollars for engineering and architectural plans. Following this, $2,250,000 was obtained to put the project over.

At this point, an application was made to the Park and Planning Commission of Prince Georges County for the necessary authorities to proceed with the work. The attorney representing the corporation before the commission, State Senator Charles Marbury, withdrew, saying that so much anti-racial objections were raised that he might be charged with selling his political influence should he continue.

Hold Mass Meeting

Indignant colored citizens in adjacent Lakeland held a mass meeting in Lincoln High School and adopted resolutions condemning actions of certain whites in holding up the project. U. S. Simpson Tate represented the NAACP and other organizations including the CIO: Otis Blasingame and Thomas H. R. Clarke, member of the corporation, and represenative of the Lakeland Citizens' Association spoke.

Mr. Martin, prominent in business and politics from the Virgin Islands, was a personal friend of the late Col. McHenry Howe, secretary to the President. He has been pushing the project from the date of conception and represents the Summers Engineers and Constructors of New York.

Low Payments Provided

According to Mr. Martin, the homes will be sold to the colored group on small cash payment with a smally monthly payment until completely bought. The apartments would be rented with all facilities except gas for from $30 to $50 per month.

The coporation hopes to proceed to construct other projects not only in Maryland but in other localities for the benefit of the race.

New Advisor Named For D. C. Housing

WASHINGTON (ANP) — J. Franklin Thorne, manager of the Langston Terrace houses of the Alley Dwelling authority has been named to succeed Charles Flagg, who had been advisor to the administrator of the authority, following the latter's resignation from his position.

Some difference had arisen over the real estate activity of Flagg while holding down the $2,600 job. Flagg's resignation was demanded and promptly accepted when submitted. Thorne will now hold down both jobs, administrator advisor and manager of the Langston Terrace home.

Considerable sentiment among certain senators to do away with the housing authority is being fomented in the chamber, it is reported, with the administrator as the chief target.

Disagreeing with the administrator's policy, these senators seizing every pretext possible, have even used the color question as one reason for their disapproval of the housing authority.

If funds are cut off from the authority, there will be a considerable loss to the colored population, not only in the labor angle, but also in the benefits derived from the low-cost project.

Discussing the labor situation, this official pointed to the recently completed Chicago projects, where nine per cent of the skilled laborers were Negroes, whereas the contract called for approximately one-half per cent of such workers to be Negroes. This includes electricians, plumbers, steam-fitters and highly skilled workers. In the unskilled labor class, where the contract percentage called for a proportion of 13 per cent colored workers, the average reached a high point of 36 per cent. In salaries up to July, Negroes had drawn in excess of $200,000 as their share in building the project.

In the James Weldon Johnson homes in Philadelphia, named after the famous Negro poet and author, some idea of this interracial factor may be had when it is known that at least 50 per cent of the accepted applicants are white. Should this condition prevail in this particular home, it will set the standard for all similar projects built in Philadelphia and force an even tenant distribution.

Federal Housing At Crossroads

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Housing is at the crossroads, according to a spokesman for the U. S. Housing authority — meaning that the actions of the present congress will decide whether or not housing goes ahead or is killed.

Send a Youngster To Camp

Tribune 6/29/40 Washington D.C.

While America appropriated fifty million dollars for war relief abroad and Washingtonians subscribed more than two hundred thousand dollars to the Red Cross foreign relief program, the modest campaign for funds to send needy children of Washington to camp fell far short of its goal—$7,500.

Organized church women of Washington had hoped to send hundreds of youngsters away from the sordid and ugly life of Washington slums out into the country for a few days of summer happiness. A week of sunshine and fresh air, of wholesome food and camp fun costs $8.50 for one child. Just as clubs of church women in season provide brightly lighted Christmas trees and gay, flowering window-boxes for alley dwellers of both races, the camp plans include colored as well as white children. Failure of the campaign for funds means that these youngsters are to be denied their only chance for a summer vacation.

Are there enough friends of children in Washington to give the $5,000 needed to finance the camp program of the church women?

Surely there are! If you are one, will you mail your contribution to the Evening Star before you forget?

The young campers who will benefit from your generosity are not victims of war. Their experiences and appeal may not be as dramatic as those of the war refugees, but their plight is hardly less tragic and their condition perhaps the more pitiful since they suffer dire poverty in a "land of plenty" in time of peace.

We would not deduct one cent from the relief budget for Europe. But we do urge that every possible dollar be made available for the summer camp fund for Washington boys and girls.

Your vacation will be pleasanter if you've done your share to send a youngster to camp.

Whites Fight Negro Housing Project

Dispatch 8/3/40 Oklahoma City

WASHINGTON. — (ANP)—Indignant colored citizens here held a mass meeting last week to protest opposition of certain white Washingtonians to the erection of a $2,250,000 modern housing community for Negroes near Browyn, Maryland.

The proposed project, plans for which were launched some time ago when the Frederick Douglass Housing corporation obtained a valuable track of approximately 30 acres on the Washington - Baltimore boulevard, would encompass a small community. It is designed to include: 73 single dwellings for outright sale; 448 family apartment units, consisting of 31 buildings built around a garden; and a shopping center of t n stores and shops on the boulevard. Rentals would range from $30 to $50 per month.

Whites Fight Washington Housing Unit

Defender 8/3/40 Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Indignant citizens here held a mass meeting last week to protest opposition of certain white Washingtonians to the erection of a $2,250,000 modern housing community for Negroes near Berwyn, Md.

The proposed project, plans for which were launched some time ago when the Frederick Douglass Housing corporation obtained a valuable tract of approximately 30 acres on the Washington-Baltimore boulevard, would encompass a small community.

It is designed to include 73 single dwellings for outright sale; 448 family apartment units, consisting of 31 buildings built around a garden; and a shopping center of ten stores and shops on the boulevard. Rentals would range from $30 to $50 per month.

ADA Favors $1,198,000 for Colored Housing

Washington D.C.

The Alley Dwelling Authority yesterday recommended that the U. S. Housing Authority approve a bid of $1,198,000 for the proposed housing project for colored people on Alabama avenue at Twenty-first street southeast.

The project will provide 313 dwelling units and will be named the Frederick Douglass Dwellings. These will be constructed under a loan contract with the USHA and rents will be established when all costs have been ascertained.

These will be graded, however, to provide for families of various income levels in the low-income brackets.

Four of five bidders were under the Government's $1,267,812 estimate, the ADA announced. Lowest bid was submitted by the Jeffress-Dyer Co., of Washington—$1,198,000. The Jeffress-Dyer bid was $69,812 less than the Government estimate.

The majority of the dwellings are to be two stories high. A few will be of one-story. They will be built in groups of semidetached and community type structures about open courts and curving streets, it was announced.

Each dwelling will be equipped with electric lights and gas for cooking. There will be connections for refrigeration. Most of the dwellings will be heated with hot-air circulators, fueled by coal. Forty-two of the houses will be provided with oil circulators.

There will be a system of convertible room arrangements, permitting the shifting of the use of one bedroom from a five-room dwelling in a group of two or three to the adjoining three-room dwelling, thus providing two four-room dwellings. The living accommodations will range from three rooms to six rooms, to meet varying family needs.

Hilyard R. Robinson, architect, under contract with the authority, designed the dwellings. Associated with him were James Posey, mechanical and electrical engineer, and David A. Williston, landscape architect.

The other bidders were M S & S. Construction Co., New York, $1,223,000; James Baird Co., Washington, $1,247,000; Skinker & Garrett, Washington, $1,250,000, and William R. Goss Co., Chicago, $1,282,000.

The dwelling authority also announced that bids on the Carrollsburg dwellings, another Negro project, would be opened August 28. This group, to consist of 314 units, would be built on property at Third and M streets southeast.

Applications are also being received for accommodations in the Fort Dupont dwellings at Sixth and G streets southeast. Approximately 50 dwellings in this group are scheduled to be ready for occupation by September 15.

Youth Federation to Hold Meeting Oct. 27

OCT 26 1940 Washington D.C.

In cooperation with the Washington Youth Council, the Washington Negro Youth Federation is having a discussion on the role the church youth must play in helping to build a better Washington.

All churches are urged to send representatives to this meeting to be held at the YMCA, 1816 Twelfth Street, Northwest, on Sunday, October 27, at 4 p.m.

The speaker will be the Rev. Joseph Haskins and other young people from different churches in Washington.

Youngsters Set Example for City

"Captain" Thomas Buncombe, fifteen-year-old leader of a clean-up crusade in Northeast and his entire corps are wearing smiles that won't come off. And why not? Praise from Captain Richard Mansfield of the ninth precinct, public approval of the Evening Star, which has been campaigning for outdoor cleanliness, and a picture of them at work in Orleans Place on the front page of the local section of the Star would make many an older citizen do a Sunny Jim.

The little group has just cause to be proud of its accomplishments. Organized to assume the share of the responsibility which every citizen should feel for the cleanliness of his city, the crusades have won the cooperation of the adults of the neighborhood. They work on a definite schedule which includes sweeping the streets and the alleys on both sides of it four times a week, planting and watering grassy plots and keeping neatly painted picket fences in repair. The youngsters cooperate with the District street cleaning department by having the trash in neat piles in the streets or in proper receptacles in the alleys when the men arrive for the periodic cleaning.

The children of Orleans Place and their cooperating parents and neighbors have set the city of Washington an excellent example of neatness. Let other colored neighborhoods take heed. Outdoor cleanliness for Washington, the aim which several agencies announced some months ago, must be the product of neighborhood cleanliness in every block of every section of the city. The efforts of this young clean-up squad demonstrate the civic value of cooperation. Cleanliness of Washington pavements and streets can be realized only that way.

It is not proper to conclude this comment without a word of gratitude to Captain Mansfield of No. 9 and to the Star for their recognition of the clean-up campaign of the youngsters of Orleans Place. Colored youth which knows far more of abuse, neglect, and discrimination than is its rightful share thrives under well-earned praise and encouragement. Kind words from a police officer by virtue of their very rarity may be a greater inspiration to them than to the average white child.

The Washington Tribune commends the work of the Orleans Place clean-up squad, the precinct captain and one of the nation's leading dailies for recognition of that work. May the children continue to be exemplary citizens. May the police captain and the newspaper perpetuate their attitude of goodwill toward the colored citizenry of the capital.

FSA City's Oldest Family Agency

OCT 6 1940

To learn how emergencies for Washington's less fortunate inhabitants are handled, The Post sent photographers to the Family Service Association, watched its case workers, heard them describe their activities. Post

Tax-supported agencies, we found, have assumed the burden for chronic dependency, but the FSA takes care of as many Washingtonians as possible who are faced with emergencies and "nonrecurrent crises." Washington

"We deal with hopeful cases, with those who have economic and social problems threatening to add them to the mass of permanently dependent," says Director William H. Savin. D. C.

"We ascertain causes, then stimulate clients to try again or try something else," he explains. "We help with relief where this is needed up to the limit of our relief funds, but throughout we are trying to help the individual strengthen his own abilities and gain the consciousness of independence which comes from meeting his own needs."

Now in its forty-first year, the FSA is the largest and oldest family welfare agency in Washington. For many years it had the name Associated Charities.

Through its three Washington offices the FSA furnishes general social work service and has a special department for the blind which aids in readjustment of individuals who lose their sight. Last year it was able to help 2,700 families, but lack of funds forced more than 2,000 other applicants to be turned away unassisted.

Other family service agencies' members of the Chest are Welfare Department, American Legion; Bureau of Rehabilitation, Catholic Charities of Washington and of Prince Georges County, Children's Protective Association, Jewish Social Service Agency, Salvation Army, Social Service Leagues of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties and the Travelers Aid Society.

Gold Cups for Safety Campaign

Afro-American 7-20-40 Baltimore, Md.

MRS. VELMA WILLIAMS,

president of the Pleasant Plains Civic Association and member of the D.C. school board, who inspects a group of gold cups which will be among the prizes awarded the winner developing the best backyard playground, a competition designed to keep children off the streets and play in their own back yard. The drive is sponsored by the Recreation Department, the Traffic Advisory Council and the District of Columbia WPA.

N.C. Girl Is State's Youngest Mother at 13

WILSON, N.C. — Mrs. Irene Richardson, who just observed her thirteenth birthday this summer, last week became one of the youngest mothers in the history of North Carolina when she gave birth to a six-pound girl at her home near Lucama.

The attending physician, Dr. Ben H. Hackney, says the child, Betty Jeane, is perfect in every respect. The mother is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Byrd. Her husband is Ernest Richardson, 18.

Afro American Aug. 31, 1940

Dr. Hackney said, "The mother is unconcerned about the whole thing. I left her with a doll on one side of her bed and the baby on the other."

Weak Cries Attract Neighbor's Attention!

Union

7-25-40

TOTS DIRTY, SCRATCHED FROM 2-DAY JAIL; ALMOST EXHAUSTED FROM HUNGER, THRIST; GIVEN FIRST AID.

A fling for night life caused a Negro woman, who registered as Irene Palmer, 23 years old, 725 W. Seventh street, to abandon her three children, two boys 5 and 2½ years old, and a girl 18 months old.

Cincinnati Ohio

The three children, unclothed and exhausted, were rescued by police of the Fourth District under Major Elmer O'Neill from a clothes closet in which they had been locked for two days, in a third floor flat at 725 W. Seventh street.

The closet was four by four feet. The police forced the door to rescue the children.

A neighbor in an adjoining house discovered the children locked in the closet. This woman, also colored, said she heard the children's cries for several hours but at first thought they were the cries of kittens.

Major O'Neill said the children's faces were scratched, which indicated they had been fighting among themselves.

At the Fourth District Police Station where they were taken, water was given them and the little girl had to be refrained from eating the paper cup as she was so hungry. Later the children were taken to General Hospital.

The little girl is suffering from the rickets. During the time the children were locked in the closet without food or water they had waddled in filth.

The mother was arrested when she returned to the home several hours after the children had been found. She admitted locking the children in the room for several days because she could not take them where she was going. Police said she is a frequenter of Negro nite spots in the "Black Belt."

She told Major O'Neill that each of her children has a different father. Police are looking for the Negro whom the Palmer woman said she lived with last in a common-law marriage. She was charged by Major O'Neill with abandonment of her children.

When arraigned in Police Court, Judge George E. Tebbs ordered her sent to General Hospital for observation. The children in all probability will be taken from her. — Cincinnati Examiner.

We publish the above to impress upon neighbors their duty to report cases of brutal treatment to helpless old people, children or animals! A telephone call will do the work! The woman in the above case, was evidently crazy or a slave to drugs or liquor! She belongs in an institution.

Dabney.

SOUTHERNER LAUDS BIRTH CONTROL SETUP

Bee 8-4-40 Chicago Ill

One of the most interesting display exhibits at the American Negro Exposition (July 4-Sept. 2) at Chicago's big Coliseum has been the much-discussed birth-control exhibit, which daily attracted throngs of visitors.

One, a white southerner, C. E. Sexton of Cocoanut Grove, Fla., was so impressed by the exhibit and its implication, as affecting Negroes, that he was moved to write the Associated Negro Press and air his impression. Mr. Sexton's interesting letter follows:

Permit me to urge the retention of the birth-control exhibit in the American Negro Exposition.

The opposition is supposedly Roman Catholic. Having kin and friends of that faith, I know very well that many of the ranks of American Catholics do not share the feelings of a few of the celibate clergy.

May I, a white southerner, argue the case, as I see it, without offense to the feelings of anyone?

Poor Need Birth Control

The poor always need birth-control; large families tend to keep the poor down. Most Negroes are poor; most have large families (or at least many births, though the mortality is terrific in infancy); and so they need birth-control for their own and their children's sakes.

Many southern Negroes are conscious of that need, and rather desperate for information. The cotton-picking machine threatens their livelihood throughout the South; all labor-saving machinery hits them first, since they are here the unskilled workers. Individually, many suffer tragically for want of knowledge; crippling abortions, pregnancies during ill-health, etc. I know some very sad instances.

I have given information, at some legal risk; and so have my friends. That reaches only a few. They need clinics and nurses.

Expounds on Race Problem

The second item is the racial problem. Here, you might be offended at my southern attitude of white supremacy. I uphold it; and you and I know that the federal government is never again going to send in soldiers to force equality at the point of the bayonet. Might I add: efforts to bring on small manifestations of equality, here and there, only intensify friction and make the lot of the Negro harder, by bringing out the firmness (or brutality, if you prefer) of the dominant whites. I firmly believe that there is no hope that way, at least, in the South.

But, as a scholar in anthropology and ethnology, as well as a conventional southerner, I realize that the eventual answer is going to be absorption. Whether I like it or not, that will come about inside of one or two centuries or so. As a matter of fact, I do NOT like it!

Such being the case, we responsible whites, and you thoughtful Negroes (whom I presume I am addressing) should pool our efforts to make that absorption as easy and successful as possible.

If you were only one per cent of the population, the thing could be done inside of three generations. If you were 5%, it would not be half so hard as 10%, would it? Then what is your solution? My own is birth control.

FAMILIES NOT ON RELIEF ARE THRIFTY N. Y. SURVEY SHOWS

NEW YORK, March 27—(ANP)—The majority of colored families off relief here have managed to remain financially independent because of factors of steady work, good health, few children, careful budgeting and roomers, according to a study issued last week by the committee on Negro welfare of the Welfare Council.

The study, intended to show how non-relief families have managed to stay in that category, was based on the records of 39 representative families in Manhattan and Brooklyn where the proportion of relief cases is four times the city-wide average.

A "Will to manage" by the families which have avoided relief, was emphasized in the report, but in spite of this, the survey noted that families had to rent out rooms to supplement their meager incomes. More than 50 per cent of the families studied were childless, and the survey saw a close relation between the size of family and their ability to maintain financial independence.

"How socially desirable some of these factors are in solving community problems is a question to be taken under serious advisement," the report said.

The highest salary in the group studied was found to be $258 a month, the lowest $20. The monthly income range for women was from $8.50 to $107.50. Unskilled and domestic jobs dominated for this group.

Family And Marriage Institute Is Planned

The Ministers' Advisory Group of the Negro branch of the Family Welfare Society is sponsoring an Institute on Marriage and Family Life, beginning Wednesday night May 8, and continuing for three nights. On Sunday afternoon, May 12, at 3:30 o'clock there will be a Mass Meeting. The sessions will be held at Central Methodist Church, West Mitchell street.

The Ministers' Advisory Group recognizes the need of close cooperation between the church and organized social agencies concerned with the conservation of family life. They still believe that the family is the basic unit of our Christian, democratic society.

The Institute will afford an opportunity for people in all walks of life to consider together means for relieving the stresses and strains of social and economic change on marriage, and ways to secure the enrichment of family life.

The lecturers and group leaders for the Institute will include ministers, social workers and sociologists who have given serious study to the status of the family in our present social order.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 6, 1940

U. S. Gift Food Helps Change Diet Habits of Country Negro

White Hog Meat Not as Popular as It Was; Fish Flavor Helps Out in Mixtures

By MRS. J. M. MOORE

MONTEZUMA, Ga., July 6.—Operators of crossroad stores and rolling stores serving the tenant Negro trade in this section, have been noting for sometime a tendency on the part of their clientele to depart from their old addiction to the traditional "white meat."

Once regarded as a year round staple, whether the price was up or down, the cured sides of Georgia hog have come to be less and less in demand by country Negroes, who, instead mash up a "box of salmon" with eggs, milk and bread crumbs, bake it and divide it among a dozen adults and pickaninnies. Mackerel a la casserole is another favorite, the fish flavor emerging triumphant from the blander ingredients.

The storekeepers comment, also, upon the changing idea of what constitutes a "treat." Time was when your old-time darky would buy himself a whopping big plug of tobacco, and wife and children a sack of penny candy. Now it is no unusual thing to see mama, papa and two or three little ones enjoying a solemn high tea of sardines and sweet crackers on a bench near a crossroads store. At "protracts," as the extended religious meetings are called, storekeepers do a landoffice business in carbonated drinks and huge cookies.

Pickles, sweet and dill, sell well in the rural sections, and there is an increased demand for such luxuries as pineapple, packaged crackers and mayonnaise. Even peanut butter and relish spreads sell in quantity, while cheese is eaten by the half pound, without accompaniment.

When "surplus commodities" were first distributed among Macon County Negroes, a great wail went up at the unfamiliar types of food they were given. Meat, meal, grits, rice, dried peas and syrup—these were the things they could understand. But more often, those who were sent to meet the trucks, returned home with a puzzling armful of celery, prunes, pearl barley, farina, sauerkraut and whole wheat flour. Grapefruit juice was another jolt to the palate. Children, always adaptable, learned to like the new foods more quickly than their parents, and the mass distribution may eventually be responsible for a greater variety in the diet of this class of Southerner.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 2, 1940

61,693 Families On Food Program

NASHVILLE, July 1 (AP)—Enrollment of 61,693 families in Governor Cooper's home food supply program was announced today by C. C. Flanery, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Flanery estimated this meant 308,365 individuals were included in the program designed to promote production on farms of most of the supplies needed for family maintenance. The Commissioner said a surprisingly large number of Negro families, especially in West Tennessee, was taking part in the plan.

Enrollment in the four divisions into which the state was divided is as follows:

West Tennessee, 31,216; Middle Tennessee, 16,732; lower East Tennessee, 8,363, and upper East Tennessee, 9,382.

These are families with an estimated average of five members each.

Woman, 121, Wishes To Remarry

6-22-40

THOMASVILLE, Ala., June 20.—(ANP)—Mrs. Scilla Foreman, 121 who says she was sitting on a bench with a beau "when the stars fell in 1833, declared this week that she wants to get married again. And to show that she means it, Aunt Scilla, as the aged woman is familiarly called by her relatives and friends, becomes enraged when told she is too old for remarriage.

Though she is almost deaf, Aunt Scilla is still active, and until about four years ago she had to thread the needle for her 83-year-old daughter to sew. She has outlived her three daughters and now resides with a granddaughter, Leila Bass.

One of her daughters was old enough to help her with her work at one of the old homesteads here, she says, when the Civil War ended in 1865. One of her best remembered stories is that of coming to Alabama from South Carolina on a mule and of being sold to the Boroughs family as a slave.

Joe Louises Expect Stork

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — News leaked out here this week that Joe Louis, heavyweight champion of the world, and his lovely wife, Marva, are expecting an heir in the early winter. "We are both very happy about it," says the charming Mrs. Louis, who is busy with plans for a new nursery in the popular couple's apartment.

Under "Arch of Steel"

Afro-American-6/29/40-Baltimore, Md.

LIEUT. AND MRS. LEROY CLAY, of Baltimore, leave St. Mary Catholic Church under an arch of swords following their marriage and a nuptial mass, Saturday morning. The bride is the former Monterey Kenny. Immediately in the rear is the matron of honor and sister of the bride, Mrs. Maxwell Chatman.

'American' Standard of Living: $2.50 a Week

By Harrison George

SAN FRANCISCO.—Now we know what the "American standard of living" is. The California legislature has decided what that standard is in dollars and cents and human lives. Daily Worker

"The average family of four will get approximately $12.50 for a two-week period. The single woman will get $6 to live on for two weeks; the single man will get about $5 for two weeks." 3-2-40

That extra dollar for a single woman is, presumably, a sort of Mannerheim Line of defense against temptation. A vast concession by legislative Christians to the fact that, if relief is not made "attractive," a woman may go into business for herself.

The monstrous cruelty of these gentlemen of Sacramento defies description. Ever try to raise a family of four, house, clothe and feed them, on $6.25 a week? Some 89c a day? Some 22 cents per person per day? It can't be done, even in theory. Nor do these gentlemen think it can. They simply intend people to die.

Which leaves them a notch below the cannibals. For the cannibal, at least, had chops and steaks in mind when he killed. But maybe these Christian cannibals at Sacramento also have their chops and steaks in mind, more indirectly, but as surely, cut from the hearts of little children and the flesh of distressed women. We would prefer cannibals, for they indulge in no hypocrisy about it.

* * *

In this, like Mrs. Mann in Dickens' "Oliver Twist," they "find in the lowest depths a deeper still," and like her "prove themselves very great experimental philosophers" in whittling down relief to the point where both relief and reliefers vanish. Their philosophy was well set forth by the beadle, or "poor master," Mr. Bumble, in his conversation with Mrs. Corney in Dickens' great novel that depicted "poor relief" under capitalism when it was just getting a good start.

"We have given away a matter of twenty quartern loaves and a cheese and a half this very afternoon," said Mr. Bumble, "and yet them paupers are not contented."

"I never see anything like the pitch it's got to. Day before yesterday—a man with hardly a rag upon his back goes to our overseer's door when he has got company coming to dinner; and says, he must be relieved, Mrs. Corney. As he wouldn't go away and shocked the company very much, our overseer sent him out a pound of potatoes and half a pint of oatmeal. "My heart," says the ungrateful villain, 'what's the use of this to me? You might as well give me a pair of iron spectacles!' 'Very good,' says our overseer, taking 'em away again, 'you won't get anything.' 'Then I'll die in the streets!' says the vagrant. 'Oh no, you won't,' says our overseer.

"Well, ma'am, he went away; and he DID die in the streets. There's a obstinate pauper for you!"

"It beats anything," observed Mrs. Corney emphatically. "But don't you think out-of-door relief a very bad thing, any way, Mr. Bumble?"

"Mrs. Corney," said the beadle, smiling as men smile who are conscious of superior information, "out-of-door relief, properly managed, properly managed, ma'am, is a porochial safeguard. The great principle of out-of-door relief is, to give the paupers exactly what they don't want; and then they get tired of coming!

* * *

This philosophy was only partly logical even in its cruelty, for Mr. Bumble of 1830. For capitalism then imposed economic crises relatively mild and temporary. Even at that, it aroused the revolutionary movement for reform that was called the Chartist Movement.

Perhaps our Mr. Bumbles in Sacramento (and Washington) think matters can be settled as in 1848, with a whiff of gunpowder. Let them not delude themselves. Conditions are different. And the relations between class forces are different.

Crisis under capitalism is now chronic. "The American people," says the Workers Alliance, "are weary of a depression which seems endless." Unlike Mr. Bumble's pauper, they do not futilely offer "to die in the streets."

"Indeed, they threaten: "WE WILL NOT STARVE!" They have reached, with history, the ultimate crisis described by Karl Marx in the following words:

"Hitherto, every form of society has been based on the antagonism of oppressing and oppressed classes. But in order to oppress a class, certain conditions must be assured to it under which it can, at least, continue its slavish existence. The serf, in the period of serfdom, raised himself to membership in the commune, just as the petty bourgeois, under the yoke of feudal absolutism, managed to develop into a bourgeois.

"The modern laborer, on the contrary, instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class. He becomes a pauper, and pauperism develops more rapidly than population and wealth. And here it becomes evident, that the bourgeoisie is unfit any longer to be the ruling class in society, and to impose its conditions upon society as an overriding law.

"It is unfit to rule because it is incompetent to assure an existence to its slave within his slavery, because it cannot help letting him sink into such a state that it has to feed him, instead of being fed by him. . . . Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable."

When the capitalists refuse even to feed their slaves . . . well . . . the end is in sight. Messrs. Phillips, Yorty, et al, confirm Karl Marx.

Negro Mother Gives You a General Idea of Her Family

Pompano, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP).—Investigators who sought to determine the needs of Negroes suffering from effects of the January cold wave related this one: A woman, asked the ages of her four children, declared she couldn't remember. Pressed, she finally said: "Well, I got one lap child, one creeper, one porch child and one yard young 'un.'"

Forum On Marriage And Family Life

The Ministers' Advisory group of the Family Welfare Society will conduct a Forum on Marriage and Family Life at Liberty Baptist Church, Thursday evening, March 7, at 7:30 o'clock.

Forum leaders will be the Reverends M. W. Clair, Jr., W. W. Weatherspool and E. H. Reed.

The public is cordially invited.

Family Welfare Society Holds Annual Meeting

Rev. Scott Chief Speaker At Session

The annual meeting of the Family Welfare Society was held Thursday afternoon, 3:30 p. m. at the Chamber of Commerce Building, the Rev. R. Wiley Scott of the Central Congregational Church spoke on the subject "The Discordant Notes of a Society out of Tune."

"Food and shelter alone are not enough," Rev. Scott stated. "People in serious distress—no matter what the cause—need calm, intelligent guidance and help in regaining a useful status in our community. They want help with those quirks of personality and those tangled family relationships that grow out of the complexity of our every day living.

"It is in relation to this type of problem that the privately supported agencies, such as the Family Welfare Society, can render the greatest service to the community."

E. Ralph Paris, retiring president, made the report of the past year's activities. Mr. Paris noted a "growing recognition that the social ills and the emotional upsets of people require the same skilled treatment as do physical ills" and that this "is reflected in the large number of people coming to the agency who need no financial aid."

"There were 5,000 individuals who sought the counsel of the Family Welfare Society during 1939. They represented 1163 families, 197 more than in 1938. More than one half of these 5,000 individuals were children. The majority of the grown-ups were still in the prime of life with ambitions for the future."

Mr. W. W. Snow was elected president of the Society for 1940. Other officers elected were J. C Malone, first vice-president; Herbert D. Oliver, second vice-president; Herbert Elsas, third vice-president and Ivan Allen, Jr. treasurer.

New board members elected for 1940 were J. C. Brown, Mrs. Leon Frohsin, Dr. W. L. Funkhouser, Mrs. Joel Hunter, Mrs. Emmett Johnson, Rev. R. Wiley Scott and Mr. Frederick G. Storey.

Those re-elected for a three year term were Hurd Crain, Herbert Elsas, Rabbi David Marx Mrs. Edwin McCarty, W. W. Snow, W. A. Sutherland and B. Graham West.

Greensboro N. C. Index-Journal

April 7, 1940

TAYLOR RING IS SURVEYED

Presbyterian Young People And Brewer Students Make A Report

Under the leadership of the young people's roundtable of the First Presbyterian church and in cooperation with the students of Brewer High school a survey of Taylor Ring negro community was recently completed. This survey grew out of a conference with negro leaders and was made at their suggestion upon the occasion of the visit to the young people of Ezekiel Chappelle of Howard University's School of Religion. Those taking part as members of the Roundtable include: Genevieve Watkins, Billy Greene Donald Sharp, Dorothy Ann Holloway, Harold McCord, Donald McKellar, Helen Fridy, Louise Fridy Alison Lee, Albert Todd. Brewer high students helping include: Effie Mae Nance, Alivia Talbert, T K. Robinson, Fred Reynolds, Eliza Martin, Bernice Archie, Louisa Rowe, Alvin Butier and John McAdam.

Finding Facts

The survey covered 153 families, totaling 489 persons. The young people discovered in the survey that 12 per cent were home owners and that of the remaining 88 per cent who are renters 68 per cent of this total rented from white poeple and 20 per cent from negroes. The average size of the family in Taylor Ring is 3.2 people. Children total only 27 per cent of the population leaving 73 per cent adult. In some cases as high as five members per family are employed and the average weekly income is $7.36 per family. For those who own their own homes it is $10.15 while for those not owning their homes it is $7.04. Of the renters 37 per cent paid over 20 per cent of their income for rent, which is higher than the generally accepted budget standard of this item.

Housing Standard

The minimum housing standard generally accepted is one person per room. Of the owners only 11 per cent met this standard. Of the renters 50 per cent met this standard. Of renters, renting from white people only 40 per cent had screens for doors and windows; 80 per cent had less than two windows per room; and 90 per cent of all families are without bath tubs. Those renting from whites live in the majority of cases without the benefit of electricity. Of the owners, 90 per cent have inside flush toilets, while 72 per cent of those who rent from whites use outdoor privies. As many as 12 families in rented households use one outdoor privy, and 21 per cent of renters from whites are using one outdoor privy with as many as six other families.

THE CASE OF ESTELLA GRAINGER

Not all days look alike. The import of some events starts a chain of new thoughts that often ends with decisive changes in our lives. So let it be with Tuesday, August 13.

Early afternoon Mrs. Estella Grainger, a 35-year-old Negro mother, left four children behind and started out on the greatest adventure in her desperate life. She had always lived desperately, for she was always in distress.

Her rent was due and there was no money in the house. She was willing to work but the employment agencies had no work to offer. Relief was overdue but had not reached her and the new stamp system made it impossible for her to whittle a few dollars for rent off of a sum that was totally insufficient for food to feed five hungry mouths. Multiply that scene 10 million times. Estella Grainger spells economic and political crisis.

Poverty was in the process of creating what we call crime. It always does. It creates vice and disease and brings premature death. But the crime should not always be charged to the individual. Do you get the point?

Estella Grainger took a toy pistol and walked into a Chicago South side bank. She demanded money. She landed in jail. Perhaps she will be sentenced and her children scattered amongst strangers. Estella Grainger made a bad matter worse for herself. But perhaps she woke you up. Think about it, don't laugh.

The crime in the Grainger case rests with the state. Her poverty is a gift in the midst of plenty. Her jobless condition is a crime in itself when the right to work should be both the constitutional and human right of every man and woman. The responsibility for these conditions rests in the anarchy we see around us everywhere. Let Estella's experience teach you something. It's necessary to organize.

No Estella Grainger can solve this problem. It's your problem. Not your problem as an individual, but your problem as a responsible member of society.

The solution demands organization. It demands collective effort. It demands the strengthening of the organization of the unemployed. The consciousness of the people has to be awakened. Let the impact of the story of Estella Grainger change your life. There, but for the grace of circumstances, you or I might have been in Estella's plight.

The state and the nation must meet their responsibilities. Jobs and relief are desperately needed. They can both be had.

NEARLY TOO LATE

(The Associated Press)

Houston, Tex.—A Negro complained to Judge Ben Wilson that he was plagued by inlaws and wanted a divorce. Judge Wilson granted his plea. The Negro was 90 years old.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 19, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Through a special grant obtained by a representative of the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., and in co-operation with the public health authorities of Nashville, Tenn., and Berkeley county, South Carolina, scientific information which long since has been given to white people is being made available to Negroes.

This fund and program are under the supervision of a national advisory council, of which Dr. Charles D. Hubert, president of Morehouse College, and Professor Forrester Washington, director of social work at Atlanta University, are members.

Paradoxically, the people of all race elements who are less able to provide adequate educational opportunities and other conveniences and facilities which should constitute a normal opportunity for development frequently have the largest number of children.

Families with low income and at the same time with high birth rates, usually experience a high infant mortality, excessive juvenile delinquency, undernourished children, as well as adults suffering from malnutrition and inadequate education. In general such families compose social units that are victims of spectacular manifestations of social disabilities. Children frequently come with such unregulated rapidity that the mothers often are physically weak, if not emaciated, so that it is impossible for them to give the children the prenatal care which is the right of every new-born baby. Not infrequently this condition contributes to the high maternity death rate.

Work of Education.

The Birth Control Federation, through a process of education, and with the sanction and co-operation of many state public health authorities, is attempting to place within the reach of prospective parents of the United States on every cultural level, information which will enable them to so space their children as to minimize the conditions referred to above.

There are two demonstration projects subsidized by a special grant of $20,000 to cover a two-year period—one in an urban community (Nashville, Tenn.), and the other in a rural area (Berkeley county, South Carolina). In both instances, the enterprise is being operated under the control of and in co-operation with the local public health authorities.

Schools Co-operate.

Both Meharry Medical College and Fisk University are co-operating in this demonstration. The senior medical students in the former institution, as a part of their training, receive instruction in the technique of contraception. These two enterprises will be watched with a great deal of interest, and promise to reveal both the glaring need for this type of information to be given to the Negro population, and to disclose convincing and unimpeachable results which undoubtedly will serve as a justifiable basis for enlarging the program and extending its benefits to other rural and urban communities where the need is so apparent.

It is the opinion of those sponsoring this effort that as Negro leadership becomes intelligent as to the real purpose of this campaign for "fewer and better babies as well as healthier mothers," we shall find them eagerly and unstintingly giving their sympathetic co-operation. It is as true today as of yesteryears.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
September 7, 1940

Children as a Problem

Another factual study has been made of America's children by a representative of the Public Affairs committee of New York and a pamphlet just issued describes some of the conditions and conclusions. Here are some of the more striking facts related:

"High birthrates among poorer families and in some sections of the country mean that a disproportionate share of American children face serious social and economic handicaps. Nearly two-thirds of our city children are in families whose income is below a maintenance standard of living. About half of our children in families of five or more live in houses that are definitely substandard. At least two-thirds of our children are in need of dental care. Nearly a million children of elementary school age are not in school.

"In some areas there are twice as many children, proportionately, on the farm as in the city. The South has the highest ratio of children, both in white and Negro families, while the Far West has the lowest. Rural Negro families have more children than ~~rural~~ white families. Even more disturbing is the fact that families with incomes of $3,000 and over in the cities have only about half as many children as families with incomes of less than $1,000. Women college graduates . . . have about half as many children as women who have less than a seventh-grade education."

While these things are not pleasant to read about, no one has yet been able to offer a suggestion that would be a practical improvement on nature's race reproduction methods.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
November 14, 1940

WILL PLAN FOR FUTURE CHILD

Dr. Cole Gives Program of Second Southern Conference.

Dr. William E. Cole, University of Tennessee sociologist and executive chairman of the Second Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children, today announced the program for the conference at Chapel Hill, N. C., Dec. 5-7.

The conference was organized last year in Atlanta, to draw together Southerners to discuss and foster interest in the future of southern children. Barry Bingham, president and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is honorary chairman of the conference.

On the program announced today by Dr. Cole will be Mr. Bingham; Howard Odum, director of the University of North Carolina's Institute of Research; E. W. Palmer, president of Kingsport Press; Joseph J. Spengler, economist at Duke University; Edgar T. Thompson, Duke University sociologist; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University sociologist; James H. S. Bossard, University of Pennsylvania sociologist; and others.

Subjects to be considered include: "Southern Resources and Potentialities," "Population Policy in the United States;" "An Industrial Policy for Tomorrow's Children;" "Child Labor and the Plantation System;" "The Outlook for Tomorrow's Negro Children;" "Planned Parenthood and the Rights of the Individual in a Democracy;" etc.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
November 10, 1940

REPORTS ON FAMILY PLANNING STUDIED

Maternal Unit Hears of Experiments in Two States.

The Knoxville Maternal Health Association in company with similar organizations over the nation await with interest reports on two special projects undertaken in Nashville and South Carolina to demonstrate how family planning can improve the welfare of Negroes.

Mrs. Kathryn Trent of New York, director of regional organization for the Birth Control Federation of America, discussed the projects at a meeting of the Association at the YWCA yesterday.

Well-integrated programs are under way in Berkeley County, S. C., where 70 per cent of the 27,000 population are Negroes and in Nashville where the maternal and infant mortality rate of Negroes is twice as high as for whites.

The National Negro Advisory Council is assisting in the programs, Mrs. Trent said. In Nashville, both Fiske University and Meharry College, which educates more than half of the nation's Negro physicians, are co-operating.

"These projects should go far to demonstrate the vital part that family planning plays in general welfare," said Mrs. Trent.

Mrs. Harvey Nickerson is president of the Knoxville group. Mrs. W. C. Ross, state president, introduced Mrs. Trent.

Rome Ga. News-Tribune
November 13, 1940

Negro Children Receive Care At Nursery School

This Institution Will Again Be One Of Those Benefitting From Community Chest

(Note: This is the fifth in a series of articles on the agencies which are to benefit from the Floyd County Community Chest, which opens its 1941 drive for funds today.)

A visit to the Rebecca Blaylock Nursery School one of the most entertaining pastimes one could find and there is no admission charge—only your contribution to the Community Chest.

Founded quite a few years ago by a young negro woman, Rebecca Blaylock, the school, for many years, was supported entirely by the membership of the colored Presbyterian Church. In order to accommodate the increasing enrollment, it was necessary to solicit outside assistance and the Community Chest became their sponsor.

The purpose of the school is to care for colored children from 2 to 5 while their mothers are at work and their older brothers and sisters are at school. As soon as they come in the morning, each one is bathed and dressed and if their clothing isn't sufficient they are furnished with proper clothing. After morning prayer they play games, sing songs and do their setting-up exercises all to the accompaniment of an organ donated by a friend.

After the games the little tots do their lessons which consist mainly of nursery rhymes. Then each sets his place at the table for lunch. A kitchen adjoins the room where they work and play and a nourishing, well-balanced meal is served the children every day. If some child is frail or undernourished, he is given special treatment and his diet is supplemented to furnish the vitamins needed.

Each child has his own locker made from an orange crate and instead of being marked with his or her name, which they could not read, it is marked with a picture of some animal as is each toy bin and tooth brush.

After lunch each one goes to his cot and takes a nap. At 2 o'clock they go home.

The only toys and kitchen equipment the school has are those donated by friends, so keep them in mind—there are few things that they cannot use.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
December 8, 1940

COMMITTEE FINISHES NURSERY SCHOOL PLAN

BELLE GLADE—Plans were completed for opening the white and negro nurseries at a general meeting of the Community Center Committee Friday night at the town hall.

Mayor A. E. Kirchman presided and the resignation of Miss Mary L. Hall, as secretary and member of the executive board, was accepted with regret.

H. L. Haney, chairman of the finance committee, gave an estimate of the cost of operating the nursery school for the season. He pointed out that the WPA will take care of all expenses of the day nursery, which will take children from the ages of two to five for nine hours during the day. The local group will operate the nursery school 24 hours daily, accepting children from six months to six years of age. He announced that the Community Center Committee would finance the operation of the negro school by operating a grocery store at the negro camp.

Mrs. James Scullen, treasurer, reported $65.62 on hand at the present time.

It was decided that members of the committee will solicit for operating the white school, thereby saving the salary of a business manager.

Supervisors for both the white and negro nurseries are being furnished by the Council of Women for Home Missions.

It was announced that a truck and driver is being furnished from the camps to collect all vegetables and commodities that are being donated.

Cots are under construction and will be ready for use within the next few days, Mr. Haney said.

The building for the white school will be completed Dec. 16 as soon as the final government inspection is made it will be turned over for use. The school at the negro camp will open Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, in temporary quarters until the building is completed.

Dr. William J. Buck and Dr. J. W. White, local physicians, will examine each child before entering the schools.

Miss Barbara Blakley, supervisor of the white school, requested the donation of a reading lamp, chest of drawers and a comfortable chair.

The next general meeting will be held the first Thursday in February when election of officers will be held.

Others attending were Mr. and Mrs. Luther Jones, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Wilson, Mrs. H. L. Haney, James Scullen, the Rev. J. O. Jameson, C. A. Redmer, Mrs. Hampton Holloway, Harry Johnson, Mrs. C. E. Reidel, Mrs. Carl Ogle and Mrs. A. A. Merrin.

Miami, Fla. Herald
December 3, 1940

FAVORS NORTH OF 14TH STREET

Planning Board Action Provides For Plaza South To the River

By E. V. W. JONES
Herald Staff Writer

By unanimous vote, the city planning board Monday night decided to recommend that a new Florida East Coast Railroad passenger terminal be constructed along the present right of way between N. W. Fourteenth and Twentieth streets.

This recommendation, the city planners asserted, if acted upon favorably by the city commission, will provide the maximum good in correcting downtown traffic congestion and eventually will add millions of dollars in property values to a now blighted area west of the railroad tracks.

Provides 200-foot Plaza

It is tied directly into a plan for a Pan American Plaza, 200 feet wide and stretching from Fourteenth street along the present right of way to the river, eventually to extend beyond the river through the southwest section.

In selecting this site, which is within easy access to the bayfront hotel area and the County and Venetian causeways to Miami Beach, the planning board weighed "with the utmost consideration" nine other sites suggested at public hearings which began five months ago.

Board members met Monday with Robert H. Anderson, F. E. C. attorney, and L. C. Frohman, the railroad's chief engineer, told the officials of their decision and asked them to state any reasons that, in the railroad's opinion, might make the building of a station impossible.

Hope For F. E. C. Co-operation

After the session, members of the board expressed the belief that the railroad's co-operation would be obtained, although at a Jacksonville hearing by the state railroad commission Aug. 5 officials had opposed any site north of Sixth street.

Consideration of the Fourteenth street site resulted from studies of the nine suggestions submitted by interested citizens. The site finally adopted first was suggested within the planning board during discussions, and incorporated many thoughts advanced by citizens.

It becomes a part of a plan to eliminate a part of the slum district occupied by negroes and bring about improvement of the rest of the section, thus eliminating fire and health hazards.

Would Remove Freight Station

It also looks to the eventual removal of the downtown freight station and all except one screened track by which warehouses would be serviced. The one track would be hidden behind flower hedges and royal palms, if the complete plan is realized.

The eventual location of such important buildings as a Pan American mart and municipal convention hall along the plaza is visualized.

Ted Reber offered the motion that the Fourteenth street site be adopted as the planning board's choice. It quickly carried, without a dissenting vote.

St. Petersburg, Fla. Independent
December 31, 1940

Two Housing Suits Set for Hearings

Will Have Hearing On Expansion Of Jordan Project

Two suits affecting the local federal housing program are set down for hearings within the next two weeks in local circuit court chambers.

In the first, scheduled Jan. 8 before Judge T. Frank Hobson, Alpine Lucas and a group of white owners of negro property are seeking to restrain the city from complying with terms of the co-operation agreement covering the proposed $708,000 extension to Jordan Park. Arguments will be on a motion to dismiss the bill of complaint.

The other suit, also an injunction action, was brought by a group headed by Mrs. Minnie Livingston and seeks to restrain the city from furnishing utilities to the Jordan Park project at rates lower than those of other consumers. A hearing in this case is set for Jan. 16 before Judge Hobson.

Both suits will have a bearing on the proposed extension, on which bids have already been asked. The bids are to be opened during a meeting of the housing authority Jan. 17.

Negro in the South Uses Purchasing Power To Gain Equal Rights

DEC 27 1940

OCALA, Fla. — (AP) — How the Negro in the South can use his purchasing power to wrest advantages from prejudiced whites was told this correspondent by a private school official in this small town.

Up until a few years ago a certain railroad, which passed the gates of this school, did not stop to discharge passengers at the school, but carried them nine miles further into town.

A new building was to be erected at the school and this railroad wanted the privilege of hauling the considerable freight. A freight agent called on this official requesting the haulage privilege. There was another railroad which also came to the town but did not pass the school.

Telling the freight agent that he preferred using the other railway company to haul his freight, since he had not been refused any favors, this school official won a promise from the agent that this particular road would stop their passenger trains at any time at the school gates. The road has lived up to his promise. They received the freight contract, a not inconsiderable sum of money. The school gets better rail service. All are satisfied.

"The Negro to win in the South must outwit the white man," said the school official.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
December 24, 1940

Housing Addition Bids Asked Jan. 17

One of the major final steps toward the erection of a $708,000 addition to Jordan Park low cost negro housing project was taken yesterday when the United States Housing Authority authorized receipt of bids Jan. 17.

Construction proposals will be opened by the local housing authority on that date in the authority offices, Chamber of Commerce building, Walter G. Ramseur, chairman of the authority announced yesterday.

The low bid received will be subject to approval of the USHA. It is expected this will be received in time to clear the way for construction to begin shortly after Feb. 1. It is estimated that the project addition will be completed within eight months.

a total of 798 rooms. These will be divided into 77 three-room units; 22 3½-room units; 15 4-room units; 32 4½ room units and 52 5½-room units. The half-room units will comprise a dining alcove connected directly with the kitchen.

The extension will occupy a tract of approximately 10 acres immediately west of the Jordan park project. The site is a portion of the property originally purchased by the housing authority when the main project was launched. Housing officials explained that cost of the extension site is not included in the $708,000 extension loan.

Type of construction of the new buildings will be the same as the recent Jordan Park project with cement block masonry walls, painted outside; plastered walls, concrete floors, wood truss sloping roofs with asbestos shingles. Five of the buildings will be one-story high and 21 two-stories.

Specifications call for completion of all construction work within 300 consecutive calendar days, with landscaping set for completion within 410 days after the contract is awarded.

Estimated development cost will include the general construction contract together with roadways and sidewalks; dwelling equipment, architects' fees, attorneys' fees, authority overhead and inspection and interest on the loan. The city will install outside sewers, water and gas mains to serve the additional buildings. Plot plans call for one children's play area with sand boxes, spray pool and playground equipment; two recreational areas and four open parking places. Landscaping will include trees, shrubs, plantings and grassed lawns.

It is estimated that of the total cost of the additional project, construction workers will receive approximately $170,000 for 265,000 man-hours or employment of 200 men for a period of eight months. Construction materials and equipment will cost an additional $300,000 and will provide work for 250 workers employed in factories, mills and in transportation.

The formal authorization order from USHA yesterday followed receipt of plans and specifications from the local authority.

Work on the plans started approximately four months ago immediately following an election in which local voters approved the project. A subsequent legal action against the addition is still in the courts. A hearing is set next month.

The proposed extension will comprise 26 separate buildings and house 198 dwelling units with

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 4, 1940

Negro Housing Unit Calls For Privileges Of A Private Home

Rules have not yet been worked out for tenants of the big negro housing project in Roberts City, to be opened shortly, but the Tampa Housing authority said yesterday residents will have the same privileges a family has in a private home.

The authority has asked white persons to assist and advise their negro employes or others who may wish to move to the project, known as North Boulevard Homes.

Families with children always will be admitted, of course, and as the family grows the management will find larger apartments to give the youngsters growing room. They may have a dog, providing he is a friendly dog.

Rent Only Requirement

About all that is required of tenants is that they pay their rent and get along with their neighbors.

There will be no house policeman, no curfew, no regimentation. Residents will not have to join any club or anything else. There will be no politics, the authority said. Tenants do not need health certificates to live there.

But tenants, who pay for their electricity and gas along with their rent, will not be permitted to take in washing, as some negro families do in their homes. Neither may they keep boarders or lodgers. But relatives may come to visit, providing they do not make the visit too long. A week or two may be all right.

The management will assume no responsibility for the welfare of the families beyond the responsibility of any good landlord. If the kids get sick the authority will not pay medical bills. But if they take the measles, they will be quarantined, just as in any home.

Requirements of Income

The strictest rule of all has to do with the income of a tenant. A man and wife with an income of more than $650 a year will not be admitted; a large family may have an income up to $900 a year. Rent, which includes electricity, gas and water is from $10.80 to $14.80 a month, according to size of apartment. The apartments range from three to five and a half rooms.

If the head of a family gets a raise and his income goes above the maximum set he must move into a more expensive apartment, and if he finds he is making more than $900 a year he must move out.

The management will check incomes every six months. Persons who have to move out, either because they cannot pay or because they are earning too much, will be given a reasonable time to move. Those who want to move must give 15 days' notice.

Rent must be paid half a month in advance. It usually is paid once a month. A tenant who cannot pay must leave, but he can't be sent to jail.

Equipment of Apartments

The apartments are equipped with cooking range, hot water heater, refrigerator and heating stove, all using gas. A family may use as much electricity or gas as is reasonable, the authority said. However, if more than a reasonable amount is used there will be an extra charge.

A tenant must use his own furniture, but must use the stoves, heating tank and refrigerator provided, even if he has appliances of his own.

He and his family may decorate their apartment as they wish, providing they do not damage walls. They must pay for any damage, and the management has the right to inspect any apartment at the convenience of the tenants.

Otherwise the tenants may do what they please, the authority said, providing they do not raise a rough house and get their neighbors on their necks.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 2, 1940

NEGRO HOUSING UNIT FAILS TO OPEN ON TIME

Household Appliances Have Not Arrived

The widely advertised opening o the negro slum clearance project, se for yesterday, was put off by the Tampa housing authority until perhaps June 20, and negro families that were ready to move had to tell their rent men they would be staying on a few more weeks.

Some said Washington was holding up the go-ahead order, but M. J. Mackler, director, said it actually was caused by delay in getting household appliances, and that America's drive for preparedness is interfering with shipments.

Blames Defense Activities

"Companies that make stoves and refrigerators and hot water tanks can make many other things and some of these other things may be needed for national defense," Mackler said.

Each of the 534 apartments in the big project will have a cooking range, heating stove, refrigerator and hot water tank, all using gas.

A few days ago nothing had arrived but the heating stoves, and they are no great help to the home in June. Some other equipment is coming in.

Second Delay

Negroes have been looking a long time for the project to open. At first it was announced that a few apartments would be ready by April 1 and three weeks ago the authority announced that tenants could move into some of the units June 1. The whole first unit of 350 apartments was to have been completed by July 1.

The equipment was not ordered, however, until early in May. It will cost a total of about $100,000.

The apartments will rent for from $10.80 to $14.80, according to size and location. The authority never has reported the number of applicants, but recently asked the aid of white persons, especially employers, to help negroes who may wish to live in the project. Tenants will be restricted to families with incomes from $690 to $900 a year.

Bartow, Fla., Record
May 31, 1940

Negro Contributors To Red Cross Relief

Report of the Colored Committee on special Red Cross appeal.

Committee: Rev. A. L. Washington, Rev. S. A. Thomas, Rev. J. B. Epperson, Gladys Hamilton, Bernard McIntyre, King Swindel, Eugene Slade, J. E. Merriwether, treasurer.

J. E. Merriwether	$1.00
John Everett	.50
J. C. Longworth	.50
John William Mixon	1.00
Pleas Williams	1.00
Dr. A. W. Blake	.50
E. M. Taylor	.50
Dr. M. R. Silas	1.00
Luke Davis	.10
Horace Woodruff	.10
J. K. Anderson	.25
B. Burnett	.50
Albert Johnson	.25
Lee Griffin	.25
Franklin Green	.25
Mt. Gilboa Baptist Church	4.00
St. James A.M.E. Church	3.02
T. H. Mather	.25
Bernard McIntyre	1.00
L. T. Hewing	1.00
A. B. Hamilton	.10
E. Reed	.05
Eugene Slade	.25
Eugene Mills	.25
John Williams	1.00
Bill Harrol	.50
Rosa Lee Henry	.50
Myrtle Merriwether	.50
Fred Merriwether	.10
Mrs. Luther Foster	.50
T. F. Burnett	1.00
Willie Humphry	.10
Willie C. Mason	.10
Arrie Jackson	.25
H. Haster	.10
Eddie Caldwell	.05
Alonzo Niece	.10
M. Freeman	.05
Lon Lanigon	.50
Rogers Green	.25
Willie Hogan	.15
Sam Williams, Jr.	.10
W. S. Williams	.10
Ben Mason	.05
S. G. McGill	.10
John Willie Mitchell	.05
Wesley Murry	.10
Lee Williams	.10
Ruth Honors	.05
Naoma Mayo	.25
C. P. Bansford	.10
Earl Martin	.10
Cash	.10
Jas. Shields	.25
Rev. G. A. Burkett	1.00
	$34.82

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
June 25, 1940

Negro Migrant Camp To Have School House

SOUTH BAY—J. D. Simmons, manager of the negro migrant government camp near South Bay on State Road 25, reports that the camp now houses 140 families with a total of 500 men, women and children. Work will be started soon on a $35,000 school building of six rooms to give educational facilities to the group in this area.

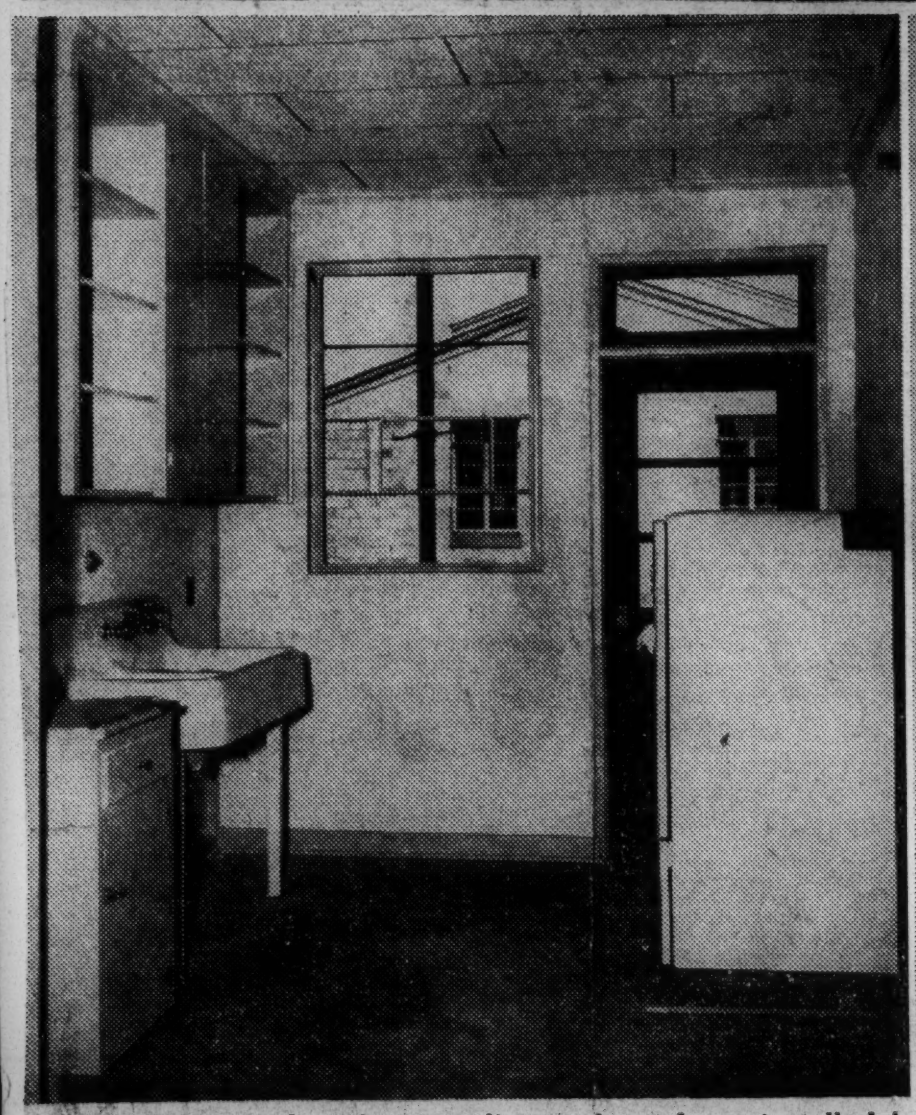
Recreation and health is being taken care of by efficient workers. Juanita Williams, registered nurse, will be on full time duty to look after health conditions. Two babies have been born since the camp was opened.

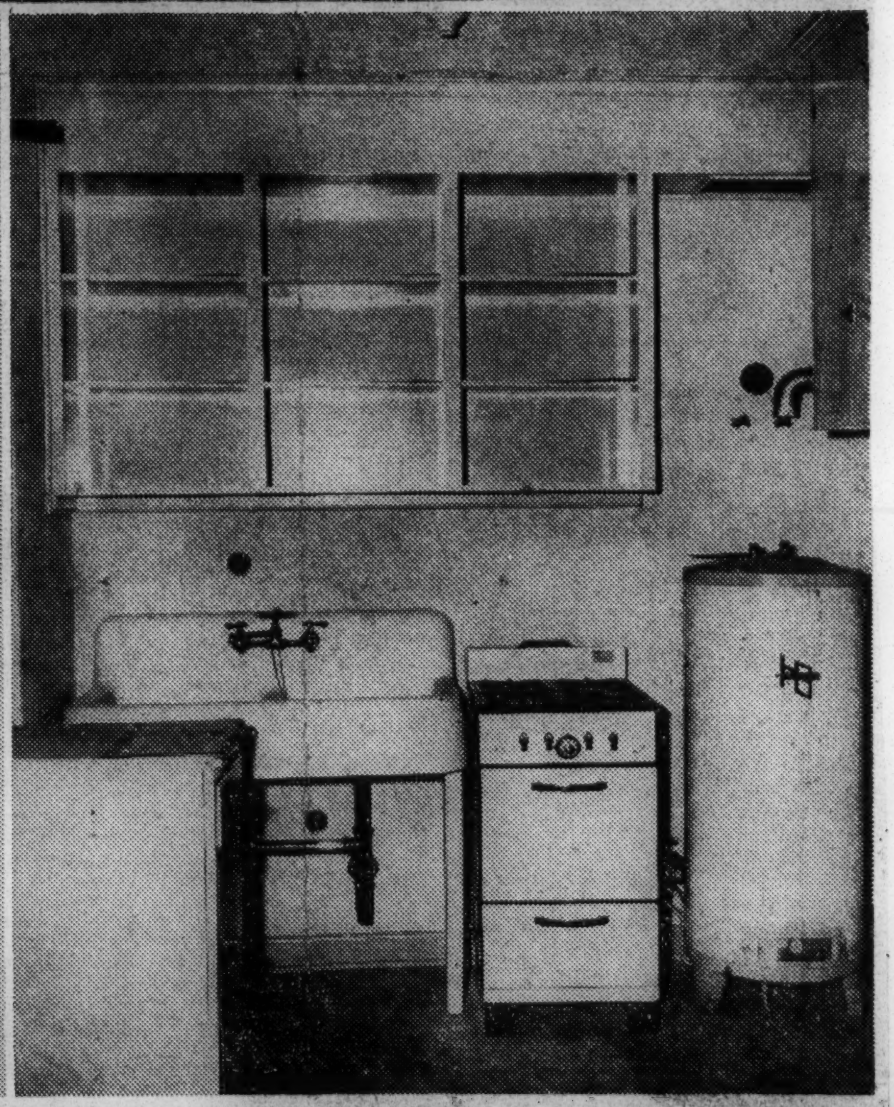
Conu Williams is supervisor of canning and budget buying for the homes. Gardens are being started to give each family an opportunity to have summer vegetables. A Woman's Club is being organized. The assembly building 20 x 20 which has a seating capacity of 720 folding chairs is used for showing moving pictures, for Sunday School on Sunday morning, church services Sunday evening and mid-week services Thursday night. A camp baseball team has also been organized.

Mr. Simmons said the spirit of the camp is fine and that he is receiving full cooperation in all activities from the residents

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 2, 1940

Negroes To Have Tidy Homes; When Completed





Heating and cooking appliances have been installed in some of the apartments of the negro slum clearance project, but not enough of the units are outfitted yet for the announced opening. At top: Exterior view of one unit; bottom, left and right: Two views of kitchen, showing type of appliances.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

FLORIDA

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
March 24, 1940

Housing Project Reflects Better Realty Conditions

Local housing authority officials declared that the frequent claim of national housing officials that construction projects tends to increase real estate values and inspire improved real estate conditions in the vicinity of such projects, is vindicated in the case of Jordan park, $1,065,000 negro housing project formally accepted by the local housing authority during the past week. from I. E. Millstone general contr rs.

Speaking yesterday f the changing conditions in the city's southwestern negro section where the Jordan park project is located Emil Nordstrom, executive director of the housing authority, stated:

"St. Petersburg is realizing the experience of many other cities where public housing projects have stimulated private building and brought rising prices for vacant lots.

"Since the Jordan park project began, the process of changing a slum area into an attractive residential section is well under way and the section is showing a steady increase in houses of better than average type.

"There is now a stabilized market for vacant lots in a section where there had been little activity for years. Tax-foreclosed lots were the rule rather than the exception throughout the area. Within a year sale price of vacant lots has jumped from a former average of $50 to $300 and $400, while some have recently sold for as high at $450.

"Scattered through a section between Sixteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Sixth and Fifteenth avenues south are many new negro homes, architecturally correct and as attractive as any to be found in the same price class in other sections of the city. Many of the older homes in the section have been remodeled and repaired. Lots are being filled graded and landscaped: The wide scope of the improvement indicates the individual expression of an urge for better living conditions. Much of it is the more noticeable because it is going on in the midst of many still sordid surroundings and stand out like clean fingers on a dirty hand.

"There are instances where entire blocks have been created or made over into areas of attractive new homes. One section of this type comprises an area on Seventh avenue south, between Twenty - third and Twenty - fourth streets. The north side of this block has been entirely built up since the Jordan park project was started.

"Building improvements have not been confined entirely to residence structures. A needed addition has been provided for Mercy hospital (negro), while temporary additions have been made to Jordan park elementary and Gibbs high school for negroes to care for a previous overcrowded condition.

"New churches are being constructed and others remodeled throughout the section.

"The business section of Twenty-second street south is being rejuvenated. A new store building on the southwest corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-second street, adjoining Jordan park project, would do credit to any section of the city. Plans have been discussed for a new motion picture theater and a public swimming pool, indicating that the new negro housing project may become the nucleus around which may grow a negro metropolitan area of which St. Petersburg will be proud."

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
March 17, 1940

BOARD SAYS IT CAN'T PREVENT HOUSE MOVING

Answers Complaint by Tampa Realtor

The Tampa Housing authority said yesterday it can do nothing to prevent houses moved because of the negro slum clearance project in Roberts City being set up in white districts, as alleged by Eugene Knight, realtor, so long as they are good houses.

Under government slum clearance regulations all sub-standard houses on a housing site must be destroyed and not moved away, the authority said, and this was done in the case of the Tampa project.

But if a house is too good to be torn down it may be moved away, and under this provision the Tampa Housing authority sold nine houses to the Paul A. Smith Construction company, contractor, who had every right to set them up somewhere else or sell them.

Only nine such houses out of a total of 244 were saved.

Up to Community

"We have no authority to say where those nine houses are to go or who may own them or live in them," a spokesman for the authority said. "If any community objects to any particular class of houses, it has every right to restrict building against such houses, but we can't do that. The developer of the subdivision should do that."

Knight complained that slum clearance houses were being moved to lots in the vicinity of Azeele street and Himes avenue to the detriment of surrounding property. Commissioners said they could do nothing and asked the county attorney to check on the housing authority.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 4, 1940

WORK TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY ON SLUM PROJECT

Riverview Terrace Job To Be Third in City

The Clauson Construction company of St. Petersburg, was authorized by the Tampa Housing authority yesterday to begin work on Riverview Terrace, $1,100,000 slum clearance project for white persons on Broad street near Sulphur Springs.

The company, which was low wner bids were opened Jan. 17, already has done considerable preliminary work constructed offices and laid out several of the buildings. Work will go ahead rapidly.

W. C. Owen, of Memphis, has arrived to become construction advisor for the United States housing authority, while A. B. Pimm will be chief inspector for the Tampa authority.

500 to Be Hired

The contract, which was for $797,170, requires the work to be completed within 300 days. About 500 workers will be employed at the peak of construction. A total of 328 families will be housed.

This is the second of three slum clearance projects costing more than $4,000,000 for Tampa. Work is 75 percent completed on a $2,000,000 negro project in Roberts City for 534 families, and a contract has been awarded for a project for 320 Latin families in the northern section of Ybor City.

Work, however, is being delayed on the Ybor City project because of difficulty in clearing titles. Some who have interests in the properties live in Spain and Italy and court actions are necessary.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
March 26, 1940

Housing Project To Use 243 Gas Refrigerators

As workmen put finishing touches on the Jordan park negro housing project, the housing authority made one of the largest refrigerator orders ever recorded on Florida's west coast when it bought 243 Servel Electrolux gas refrigerators for the project.

Jason Zurflieh of the Mechanical Equipment company, 655 Central avenue, handled the negotiations that led to purchase of the refrigerators by the authority. Three full carloads of refrigerators were required to fill the order. he said.

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Journal
April 4, 1940

Housing Authority Takes Possession Of Pine Haven

Pine Haven, Daytona Beach housing project for negro families was pronounced complete late yesterday by the local housing authority and was taken over by the authority from General Contractor Eric T. Clausen.

The authority passed a resolution at a meeting in the project office on Keech street accepting the project. General contract amounted to $369,000. Total cost was about $[illegible]00, the rest of the cost being for equipment such as stoves, refrigerators, and other household appliances, and for street, landscaping, administration, and other costs.

The original contract was for $350,000, but it was let with provision that it could be expanded to include a stuccoing job and gas distribution system. These two and other expansions were added under the changed contract.

Clausen started the work June 20. six days after he signed a contract with the authority. The authority accepted the job as of March 27. Clausen had until May 15 to complete the job, so he is 19 days ahead of the deadline.

Whether the local authority will get an extension to the negro project or start a project for white persons, is still unsettled. The board has made application to United States housing authority for both, but Executive Director Merrell said following yesterday's meeting that there was "nothing new regarding the applications." The authority desires an extension to the Pine Haven project for about 75 families. The present project will accommodate 167 families. The authority has applied for a $500,000 white project.

Two important steps remained last night before the project can be called a going concern. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of debenture bonds must be floated to provide for permanent financing, and the 167 families that will make Pine Haven their homes must be selected.

Of the half million dollars of bonds, $50,000 will be offered the public, the other $450,000 will be sold to the United States housing authority. All bonds will be against the income only, none against the physical property. None will be debts of any governmental entity but only of the Daytona Beach housing authority. In addition to purchase of the bonds, the federal government will subsidize the project to make up for any loss from operation. The authority still owed Clausen $24,000 when it accepted the project yesterday but this will be paid as soon as the federal office approves the action of the local authority.

Last night 90 negro families had applied for units in Pine Haven. Merrell said some time would be necessary for investigating each application. Only low income families are eligible for units.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
March 24, 1940

Housing Official To Visit Here on Monday

CARL HENRY MONSEES

The Pensacola Housing authority announced yesterday that Carl Henry Monsees, chief of field service of the National Association of Housing officials, will visit Pensacola on Monday, for the purpose of consulting with the members of the local housing authority and its staff regarding the procedures and techniques of housing administration and management which have been used in developing the local low-rent housing program.

The National Association of Housing officials, of Chicago and Washington, with over 1,300 individual members, performs a clearing house service for officials in public housing in order that local programs may benefit from the experience of other officials in all parts of the country in the interest of efficient administration.

Mr. Monsees recently conducted five separate regional conferences for the association which were attended by officials from all sections of the United States.

The Pensacola Housing authority is an official member of the association and receives its services for the local program.

Mr. Monsees will attend a meeting of the local authority at 10:30 a.m. Monday at the city hall offices and then, in company with Chairman N. S. Veal, Marion D. Lambert, R. C. Caldwell, Julius Wernicke and Herman White, housing authority members, will visit the site of the white low rent housing project, on which work will be officially started Monday, and then the negro project on West Cervantes, now well on its way to completion.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
March 29, 1940

Housing Authority Will Take Tenant Applications Soon

The Pensacola Housing authority will begin taking tenant applications at Attucks court, negro low rent housing project on West Cervantes street, on Monday April 1.

Offices will be set up at the project next week and the personnel will become familiar with their duties.

It is estimated there are 1,000 negro families eligible for admission, if they qualify otherwise. Those who lost their residences when shacks on the lower east side were razed to make room for the white project will get preference, if they are in the low income bracket necessary for qualification.

Pensacola, Fla. News
March 16, 1940

NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT MORE THAN HALF DONE

Low-Rent Program Is Now 70 Per Cent Completed

Construction of the negro low rent housing project on West Cervantes street is now more than 70 per cent complete.

The project is expected to be completed about mid-June.

Standard Construction company of Columbus, Ga., plans to begin construction of the white low cost housing project on the lower east side about March 25.

Land acquisition in the area is now in progress by attorneys for the Pensacola housing authority.

Bogan and Bogan have already demolished a number of houses in the area previously acquired and will raze other shacks as soon as the legal work is completed.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
April 23, 1940

ANOTHER FEDERAL CAMP IN GLADES

Belle Glade, April 23 — (AP) — Families of 39 negro agricultural workers slept last night in a newly-opened federal camp after abandoning makeshift quarters condemned as squalid by the state board of health.

The negro camp offered facilities for 358 families and was the second thrown open to occupancy since the state board began a cleanup of living conditions among migratory workers in the Lake Okeechobee area.

A camp for white persons was occupied earlier, and 93 families were sheltered there today. Three other camps, two near Pahokee and the third at Pompano, are to be constructed under a farm security administration program.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 29, 1940

Migrants' Camp Bids Are Opened

A low bid of $287,000 for construction of a camp for negro migratory workers at Pahokee, Fla., was submitted to the Farm Security Administration yesterday by Edward S. Moore and Sons, St. Petersburg, Fla.

E. S. Morgan, regional F. S. A. director, said the project would be designated as Everglades Camp and would provide facilities for 313 families. It will consist of 155 duplex shelters, 13 labor homes, one assembly building, two utility buildings, seven comfort stations, one nursery, one school, one clinic, one isolation unit, one manager's dwelling, one office and auxiliary buildings.

The camp will be the second in Florida for negro migratory workers, one housing 346 families recently having been completed near Belle Glade. A third camp for negro agricultural labor is planned near Pompano, Fla., and bids will be opened on it June 4.

A camp for white migratory workers also is slated to be built at Pahokee, near Palm Beach, the Southeastern Manufacturing Company, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., recently having submitted the low bid on a project to house 180 families. Another white camp already has been established at Belle Glade.

The new Pahokee camp is slated to be started in late June and completed within 210 days. Besides Edward S. Moore and Company, other low bidders included: Watt and Sinclair of Florida, Inc., Palm Beach, $290,812; and Chalker and Lund, West Palm Beach, Fla., $293,502.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 7, 1940

Housing Hearing Set for July 19 In Circuit Court

Hearing on an action to enjoin the city from selling gas and water to the housing authority for consumption at Jordan park low cost negro housing project at alleged "cut rates" is scheduled in circuit court July 19, at 3 p.m.

Notice of the hearing was filed with city legal department yesterday by Erle B. Askew, attorney for Mrs. Minnie B. Livingston, petitioner of record in the case.

The hearing is set for argument on the city's motion to dismiss the action.

Wauchula, Fla., Advocate
August 30, 1940

IMPROVED COLORED TOWN

Wauchula's colored population will soon be occupying new and better houses, thanks to the J. G. Anderson Realty Company, who have purchased the acreage known as the colored section. They are building forty new houses and renovating fifty of the old ones.

The colored quarters, while not located in the city limits, have long been an eyesore to the entire community. Located as they are along the main highway leading south from Wauchula, they have created bad impressions both with people entering the town and with those leaving.

Most of the houses were nothing more or less than shacks, with patchwork roofs, crumbling steps and porches, and with no pretense of sanitation in the entire quarters.

Under Mr. Anderson's plan all of this will be changed, as he plans to put the section in sanitary, livable condition, and what's more important to see that it stays that way.

Mr. Anderson is not asking anybody to put any money into the project, but he has expressed the hope that white residents of this community will cooperate to the extent of encouraging the colored people to keep their premises clean and sanitary. That's a very small thing to do, and we think Wauchulans will be glad to cooperate to that extent. Wauchula's colored population is not of the lawless kind and we think they will appreciate their new homes, and with a little encouragement from the white residents will keep them clean and sanitary.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

FLORIDA

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
September 20, 1940

Volunteers Canvass City to Get Out Vote on Housing

Stepping up the tempo of the campaign to assure the fulfillment of their slogan, "Make It a 100 Per Cent Victory for the People," leaders of the housing referendum committee yesterday assigned scores of citizen volunteer workers to make a house-to-house canvass to assure the largest possible vote in next Tuesday's balloting.

Each was armed with folders outlining all phases of the housing and slum clearance program and answering questions regarding the proposed $710,000 extension of Jordan Park low cost negro housing project.

Headquarters workers at the Suwannee hotel, said that although the response from volunteer workers has been "extremely gratifying" there is still need for additional workers during the few remaining days before the important referendum. Additional neighborhood canvassers are in demand along with phone canvassers, who will volunteer to call prepared lists of telephone subscribers on the day of the election to acquaint them with the importance of the referendum and point out the necessity of voting. There also is need for more car owners who will aid in bringing voters to the polls on election day.

Volunteer workers are urged to call at Suwannee hotel headquarters today for assignments or telephone 5793.

In addition to dispatching canvassers to the various sections of the city, committee leaders yesterday arranged to place housing referendum literature in business places in practically all sectors.

The following list, it was announced, will be added to as the housing campaign progresses:

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
May 8, 1940

TAMPA GROUPS ASK SLUM JOBS BE CONTINUED

Appeal To Congressmen To Support Bill

Mayor Chancey and seven important organizations asked Senators Andrews and Pepper and Congressman Peterson yesterday to support a bill, now before congress, to continue federal slum clearance because of its tremendous benefit to Tampa.

The organizations were the chamber of commerce, Community chest, Family Service association, Tampa Urban league, Central Trades and Labor assembly, Building and Construction Trades council and the Tampa Builders' exchange.

They signed a joint telegram in which they called attention to the present $4,785,000 program to provide homes for 1182 poor Tampa families, work for 1500 craftsmen, and a better community for every resident.

Text of Telegram

The telegram follows:

"It is most important to the city of Tampa, our state and nation that the program of the United States Housing authority for slum clearance and construction of homes for people of low income be continued

"This can be accomplished only through the adoption of bill No. S-591. At this time the Tampa Housing authority's program for slum clearance and low rent housing consists of the construction of 1182 dwelling units and elimination of an equivalent amount of sub-standard homes in slums, with ultimate expenditure of $4,785,000, affording employment to approximately 1500 local skilled and unskilled workmen, with Florida contractors and sub-contractors carrying on construction, and all material when possible being purchased locally.

"Elimination of slums will curb unemployment, protect the health and welfare of our people, curb juvenile delinquency, cut down insurance rates, increase property values and effect a tremendous saving that is now being expended by welfare and charity organizations.

Urge Quick Action

"It is imperative that you contact today the chairman of the banking and currency committee and the chairman of the rules committee and urge immediate favorable action on bill S-591.

"The organizations and persons endorsing this request represent all types of business, civic, religious and charitable groups, organized labor general contractors, sub-contractors building material dealers, manufacturers, etc. This is a true Americanization program."

In reply Senator Andrews said he had requested the senate committee on banking and currency and the committee on rules to endorse the bill. Senator Pepper telegraphed Mayor Chancey that he was in sympathy with the bill and would work for its passage. Word has not yet been received from Congressman Peterson.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
May 8, 1940

New Housing Demands Zoning

The United States Housing Authority's approval of the bid for construction of Ponce de Leon Court has cleared the way for erection of Tampa's third big slum clearance project. Work on this Ybor City apartment program, to be constructed chiefly for Latin residents, is expected to start May 15. It will provide employment for 900 Tampa workers for nearly 10 months.

That, of course, is good news for all Tampa. As Tampans well know from experience in the first program in Roberts City for negroes, this new project will provide wide benefits to citizens and business throughout the city.

Not only do the slum clearance projects provide direct employment to hundreds of laborers but they also give "hidden" jobs to hundreds of other persons who benefit directly and indirectly through the circulation of the building dollar. And that does not take into consideration the improvements in living conditions, health and social welfare.

In spite of these apparent improvements and benefits, we must not overlook the fact that one of the main purposes of the slum clearance program is the elimination of slum areas. The government requires that for every apartment erected a slum home must be torn down. There have been protests that slum dwellings have been moved into good residential areas, but the Tampa Housing Authority is in the clear in this respect.

M. J. Mackler, Secretary of the Tampa Housing Authority, points out that only nine homes have been moved from the three slum clearance sites, and that they were all certified by government inspectors to be modern-type homes.

The fault, then, seems to lie in our lack of foresight and failure to enact a reasonable city-wide zoning law. Tampa now has a Zoning Commission which is eager to prepare a comprehensive zoning plan, but its efforts have been handicapped by lack of funds. The Board of Representatives can remedy this condition by providing sufficient funds when the new budget is made up.

But it should be made clear that Tampa cannot afford to wait long for this necessary zoning plan. We are a growing city, and such conditions and those of even more serious character will plague Tampa's growth and development unless we plan now to correct and eliminate them in the future.

Petersburg, Fla., Times
September 16, 1940

Negro Housing Will Help Carpenters

By FRANK P. HAYS

Due to continued development and building in St. Petersburg the carpenters are all busy. With the new projects brought to this town by some of the energetic citizens, prospects look favorable for the future.

One project—the extension of Jordan Park is still in the balance. This will mean about $100,000 to the members of the carpenters' union about about $230,000 to all the crafts. This money will be put into the tills of the business stores of St. Petersburg.

The referendum will decide whether the citizens of St. Petersburg or some other town shall receive this. The federal taxes will be the same in either case. The question is whether the citizens or 45 owners of negro property rule the town.

The monetary value is of least consequence. More important is the fact many families who are forced to live in some of the most dilapidated shacks in this country, are given a chance to come up to decent and sanitary living conditions.

Every member is requested to attend the next regular meeting Wednesday and take part in this program.

* * *

It is a pleasure to see some of our brothers returning since the one dollar per hour for carpenters went into effect Sept. 1. They would rather live in St. Petersburg than other places but left because of higher wages in other localities. Not only are old members returning but new men and of a higher type than would have located here at our former scale.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
May 25, 1940

Negroes Make Good Tenants

CONTRARY to popular belief, the United States housing authority has proved that negroes, when given opportunity, make good tenants and take care of their property.

The findings of the authority are interesting in view of the start of tenancy of the negro low-rent housing project here, Attucks Court. Some persons expressed the opinion that negroes would not move into the units and if they did they would not keep them properly.

The procuring of tenants has been somewhat slow and the belief among some negroes was that the government would try to regulate their hours and habits. Now, however, 20 families have been approved and about 80 more have made appplication and are waiting for approval, so it appears that there will be plenty of tenants. As these spread word of the desirability of the units, the demand will increase.

Speaking on "The Negro as Tenant and Neighbor," Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to the administrator, USHA, said recently.

For many years now we have been told that negro occupancy results in the deterioration of property, the depreciation of property values, and a general decline in neighborhood standards. This charge has been repeated so widely and so insistently that it has found general acceptance among the American people. Negro tenants, we have been told, will not keep up their property. They will take over a good dwelling and let it run down. They are destructive and careless. They let rubbish accumulate in their yards. They do nothing to check the spread of vermin. They are loud. They do not value privacy. They're pretty poor tenants and impossible neighbors. . .

The negro is corraled in the slums and blighted areas, charged excessive rents, blamed for the conditions prevailing in those areas, and denied opportunity to move out or to obtain adequate financial assistance for improvements to dwellings within his district.

Not until the government's public housing program was launched in 1934 was there any large-scale attempt made to break this vicious circle by clearing the slums and developing low-rent housing projects for small wage earners living in substandard homes. This program is significant, not only because it is proving decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for low-income families, but also because it is demonstrating that these tenants, including about 7,500 negro families, do not of themselves, run down property as alleged by some landlords.

Visit any one of the 17 low-rent housing projects occupied predominantly by negroes and developed in colored neighborhoods by the housing division of the public works administration or the six such projects recently developed by local housing authorities with the financial assistance of the United States housing authority. See for yourself how well kept the grounds and buildings are. Look into the dwellings and see how neatly the housewives are keeping their new homes. Walk through the project grounds and notice what quiet prevails. Talk with the tenants and learn what pride they take in the upkeep and appearance of the project.

After visiting Smithfield Courts, a low-rent housing project in Birmingham, in November 1938, Mrs. Eleanor-Roosevelt wrote in her daily column: "One of the first things I was taken to see this morning in Birmingham was another housing project which I had seen just beginning when I was here before. In many southern cities the worst housing is usually occupied by the negro population, and so I was glad to find that this project was for colored people and already practically filled. We asked a woman who came out into her yard if we might see her house. She let us in, and it seemed to me well planned and well kept."

Reporting on a recent tour of the South, George S. Schuyler observed in The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier:

"The greatest obvious changes are noticeable in the numerous housing projects and farm resettlement communities for negroes . . . The fine housing projects must be contributing greatly toward changing the local attitudes on what is good enough for negroes and the responsibility of society for the well-being of all the people. Some cities have, two, three, four, and in some instances five different projects built and building. These residential projects are attractive, stable, and neat and certainly must be imposing new standards of thinking on their occupants. Swarms of ugly shanties still house a large section of the negro population in almost every town, but there must no longer be the feeling that negroes are doomed to continue in such dwellings."

According to the annual report of the Memphis (Tenn.) housing authority, "anyone visiting the apartments in Lauderdale Courts (white project) or Dixie Homes (negro project), as members of the commission and staff of MHA do on various occasions, would be amazed by the everyday spic and span conditions maintained by the people who live there.

That these conditions are increasing property values in neighborhoods of projects occupied by negroes as well as by whites is substantiated by a recent survey which the USHA has made of 78 low-rent housing projects throughout the nation. This survey revealed that in the vicinities of these projects $15,000,000 has been spent during the past two years on both private and public construction and improvements.

Does any of this indicate that negro occupancy must result in a deterioration in neighborhoods and a decline in property values? On the contrary, it is clear demonstration that, given an opportunity to live in a decent home, negro families strive to maintain a high standard and take pride in their homes and neighborhoods.

NEGR[illegible]NG IN ST. PETE

St. Peters[illegible] having a ruction over plans for low-[illegible]low-rent housing units for negroes.

Orlando recently had a rousing civic celebration over the completion of a huge housing project for negroes there. We commented on the event.

The St. Petersburg project, like the Orlando project, is of interest here because steps have been taken to construct negro housing units here.

St. Petersburg has 3,803 negro families and only 3,303 negro housing units. A government survey revealed that no fewer than 2,765 of the units were below the minimum standard of decency.

The housing authority there has built 242 units and proposes to build 212 more. In St. Petersburg, as in Lakeland, the money will be loaned by the federal government and repaid out of rents.

Commenting on the situation, the St Petersburg Times says:

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
September 16, 1940

Landlords and various representatives of landlords embracing ownership of more than half of the 3,303 negro units are seeking to prevent a vote of the people which would authorize the city to go ahead and renew its deal with the local housing authority.

The landlords' lawyer argues that Jordan park extension is unfair competition with their substandard housing since tenants are eligible for Jordan park only if they come from substandard houses. A further protection for landlords is set up by the local authority in that only negroes below a certain income level are eligible for tenancy.

In other words, the whole plan of the housing authority is to "compete" only with substandard houses, and to "compete" for tenants who cannot afford good private houses.

Surveys show that police, fire and welfare expenses of the city are highest in the negro area which pays the least taxes. That means the city has for a long time "subsidized" the wretched slums of our negro area.

The landlords have adequate opportunity to enjoin the housing authority if property rights really are violated. Instead of attacking here, they attack the referendum.

It is a move to delay, and the few landlords involved already have delayed the extension too long.

With more delay the landlords involved hope the $710,000 earmarked for St. Petersburg will go to some other city.

The housing authority is pushing preparations for the housing project in Lakeland in order to provide more decent and sanitary houses instead of squalid shacks in which many negroes here now live. But here, as in St. Petersburg, there are several individuals who feel that the project is prejudicial to their individual interests and they are objecting indirectly.

If legal rights are about to be violated here, preparations for the project ought to be stopped. However, until it is shown that the project is unsound, preparations should proceed. The burden of proof is upon the objectors. Better housing is in vogue throughout the United States.

NATHAN STRAUS, Administrator, United States Housing Authority: The biggest home builder in the United States, if not the world, just now is Nathan Straus, Administrator of United States Housing Authority. Construction projects under his direction run up in value to hundreds of millions of dollars. As a business man and owner of large real estate holdings in New York, Mr. Straus believes that public housing is one way to solve the housing problem in America, and that it will benefit private interest as well as low income families who cannot be furnished decent homes by private interest at rents which low income families can afford to pay.

Private Negro House Builders Undaunted By Slum Clearance Project; Plan More

Indications Point To Continuance Of New Building

Federal housing or slum clearance has failed as a bogey man to private negro housing activities in Orlando.

House and duplex apartments which will accommodate 50 negro families have been constructed since the first of the year.

All indications point to the continuance of this pace by private investors.

At first it was though when the million-dollar slum clearance was proposed that those who already owned negro property would lose out and that the negro building market would stagnate.

But altho the South Division Federal project has been in the process of construction for more than a year, there has been no slackening in erection of negro homes either by the negro himself or the white investor.

As a matter of fact the slum clearance deal seems to have stimulated the market.

* * *

And the houses erected since the first of the year are better houses.

They are larger for one thing. Many have bathrooms and electric lights. The interior finish shows improvement over those erected in the past. Better roofs are being provided.

This does not take into consideration the scores of negro homes in Orlando which have been altered and repaired during the same period.

Some white investors have installed electric fans in the air chambers between roof and ceiling so that a comfortable, livable temperature will be maintained thru the warm weather.

Builders have installed electric floor plugs in the living rooms, bathrooms and kitchen for those negroes, who like the white man, have taken fondly to the maze of gadgets for ease and convenience. Such gadgets as electric shavers, electrical kitchen equipment. Such necessities as floor lamps, vacuum sweepers, radios and the like.

* * *

The rooms in the houses and apartments are larger.

Living rooms have been increased in size particularly, and bedrooms are roomier. And, what was unhead of in the past has come to pass—bedrooms have closets and some of the homes boast kitchen cabinets.

So the housing standard for the negro seems to be on the rise.

Probably Uncle Sam's entry into the construction field had something to do with this. For the government announced that its purpose was to provide decent, livable quarters for sub-standard dwellers. This would necessarily force private builders to elevate to some extent at least, the standard of their own construction, it was pointed out.

It is a known fact that hundreds of negro families in Orlando have been living in houses not much better than pig sties for years.

Many homes still do not have city water. In fact they don't have water at all. Hundreds have no bathrooms. The antiquated privy still flourishes.

* * *

And the privies have long been known as a menace to Orlando's health.

Thus the new era ushers in better negro homes and at the same time produces a movement to clean up negro sections, cut down unsanitary conditions.

Following is a recapitulation of negro home building since the first of the year, giving the builder, the location of the home and the number built by individuals:

Paul Tavel, five $500 homes on Bryant Street.

A. S. King, one $700 home on Carter Street.

Ross Delk, one $1,000 duplex on Long Street.

Cleve Massee, two $1,000 houses on West Washington.

M. Thomas, one duplex, $1,000, on West Jefferson.

William Batten, three two-family, two-story homes on South Terry, each $1,200.

Mrs. Nell Seller, one $1,400 duplex on West Washington.

Ross Delk, one $700 home on Carter Street.

S. P. Newell, one $1,000 duplex on Carter Street.

Adeline Richardson, one $500 home on Long Street.

C. H. Brame, one duplex on Holden Street, $900.

John O. Anderson, one house of $800 on South Division.

Mrs. Nell Seller, one duplex on West Washington, $1,100.

Gertrude Grimes home on East South, $1,000.

J. A. Sutherland, one house on Carter Street, $700.

H. Smith, one house on West Gore, $600.

Charles Rockwell, house on Conley Street, $500.

Philips Jones, garage apartment, $800.

Ben Woodley, $500 home on Easy Street.

Ethel Robinson, $700 home on Quill Street.

Paul Tavel, three $500 homes on Long and South Division Streets.

* * *

Cy Meanor, one $1,000 house on West Livingston.

M. C. Thomas, 10 houses on Bentley Street, each $500.

H. L. Spears, duplex on Holden Street, $700.

May Daniels, home on Bryan Street, $300.

J. P. Sappington, duplex on West Washington, $1,000.

L. E. Lott, duplex on Lee Street, $500.

Fred Samples, $700 home on Randall Street.

Adeline Richardson, $500 home on Long Street.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 7, 1940

NEGROES FLOCK TO NEW TAMPA HOUSING PROJECT

1105 Families Seek Apartments

The Tampa Housing authority had enough applicants yesterday for North Boulevard Homes, $2,000,000 slum clearance project now being taken over from the contractor for occupancy, to fill a development twice as large.

A total of 396 families were at home there last night, and leases had been signed by 21 more. The authority has only 117 more apartments to be filled, and 688 negro families have asked for these.

Altogether 1105 families have asked for the right to live in the big government project. The authority, however, is still asking for applicants, so the homes may go to those for which they were more particularly intended.

Army Won't Take It

Arthur R. Christy, chairman of the housing authority, assured negroes yesterday that under no circumstances will the development be taken over by the army. Rumors have persisted, he said, that this is to occur. The army will not and cannot take over these homes, he said.

North Boulevard Homes already have eight negro garden clubs, a young men's club, and is organizing Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops. The new settlement has had two births, one golden wedding, and no death. There has been no eviction to date, although several families have left for one reason or another, including a negro preacher, who was called to a church out of town.

Police have yet to be called to a home in the area.

136 Apply for Riverview

Riverview Terrace, project for white families on Broad street, has had 136 applications for its 328 apartments, of which 102 units will be ready Dec. 1.

Ponce de Leon Courts, of which 96 apartments will be ready Feb. 1, has had 70 applications.

Rent in the negro development averages $13.25 for each apartment, including all utilities. Rent in the projects for white families averages $15.19.

Miami, Fla. Herald
October 7, 1940

Behind the Front Page

By ELLIS HOLLUMS
Executive Editor, The Herald

PLANS are slowly forming for the Community Chest campaign next spring, as is always the case at this time of year. Part of the preparation consists of a thorough going over of all member agencies of the Chest to make certain that they are functioning in a proper manner, to determine whether their needs have increased or decreased, and to arrive at a budget in harmony with the necessities of each.

You'll be seeing items from time to time in The Herald discussing the various Chest agencies, so that you may be informed as to their activities.

Dr. Elisha A. King, who has served for many years in an advisory capacity to the Negro Welfare Board, tells me he regards the Negro Welfare Federation one of the most important members of the Community Chest.

"Many projects have had their beginnings in this organization," says Dr. King, "and have grown to self-supporting independence, since 1925 when the agency began to serve as a family welfare bureau under the guidance of Capt. James E. Scott. At that time a three-fold program was established as 'thrift health and happiness.'

"A mother's club was instructed by trained nurses, physicians and others, both white and colored, in home-making, health and recreation. Then these women were sent out on a volunteer basis as housekeepers' aides to needy sick and less experienced mothers.

"During the same year the Florence Gaskin Day Nursery was opened and functioned successfully until the building was needed to relieve crowded conditions in the schools.

"THE first negro health clinic was opened by the city with the co-operation of the negro federation in their headquarters. Later the clinic was moved to the Christian hospital, where it is functioning under a trained staff.

"Another group of women wished to make a contribution to their own people and as a result, the Y. W. C. A. club was organized as an integral part of the Negro Welfare Federation. Two years ago the Miami Y. W. C. A. became interested, under the presidency of Mrs. Dale James, and a new location was made possible with a full time secretary. Active plans now are under way for the building of a Negro Youth Center.

"Always the federation has shared its quarters with church and fraternal groups, young peoples' societies, serving as a real community center.

"The latest development came last June, when the Federation headquarters were moved to Liberty Square with offices in the auditorium, workshop across the street and a residence unit to be used for classes in home economics.

"Olive Alexander, secretary, says the larger facilities have given an opportunity for greater service, and the federation is facing its increased responsibilities with confidence.

"An active summer program has just been completed with recreational and educational interest groups. Games and sports were planned for boys and girls and there was an eager response. Assistance was given the nursery school for children of mothers who are working during daylight hours. Handicraft classes featured palmetto projects, using native materials to make sun hats, purses, bags, mats, bath shoes, belts, and novelties of various kinds.

"One of the most important interests is a self-help project under the direction of Charles Long, a graduate of Hampton Institute in Virginia. He is teaching tailoring to negro girls and women, furnishing heavy sewing machines and materials while the federation supplies the place and the students. The marketing of neckties and sports garments is co-operative. This 'tropical institute' takes for its purpose, 'learn more—even more; save more—have more; do more—be more.'

"The employment bureau is an active division serving both employer and employee, many times acting as an adjustor of employment problems. An interesting demonstration is just now in the files. A colored woman who had been employed as cook in a prominent family became ill. The former employer asked Olive Alexander to investigate the family conditions as to need for assistance, then to administer funds which he furnished for relief, and medical care. Only through her handling of the money was this help made available.

"Dade County Community Chest is proud to support this agency in its service to the colored race."

Jacksonville Fla. Times-Union
December 17, 1940

Appeal Is Sounded For Yuletide Gifts For Negro Children

Negro children of the Elizabeth Bacon Day Nursery at 1011 West Seventeenth Street are counting on kind-hearted Jacksonville folk to provide clothing, toys and goodies for Christmas.

Youngsters of the institution, banded together in a Service Class, each year direct an appeal to the citizenry of Jacksonville to contribute small gifts to help needy negro children of the community. The goal of the class this year is a Christmas tree and dinner with presents enough to go around.

The home is under the direction of Elizabeth Bacon, widely known among Jacksonville's colored citizens for her humanitarian work for many years.

The Service Class meets from 3 to 5 o'clock each Sunday afternoon. Those desiring to furnish gifts for this worthy cause are asked to communicate with the matron at 1011 West Seventeenth Street.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
December 17, 1940

Colored Citizens Start Christmas Basket Drive

Colored citizens, led by Dr L H B Foote, chairman of the Christmas charity basket committee, are making plans to help needy negro families in Leon county in the Christmas season.

In the past, colored persons here, helped by the Florida A & M college and others, have distributed baskets to the less fortunate negro families. Last year 112 baskets were given.

Toys, clothing and other items are being collected at the Lincoln high school here to make up the baskets this year.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
December 18, 1940

TAMPA CONCERN LOW BIDDER ON LAKELAND JOB

Seeks Contract for Negro Slum Clearing

LAKELAND, Dec. 17.—(Special)—Clauson Construction company of Tampa and St. Petersburg apparently was the low bidder on the Lake Ridge Homes low rent housing project today. The Clauson base bid was for $334,740 and each company offered three alternate bids.

Other bids were: Chalmer and Lund, West Palm Beach, $339,300; J. L. Ewell, Lakeland, $352,000; I. E. Millstone, St. Louis, $355,000; Paul H. Smith Construction company, Tampa, $356,767; Fred Howland, Inc., Miami, $354,203; Ward Construction company, Tampa, $405,700; A. Farnell Blair, Decatur, Ill., $371,114; Central Contracting company, Tampa, $370,469.

Housing for 160 Families

The project calls for the erection of the 21-building project which will provide homes for 160 negro families now living in sub-standard quarters. The development will be located west of the baseball park in northwest Lakeland.

John R. Wright, chairman of the Lakeland Housing authority, presided at today's session, which was attended by about 75 persons, most of whom were contractors and subcontractors.

It may be necessary to trim the project to some extent, Wright said, because material costs and labor conditions have changed since bids were first asked.

The federal government has set aside $445,000 for the development, including the cost of obtaining the seven-square block site and of administrative and other expenditures.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
October 18, 1940

Needy Negroes Cared for By Chest Agency

Clara White Mission Is Clearing House for Those Requiring Help.

By OLIVE M. ZIPPERER.
Member Jacksonville Writer's Club.

Jacksonville has a colored population of around 74,000. Mostly hard-working and self-supporting, but what of the hundreds of needy ones? Clara White Mission, the Community Chest agency, at 611 West Ashley Street, a roomy, three-story structure, is the headquarters and clearing house for the needy negro of Jacksonville and Duval County.

Here provision is made for children whose parents cannot sufficiently feed and clothe them for school, children who have no parents, widows left destitute by death or desertion, aging people whose children cannot defray their entire expenses, paroled prisoners and transients who must be rehabilitated.

Any and all appeals for aid that our negro population bring to this office are promptly and adequately cared for . . . hot meals, clothing, shelter, employment, trade classes, medical first aid, and sometimes, a placement in an organization is made that will fit the occasion. Examples include: Finding a private home for twin babies left at the mission's doorsteps; tubercular suspects referred to the Negro Tuberculosis Hospital; and the aged carried to the Old Folks Home.

The Clara White Mission had its beginning in 1902 as an old folks' home. Later it began the care of orphaned children; next the distribution of food to families; and later the opening of a hot soup kitchen.

Tuberculosis came in among the later activities of the mission. From a beginning on absolutely nothing, a persistent drive was made for a rest and cure home for the growing number of lung sufferers in the city. Today there stands a comfortable, adequate home for tuberculosis prevention and cure for the colored in Jacksonville.

There are WPA classes where women are taught sewing, cooking and homemaking under missior

with slightly stronger tendencies, for other varieties, all sections market steady; Ida. Russ. Bur. U. S. No. 1 1.30-1.45; Colo. Red McClures U. S. No. 1 1.32½; Neb. Bli. Tri. U. S. No. 1 1.30-1.40; Minn. and N. D Cobb 85-90 pc U. S. No. 1 85-90; early Ohios 85 pc U. S. No. 1 90-95; Bli. Tri. 75-90 pc U. S. No. 1 75-1.10; Wis. rd. wh. U. S. No. 1 80; Grn. Mt. U. S. No. 1 1.00.

CRUDE RUBBER

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, (AP)—Crude rubber futures closed 18-32 higher. Sales, No. 1 standard, 28 contracts.

	Last
December	20.39
March	19.97b

Smoked ribbed, spot, 20.50n.
b—Bid.
n—Nominal.

35	Arm Ill	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
4	Arm Ill pr pf	45¾	45¼	45¼	-¼
5	Armstrong Crk¾e	34¾	34½	34⅝	-⅜
2	Assd D G2pf16½	80	80	80	
18	Ach T-SF	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
5	Atch T-SF pf 5e	50⅝	50	50	-1
1	A C L	13½	13½	13½	+½
2	Atl G-W Indies	12	11¾	12	+1
2	Atl Refining 1	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+¼
1	Atl Refin pf 4	108¾	108¾	108¾	-⅜
2	Atlas Corp ½e	7	7	7	-⅛
2	Atlas Corp pf 3	48	48	48	-⅛
1	Atlas Tack	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
8	Aviation Corp	4⅝	4½	4½	
14	Bald Loco ct	17	16¾	16⅞	
3	B-O	4⅛	4	4⅛	-⅛
5	B-O pf	5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
1	Barber Asph ½e	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	-⅛
1	Barber Bros	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
1	Barnsdall Oil .45e	8	8	8	
3	Bayuk Cigar ¾e	28	28	28	
1	Belding-Hem .60e	7½	7½	7½	
10	Bendix Aviat 1¾e	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+⅜
3	Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	19¼	19¼	19¼	+⅛
1	Best-Co 1.60a	31	31	31	+⅝
48	Beth Stl 2½e	81⅛	81	81⅛	+⅜
10	Inspirat Copper	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
1	Inter Corp 1.60e	28¼	28¼	28¼	+⅜
7	Interlake Iron	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
3	Int Agricultural	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅜
1	Int Agr pr pf	28	28	28	
1	Int Bus Mach 6a	156½	156½	156½	
12	Int Harvest 1.60a	48½	47	48⅜	+⅜
2	Int Hydro El A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	Int Mer Marine	7¼	6¾	7¼	+⅜
2	Int Mining .30e	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
34	Int N Can 2	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+⅜
60	Int Pap Pow	15¼	14¼	15⅛	+⅜
42	Int P Pow pf3¾e	60¾	59	60¾	+1⅛
2	Int Ry Cen Am	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	Int Salt 1½	36¾	36¾	36¾	-⅜
2	Int Silver	25¼	24¾	25¼	+2⅛
29	Int Tel Tel	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
4	Int D Strs .15e	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
60	xInt D Strs pf7AS	90	90	90	+1⅜
3	Jarvis W B 1⅛e	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅜
1	Jewel Tea 2.40	47½	47½	47½	+⅜
3	Johns Manv 1½e	68¾	68	68	-⅛
29	Jones L Stl pf3k	95	92	95	+3⅛
1	Kan City So pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅜
30	Kelsey H Wh A	17	16⅛	17	+1
7	Kelsey H Wh B	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅜
50	Kenencott Cp 1¾e	31¼	30¼	31¼	+⅜
3	Keystone S W .70e	14	14	14	
5	Kresge S S 1.20a	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	-⅜
28	Krog Groc 2	32½	32¼	32½	
10	xLaclede Gas AS	7½	7½	7½	+⅜
30	xLac Gas pf AS	18	17	18	-⅛
2	Lambert Co 1½e	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1	Lehigh Pt C 1½	22½	22½	22½	
12	Lehm Corp .80e	21¼	20½	21⅛	+⅜
1	Lehn Fink ¾e	11½	11½	11½	+⅜
2	Lerner Stores 2	25	24¼	25	+⅛
2	Lib O F Gl 1½e	43½	43¼	43½	
1	Lib McN L ½e	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅜
1	Life Savers 1.60a	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+⅜
2	Ligg My B 4a	99¾	99¾	99¾	
1	Ligg My pf 7	175¼	175¼	175¼	
3	Lima Locomo	23½	23½	23½	+⅜
33	Lockheed Airc	28⅞	28	28¾	+⅛
7	Loew's Inc 2	26¼	26	26	+⅛
326	Loft Inc	23¼	22	23¼	+1⅛
4	Lone S Cem 3	36½	36	36	+⅛
2	Long Bell Lbr A	23½	23½	23½	

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
October 19, 1940

ACL Safety Groups Bring Series to End

Transportation Employes Here Are Lauded for Splendid Records.

A meeting of the terminal transportation committee yesterday morning in the conference room at the Jacksonville yards ended a series of final quarterly sessions of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad's safety committees.

A large group of employes attended the final meeting of the committee yesterday, of which C. L. Burpee, superintendent of terminals, is chairman, and T. W. Graham, general yardmaster, secretary.

The principal addresses were made by E. B. Rush, superintendent of transportation, Southern division, Jacksonville, and H. S. Corbin. They commended highly the transportation employes at Jacksonville for their splendid safety record of three years, during which they have not had a single reportable injury. During that period, it was pointed out, more than one and a half million man-hours were worked on the freight yards—a record which it is believed cannot be challenged by any other large railroad terminal in the country.

The first meeting of the series was held by the shops committee in the conference room at the Jacksonville shops at 10 A. M. Thursday. George C. Jones, master mechanic, presided as chairman, and J. C. Benson, general foreman, served as secretary. Mr. Jones announced that the Jacksonville shops now enjoy one of the best safety records ever made, having gone more than 18 months without a reportable injury among several hundred shop employes, despite their "hazardous occupations."

The negro employes' committee was in session at 8 P. M. Thursday in the freight station. A large group of negro employes were present. In an enthusiastic session, they were addressed by Mr. Burpee and Mr. Corbin, who is supervisor of safety at Wilmington, N. C.

Several hundred employes of the Atlantic Coast Line at Jacksonville have displayed great interest in the safety movement for the past several years. Their safety committee under the chairmanship of George Crockett has performed commendable work among the negro employes in the prevention of injuries, it was stated, and they now enjoy one of the best records in the history of the safety movement at the terminal.

Several hundred employes of the road were in attendance at the series of meetings, it was announced.

Florida A. and M. Teacher On Social Work Committee

NOV 1940

TALLAHASSEE. — The program committee of the Florida State Conference of Social work is composed of seven members, one of whom — the colored member — is Prof. H. M. Efferson, of the Florida A and M college.

That committee met at the George Washington hotel in West Palm Beach, Fla., Sunday, October 20, for the purpose of planning the program for the next conference, which will be held in Tampa, March 23-26, inclusive. The next meeting of the committee will be in Tampa in connection with the local group, planning for the next conference.

In the face of the present world situation the program committee decided to build the next program around the subject of national defense.

Ocala, Fla., Evening Star
November 20, 1940

Marcus F. Named Temporary Chairman Inter-Racial Group

At the initial meeting of the Ocala Inter-Racial Commission, Marcus Frank, former state representative, was elected temporary chairman of the organization. On the invitation of Edward D. Davis, principal of Howard Academy, negro school, 10 outstanding white and colored citizens gathered at Howard Academy last night to establish the commission, under the supervision of the Southern Inter-Racial Commission, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

The vice-chairman will be appointed at the suggestion of the president. Josie E. Sellers was named secretary-treasurer. Other members will be added to the body, which will be affiliated with the southern commission.

Objective of the commission is to improve race relations in the community. It is non-denominational and non-political.

Members include: Marcus Frank, civic leader; Reverend John E. McMurray, pastor First Presbyterian church; H. D. Peebles, city councilman; C. J. "Nehi" Thompson, civic and Reverend A. T. Clark, pastor leader; Mrs. J. K. Ball, journalist; colored Methodist church; Dr. N. H. Jones, vice-president Federal Credit Union; Dr. Ella Hampton, M. D.; E. P. Smith, negro county agent, Josie E. Sellers, principal Fessenden Negro Academy.

Miami, Fla., News
November 27, 1940

CHEST STARTS BUDGET STUDY

Welfare Agencies Confer On Needs Prior To Charity Drive

Budget hearings have taken the center of the stage at the Community Chest offices this week. Each day six or eight groups are interviewed as to the needs of each agency for the coming year.

The budget committee which studies these needs along with auditor's reports of expenditures, is composed of Warner Ring, Col. P. J. O'Shaugnessy, Sam McCormick, Mrs. Russell Pancoast, Mrs. S. S. McCahill, Stanley C. Myers, F. H. McDonald.

Boy Scouts were represented by A. S. McFarlane and Cecil Watson; Girl Scouts by Miss Gertrude Steiner, Mrs. Harold Lewis, Mrs. D. D. Richardson; Social Service Exchange by Mrs. Leslie Moffett, Frank Kelly, Stanley C. Myers; Negro Welfare Federation by Dr. Elisha A. King, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley King, Mrs. S. M. Frazier, Miss Olive Alexander.

The Salvation Army had Maj. E. F. Braezeale, Col. Frank B. Shutts, Mrs. Avery Guyton, Judge Raleigh Petteway; Y. W. C. A., Miss Grace Osborn, Mrs. Laura Phillips, Mrs. Crate D. Bowen, Miss Catherine Walsh; Y. M. C. A., William Parker, Walter B. Wilson, O. r. Hudson.

Family Service Bureau was represented by Rev. Martin W. Bradley, Jewish Welfare Bureau by Mrs. Richard R. Brown, and H. E. Penny. The Children's Sadye Rose, Stanley C. Myers; Mrs. Hollis Rinehart, jr., and Fred Home Society of Florida, southami Beach Welfare Board by Miss G. Gamer; Catholic Welfare Bureau by Miss Mary Schuster, Rosteastern branch, had as spokesmen Maude Christian, Thomas J. Pancoe Brunstetter, Dr. J. W. Goggin; Miss Minna Robertson, Fred W. Borton, Grover Zaring.

The remaining conferences will be held Friday and Monday and Tuesday of next week. Total budgets of these agencies will help determine the amount for the campaign goal.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
December 2, 1940

ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF LAKELAND'S NEW NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT

(Photo by Dan Sanborn, Ledger Staff)

Here is an artist's conception of Lake Ridge Homes, the new negro housing project on Lakeland's northside. Sponsored by the Lakeland housing authority, the project will provide clean, modern homes for 160 families now living in sub-standard dwellings. Bids on the construction will be opened Dec. 17. It is a United States housing administration project.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
March 19, 1940

Applications For Low Rent Housing To Start April 1

Those Ousted When Homes Razed to Get First Preference

Taking of tenant applications for the negro low rent housing project on West Cervantes street will start on April 1, it was announced yesterday by the Pensacola housing authority.

W. N. Glenn will be in charge of the office, which will be located at the site of the project.

Only persons within the low income bracket will be eligible as tenants. These will be investigated as to fitness from a standpoint of ability to pay, morality, etc.

The maximum income limits for admission will be as follows: Two persons in family, $542 income annually; three persons, $583; four persons, $624; five persons, $667; six persons or more, $711.

Applicants must be living at present under sub-standard conditions to be eligible. Nobody whose present living quarters are deemed standard will be considered.

It was also emphasized that persons who had been living in shacks that were demolished to make way for the white slum clearance project on the low east side will be given preference, provided they qualify otherwise.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
April 8, 1940

Selection Of Tenants Starts

Office Opens Today At Attucks Court

Selection of tenants for Attucks court, negro low rent housing project on West Cervantes street, will begin this morning. The office will be located in the extreme west dwelling unit, facing Cervantes at the H street intersection.

Hours will be from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Mondays through Fridays, from 8:30 to 11.30 a.m. on Saturdays. Wilson N. Glenn is in charge of the selection.

Major requirements are that the applicant family must be a family group of not less than two persons nor more than seven, with an average annual income ranging from not over $540 for a family of two to not over $711 for a family of six or seven.

Only the unit adjoining the office will be open to the public for inspection at this time.

Meanwhile Standard Construction company is getting under way in constructing Aragon court, white low rent housing project, on the lower east side.

West Palm Beach Fla. Post
April 14, 1940

DUNBAR VILLAGE RENTALS TAKEN

Applications Opened By Housing Authority Among Negroes

Applications for rental in the Dunbar Village negro rehousing project are being taken, Dale Zent, director of the West Palm Beach Housing Authority, announced Saturday.

Registration can be made at the project, the St. Patrick's Episcopal Church (negro) parish house and the housing authority offices in the courthouse.

Eligible are all negro families with incomes less than 4 1/2 times their rental if they have two or less dependent minors, or 5 1/2 times their rental if they have more children.

Rent For $10.20

Rentals range from $10.20 to $14.60 monthly. Income is computed on a yearly basis.

There are openings for 246 families, Mr. Zent said. Rental includes gas, electricity and water for normal family consumption and the use of 17 community laundries for normal family use.

Units are equipped with gas ranges and water heaters and with electric refrigerators.

The project will be operated by the West Palm Beach Housing Authority with negro management aides.

All negro families are urged by Mr. Zent to apply for admission to the project. Purpose of the widespread registration is to enable the project to choose the best tenants and to obtain information on rental conditions in the negro section.

Work In Progress

The project is between Fifteenth and Grant Streets and Tamarind and Division Avenues. Construction is in progress.

Rentals follow: for 2 1/2 room units, $10.20; inside 3-room, $11.40; end 3-room, $12.50; second story inside 4 1/2 rooms, $11.80; second story end 4 1/2 rooms, $12.80; first story end 4 1/2 rooms $13.40; second story inside 5 1/2 rooms, $12.80; first story end 5 1/2 rooms. $14.60.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
April 2, 1940

Workers On Housing Project Paid $118,312

A total of $118,312.69 in wages was paid workmen on Dunbar Village, negro housing project, from last Sept. 18, 1939, starting date of work, through February, according to announcement at the office of the WPBHA.

The peak week in construction of the project was believed reached in the last week of February when there were 454 workers on the payroll — the twenty-fifth weekly roll. The received $10,404.13 for their week's work.

Through February there were 5,203 man-weeks of work aggregating 158,677 hours of labor.

$635,400 In Real Estate Sales

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 7, 1940

YEAR'S TOTAL PASSES 1939 BY $400,000

Sale of Lots Hit New High, Brokers Say

Tampa's real estate business continued its march toward a new high during 1940 with the completion of 580 sales valued at $635,400 during March.

The total for this year is $2,357,000 or more than $400,000 higher than for the same period in 1939.

Nearly every type of property has been sold thus far this year with the sale of lots hitting the highest peak in recent years. Many are being bought for investment purposes.

No Letup Reported

Tampa brokers said there has been no letup in the flow of outside money and that Tampans have joined in the buying parade with more enthusiasm and in bigger numbers than any time during the last 10 years.

The market has been about cleaned of most of the "real bargains" as investors snap them up and in some instances put them back on the market at higher prices. Even though there has been a slight increase in prices the market value of property in Tampa is still far below that of other cities in the state, brokers explain.

There is no need for proof other than the records at the circuit clerk's office that the real estate business in Tampa is spurting with new life, but If there should be a quick trip through the suburban areas of the city would be sufficient.

Many Seek FHA Loans

New houses are springing up like mushrooms. The Tampa office of the FHA is receiving its biggest number of applications.

Nearly every conceivable kind of house is being built, ranging in price from $2500 to $20,000 and more. The average price is about $5000.

Figures for this year:

January	$853,390
February	868,210
March	635,400

$10,000 in Sales Are Reported

Two Tampa brokers yesterday reported real estate sales involving $10,000.

They were:

L. T. Sammons—Tract of land, Sligh avenue, sold to L. A. Cowing; lot, bought by L. A. Adams; two lots, East Broadway, L. Root; lunchroom and service station, 4901 Florida avenue, Ruby E. Felder; dry cleaning agency, 710 Grand Central avenue, sold to Arthur H. Bowman; dry cleaning agency, 917 South Howard avenue, bought by L. Duke; filling station, Henderson boulevard, purchased by C. Lowe, and restaurant, Clearwater, bought by J. V. Stout.

C. A. DeVane—House, 1308 Giddens avenue, bought by Kelley Chastain from B. F. Pollard estates; house, 604 East Lambright street, sold for B. F. Pollard estates to Thomas S. McCants; residence, 304 West Sligh avenue, purchased by J. L. Hancock from Minnie C. Salsbury.

—Photo by Roscoe Frey, Tribune Staf

NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT NEARS COMPLETION—Construction of North Boulevard Homes, negro housing project, is 80 percent completed and will be ready for occupancy some time in the summer. There are 534 units in the $2,000,000 project.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
July 1, 1940

Negro Families To Begin Moving Into Attucks Court

The first negro families in the low income bracket who have been accepted as tenants at Attucks court, low rent housing project on West Cervantes street, are expected to move into their new homes today.

Taking of tenant applications continues at the Attucks court administration building.

Offices will be set up soon in a room at E. J. Wilson school on East Chase street for taking applications from prospective tenants for Aragon court and Moreno court, white low rent projects that will be ready about the first of the year.

DeLand, Fla. Sun News
December 11, 1940

NEGROES DONATE $100 TO CAUSE

The Negro section of DeLand contributed $100 to the West Volusia American Red Cross chapter's annual roll call membership drive, bringing total receipts of the campaign up to $1,384.35, it was announced today by Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, secretary.

Negro drive workers were Louise Campbell, chairman, Hannah Evans, Hattie Monroe. Eddie Williams, Matilda Hearns, Lizzie Staten, Alice Calhoun, Vina Anderson, S. S. Give, Evelyn Sharpe, Minnie Jennings and Estella B. Green.

Mrs. Brown made the following statement to the Sun News for publication today: "Knowing that there is an ever increasing need at home and abroad for the American Red Cross, the local chapter takes this opportuntiy of sincerely thanking the people of west Volusia County for the part they played in making this year's drive for funds a success."

Last year's drive netted less than $1,200 in west Volusia.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 23, 1940

39 Negro Families Moved From Shacks In Okeechobee Area

BELLE GLADE, April 22.—(A.P.)—Thirty-nine negro families treked from makeshift shanties to an airy, sanitary camp today in continuation of the state board of health's drive to clean up living conditions in the Lake Okeechobee area.

The new quarters were built by the Farm Security administration, federal agency, for migratory agricultural workers who, the state board charged, lived in filth and squalor.

A camp for white workers which opened last week now is occupied by 93 families. With new arrivals daily, the white quarters, with a total capacity of 176 families, and the negro site, offering shelter to 358 families, will gradually become filled.

John Beecher, supervisor of migratory labor camps for the administration, said the negroes who moved into new quarters today vacated structures that John Safay, state sanitary inspector, had condemned.

Occupants of the two camps pay $1 a week and supply the labor necessary for garbage disposal and such tasks.

HOUSING PROJECT OPENED

West Palm Beach "Village" to Accommodate 246 Families.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., May 30—Erected at a cost of $791,708.55, Dunbar Village, the new low-cost housing project, was formally opened here Saturday with dedication services in which Federal and local authorities participated.

John P. Broome, regional director of the U. S. Housing Authority was the principal speaker at the dedication program in which the band of the Industrial high school and the local boy scout troop participated.

The new project, erected by the West Palm Beach Housing Authority accommodates 246 families with incomes ranging from $535 to $720 a year. Rentals vary from [illegible] to $3.37 a week for two-and-a-half to five-and-a-half room apartments with all modern conveniences. Two hundred and forty-six families will be accommodated.

The all-Negro project was opened just one week after bids were opened for the white project here. Dunbar Village occupies more than 18 acres between 15th and Grant streets and Tamarind and Division avenues.

The white project, on Southridge, will cost only $346,190.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 2, 1940

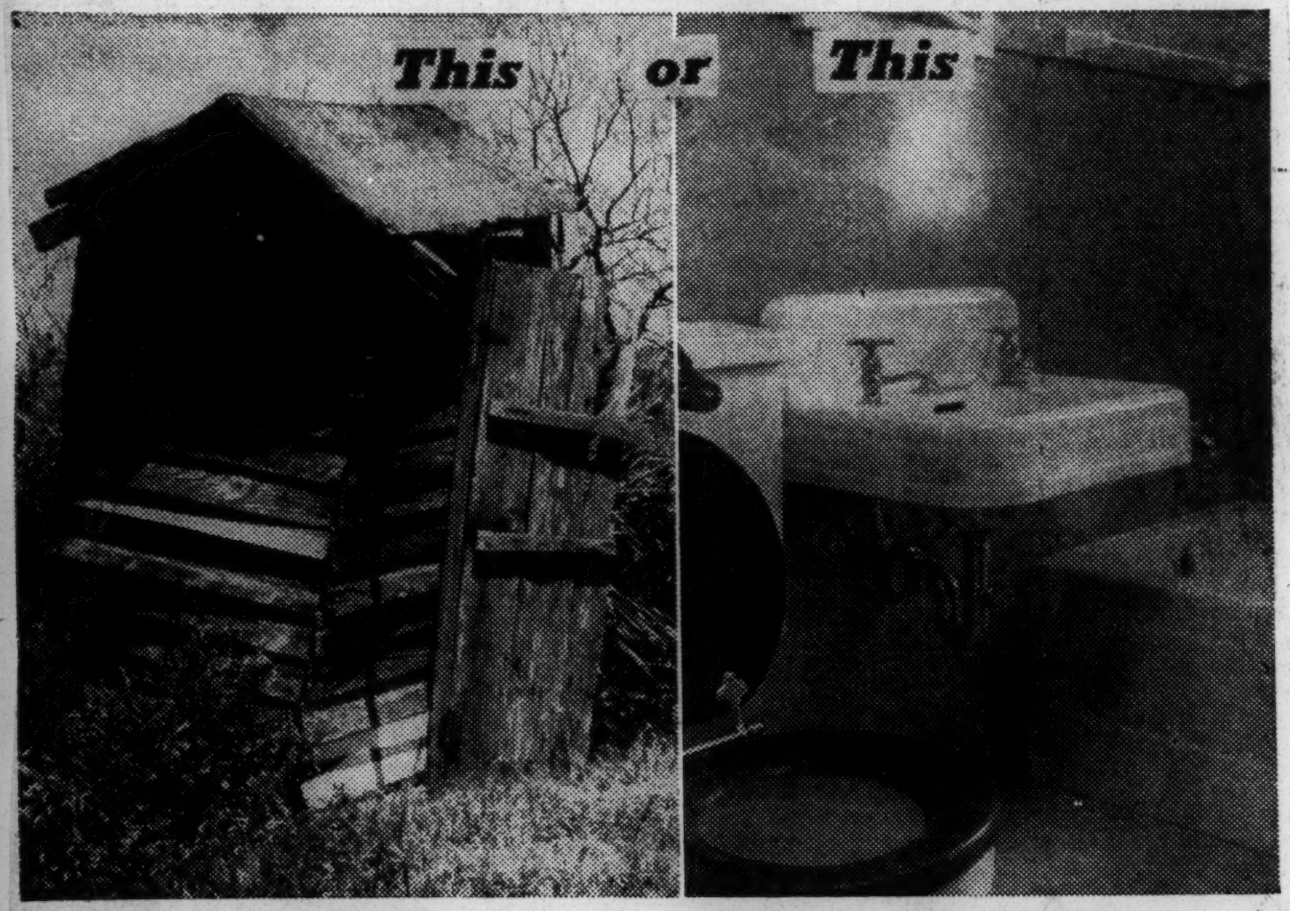
69 Negro Families Move Into Tampa's New Slum Project

The Tampa housing authority put a total of 69 negro families in North Boulevard homes, rehousing development in Roberts City, over the weekend and said 112 will be in the new $2,000,000 project within another week.

Mrs. Betty MacDonald Miller, of Washington, tenant relations counselor, arrived in the morning and will spend several days here. She said she was pleased with the project and the type of tenants selected.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 12, 1940

On the Matter of Housing Are You For . . .



Breeders of Disease like this exist in large numbers in the negro sections of St. Petersburg. This particular ramshackle building is within a stone's throw of the new Jordan Park housing project. Aim of the low cost housing program is to eliminate slums and out-buildings like this one. City in 1938 agreed to eliminate one slum unit for each new housing unit built by the housing authority. Authority now seeks similar agreement for a new $760,000 project.

Sanitary Bathrooms like this one are provided tenants in the Jordan Park housing project. Members of the League of Women Voters are circulating petitions calling on council to act favorably toward the extension for the sake of the welfare of all citizens, white and black, of St. Petersburg. There is always danger that syphilis or other social diseases contracted from insanitary toilets will be carried by negro servants to homes where they are employed, says the petition.

Housing Authority Invites Committee to Meeting

Members of the special housing committee of city council have been invited to meet with the housing authority at a special session Monday night, Walter G. Ramseur, president of the authority, announced yesterday.

He said arrangements for the meeting have been made and invitations forwarded to Councilmen George W. Hopkins, Robert J. McCutcheon and Oliver W. Hewitt, members of the council committee.

Councilman McCutcheon was the only member personally contacted yesterday and he said he would attend. Ramseur was unable to reach the other two members yesterday.

Ramseur said the council committee will be given an opportunity to go into all angles of the housing program including the controversial issue of slum clearance and the question of whether it is the duty of the city or the authority to carry out an intensive slum elimination campaign.

The committee in a report to council Tuesday recommended that any action on a co-operation agreement between the city and authority authorizing a 198-unit addition to Jordan park low rent housing project should be conditioned on clearance of Methodist and Pepper towns, central city negro areas.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
June 21, 1940

Realtors' President Honor Guest Here

Newton C. Farr of Chicago, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, was guest of honor at a banquet given by the local Realty Board at the Hotel George Washington last night.

The association urged that the United States Housing Authority should build only in slum areas, should recondition old buildings wherever possible instead of constructing new ones, should admit to its projects only persons of the lowest income groups, and should pay real estate taxes equal to those by private enterprise, he said.

Courses in real estate appraisal and property management, and protection of the right of realtors to fill out ordinary form-pad legal documents, are some recent activities promoted by the national board, stated Mr. Farr.

Mr. Farr told the gathering about action taken at the Joint National Real Estate Tax Conference in Washington in April. The organization advocated the placing of a maximum limit on taxes economy in government, and the correction of inequitable tax assessment valuations. Also, it recommended that income produced by real estate be made an important factor in establishing assessments, and that funds for education should no longer be obtained solely by taxes on real estate.

O. A. Gane, president of the local board, conducted the meeting. Mayor Ronald V. Ware welcomed the visitors.

James M. Owens, Jr., county tax assessor, traced the development of the seaboard area of the Palm Beaches from its settlement in 1890 and its promotion by Henry M. Flagler to the present. The huge improvement in roads and public buildings has raised the tax burden, he said, and he suggested that the county should share the proceeds of the intangible taxes paid by its citizens.

Luther Jones, Belle Glade, discussed the present state and future possibilities of Glades farming. Almost anything will grow in Glades muck, he said, predicting that within five years Palm Beach County will be the center of Florida celery growing. He urged an increase in the Florida sugar quota.

A perpetual desk calendar was presented to Mr. Farr by Frank Huston on behalf of the local board. Mr. Huston also expressed a tribute from the organization to the memory of L. N. Simon, Everglades pioneer.

Mrs. Violet Dunham, Orlando, reported on the realty boards' secretaries conference, held in Chicago in May. S. H. Bowman, Clermont, president of the Florida Association of Real Estate Boards, introduced Mr. Farr, saying that his visit would tighten the bonds between local groups and the national organization.

Dr. Francis Morton Fox gave the invocation.

Mr. Farr came here yesterday from Orlando and lunched with several local members at the Hotel George Washington. Today he is expected to attend a breakfast at Delray Beach, a luncheon at Fort Lauderdale, and a dinner at Miami Beach. He will return to Chicago Sunday.

A number of visitors attended the banquet, among them Mayor Mac Gracey of Delray Beach.

Committee members in charge of the banquet were: J. E. Hollenbeck, F. A. Huston, and Ford P. Simon. Music was provided by Mrs. Lillian Brown Kuppers and Miss Susan Goddard.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
August 11, 1940

WPBHA Plans Negro Park Nursing School

Plans are being made for establishment of a nursery school for negro children in Roosevelt Park, L. Dale Zent, executive director of the West Palm Beach Housing Authority, said Saturday.

Under present proposals, Mr. Zent said, the recreational department of the WPA would cooperate with the City Recreation Commission in providing instruction and equipment for the school, which is to be located across the street from Dunbar Village, in a building that was formerly the temporary construction office for the negro rehousing project.

The Dunbar Village Women's Club has offered to prepare food and care for the babies.

The possibility of setting up venereal and pre-natal clinics in Roosevelt Park for the negro population has been examined by Mr. Zent recently, in conversations with Dr. William H. Weems, county physician, and Dr. W. E. Vandingham, city physician and health officer, but no definite plans have been formulated.

Negro Families Like Their New Homes In Housing Project Here

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
July 28, 1940

Although they have been in their new homes less than a month, Pensacola negro families occupying Attucks Court, low rent housing project on West Cervantes street, have already gotten themselves adjusted to their surroundings, and declare "things are just fine".

The first families moved in on July 1. During the first week 41 occupied units and today there are very few of the 120 units in the court that are vacant. The coming week is expected to see the rest of them occupied.

The Attucks Court residents are especially pleased with the gas and electrical equipment, and improved sanitation facilities. Many of them had no gas in their former homes they said, and cooked on oil or wood stoves, with open fire places for heating. The electric refrigerators in their new quarters are also very popular.

Many of the families have small radios and the fact that there are many baseball fans at Attucks Court was evidenced the other night, when a visitor heard play-by-play account of the Fliers' road games coming from many homes.

There are no restrictions in the court, other than that the residents refrain from disturbances and from wilfully damaging fixtures. They come and go as they please, stay up as late as they please and, in fact, their home life is no different than formerly, except that is under improved surroundings.

Many of the wives "take in washing" and clothes lines in the rear of the units are utilized to advantage. The five and one-half room units, which have three bedrooms, were most popular and they were among the first to be occupied.

Some of the family heads, visited at random, are:

Armstead Jackson, bellboy at the San Carlos hotel, who has three in his family. He is tickled with his new place. For one thing, he had to lug water to his former quarters. "Things are lots more convenient here", he said.

Hilton Fennell, who is delivery-man for a local grocery store, and head of a family of four. He moved in only the other day and thinks his new place is fine.

Edward Wilson, employed by a motor company. There are five in the family, which like many at Attucks Court moved from quarters razed to make room for Aragon Court, white low rnt projct on East Chase street.

Rosa Lawrence, who cooks for a Pensacola family. She has a boy and girl who keep house while she is working. Rosa's family was the first to move in.

Joseph Gresham, another San Carlos bellboy, who is head of a family of four. He took an apartment off the main street so his children could play without getting in the street.

Clemon Johnson, who works at the Naval station. He was dubious at first, because he heard Attucks Court was going to be used later for Army and Navy personnel. Convinced it wasn't, he moved in and thinks his new home is great. There are six in his family.

The tenant selection office in charge of Wilson Glenn set something of a record in moving in more than one-third of the families the first week and in getting the court practically filled in less than a months. Most projects take much longer.

Richard Preer, negro project superintendent, has an office in the center of Attucks Court.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 28, 1940

Councilmen Make Tour Of Negro Slum Areas

See EDITORIAL, Page 6.

Councilmen Robert J. McCutcheon Jr. and Oliver W. Hewitt members of city council's special housing committee, together with Vice Mayor Walfred Lindstrom and Councilman Bainbridge Hayward, yesterday made a personal inspection of negro slum areas in company with members of the housing authority.

Walter G. Ramseur, president of the housing authority, explained that the purpose of the trip was to verify photographs recently furnished members of the housing committee showing slum houses vacated by tenants in Jordan Park low rent negro housing project.

Members of the committee Ramseur said, recently expressed a doubt that Jordan Park tenants had been moved from "real slum" houses.

Following yesterday's tour, McCutcheon said he is "satisfied" that many slum houses have been vacated.

Councilman George W. Hopkins, chairman of the committee, said he probably will call a meeting of the housing committee Monday night. He did not indicate what will be discussed at the meeting or what action, if any, will be taken.

City council at a meeting Tuesday will dispose of a report filed by the committee a week ago and is expected to take direct action on a proposed co-operation agreement that would authorize a 198-unit extension to the Jordan Park project.

Wauchula, Fla., Advocate
August 9, 1940

Colored Quarters Has Made Ownership Shift

J. G. Anderson Realty Company Takes Over This Section

The J. G. Anderson Realty Company reports the purchase of 115 acres just south of the city limits along the new highway, known as the colored quarters. The name is being changed to "Colored Town." Considerable improvements will be made to property.

This section consists of between 75 and 100 buildings. Mr. Anderson states that work has already started on the first unit of 25 houses. Improvements are to consist of general repair, good metal roof, glass windows, window and door screens, either painted or stained, and with an outside sanitary toilet for each family.

The unit selected to start with is a 10-acre block on the west side of the highway, where there is a large number of attractive oaks with swinging moss. These oaks are being trimmed up and underbrush cleaned up and the land disked into a park where the women may do their laundry work and have recreation for themselves and children. Mr. Anderson states that he has already selected a park commission from the group who will act as a kind of civic advisory committee for the purpose of keeping that particular unit of twenty-five houses in as clean and healthy condition as possible, and also to look after and maintain the care and beautification of this park which is being cleaned up and put into condition to start with for the benefit and recreation of this unit.

In talking with Mr. Anderson, he stated that a lot of people had gathered the impression that it was a federal housing or government project, which is not the case. About the first of the year, Mr. Anderson said he was taking it upon himself to make the cleaning up of the colored quarters his main objection for 1940. He has been working to get the title to this property straightened out and trying to work out some plan where this could be financed. He was in hopes that there would be some medium through the federal government whereby he could obtain some aid for this purpose. Due to the size of the community and also to the fact that it was construed as a farming community without factories or some year-around plan for employment for colored people, made it impossible for him to obtain funds as first thought.

This week brings the news that Mr. Anderson has actually started construction and remodeling of the first unit of "Colored Town." He states that city and county officials have given him their moral support and that he hopes there will be no hindrance in final completion of this colored section. This certainly should make the colored people more able to render the services that are requested of them by Wauchula and community.

Three or four years ago, Mr. Anderson took over a section on the south end of town known as the "Tin Tops" which was in as bad, or worse, condition than the section referred to above, and rebuilt that section for the laboring white people which has added greatly to a healthy and sanitary condition there.

All of this remodelling will be done by the labor which he has already provided for and is providing for at this time. Every dime spent for material will be spent through the local enterprises.

Gainesville, Fla. Sun
December 10, 1940

Colored Division Tops Last Year's Mark In Roll Call

F. G. McIntosh, treasurer of the Alachua County Chapter of the American Red Cross, stated today that a final report had been received from the colored division of the 1940 roll call showing a total of $211.18 collected in the county-wide drive, an increase of approximately 275 per cent over the amount subscribed last year.

McIntosh declared that special credit was due to the following members of the local committee in charge of the negro division:

C. S. Chestnut, president; Eva Hill, secretary, G. T. Cook, roll call chairman; T. B. McPherson, vice-chairman.

Chairman Cook also commended the chairman of the county committees for their splendid cooperation and also the committee on city solicitation.

County committee personnel were:

Ruth Lang, rural; A. L. Mebane, Alachua; J. W. Jones, Hawthorne; K. D. Britt, Archer; Othela Caffee, High Springs; S. L. Kelley, Newberry; and Susie Loadholt, Micanopy.

The city solicitation committee included V. Jackson, M. Trapp, M Jackson, I. Pinder, A. C. Duval and I. Jordan.

AIR VIEW SHOWS SIZE OF COMPLETED HOUSING PROJECT — Size of the completed $2,000,000 negro housing project, which will be turned over to Tampa Housing authority tomorrow by Paul H. Smith Construction company. It already is 80 percent occupied and there is a long waiting list of prospective tenants.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 20, 1940

TAMPA HOUSING PROJECT MAY BE ENLARGED

Would Provide Space for 20 More Families

An application for enlargement of Riverview Terraces, government re-housing project, was sent to Washington by the Tampa Housing authority yesterday as plans were made to take over North Boulevard Homes, negro project, tomorrow from the contractor.

The housing authority asked for the right to build two additional units in the Riverview Terrace project on Broad street, each to contain apartments for 10 families. If this is granted, it will advance the cost $50,000, making the total $1,175,000, and increase the capacity by 20 families to a total of 348 families.

Need Is Great

The two additional buildings will be built within the present housing area and will not require more land than already has been bought, M. J. Mackler, director, said. He said the additional units were added because of the great need for low cost housing in Tampa.

The authority will meet tomorrow with Paul H. Smith, contractor, to sign a certificate of completion of the negro project, built in Roberts City at a cost of $2,000,000 for 534 families.

Smith is through with the job, except for some landscape work and a few tag ends, Mackler said. He started the job in July of last year and the first tenants went in last July.

Demand Is Heavy

Tenants have been moving in ever since and only 87 apartments are yet to be occupied. For these 87 the authority said there were 1129 applicants.

Two courts in the negro project have been named for former Tampa negro leaders. Farrell court has been named for the Rev. A. J. Farrell, who for many years was a religious leader and a presiding elder in the A. M. E. church. Butler court was named for Dr. J. A. Butler, pioneer negro physician.

A. J. Farrell, jr., a son of the preacher, is managing aide of the project.

Wauchula, Fla., Advocate
November 22, 1940

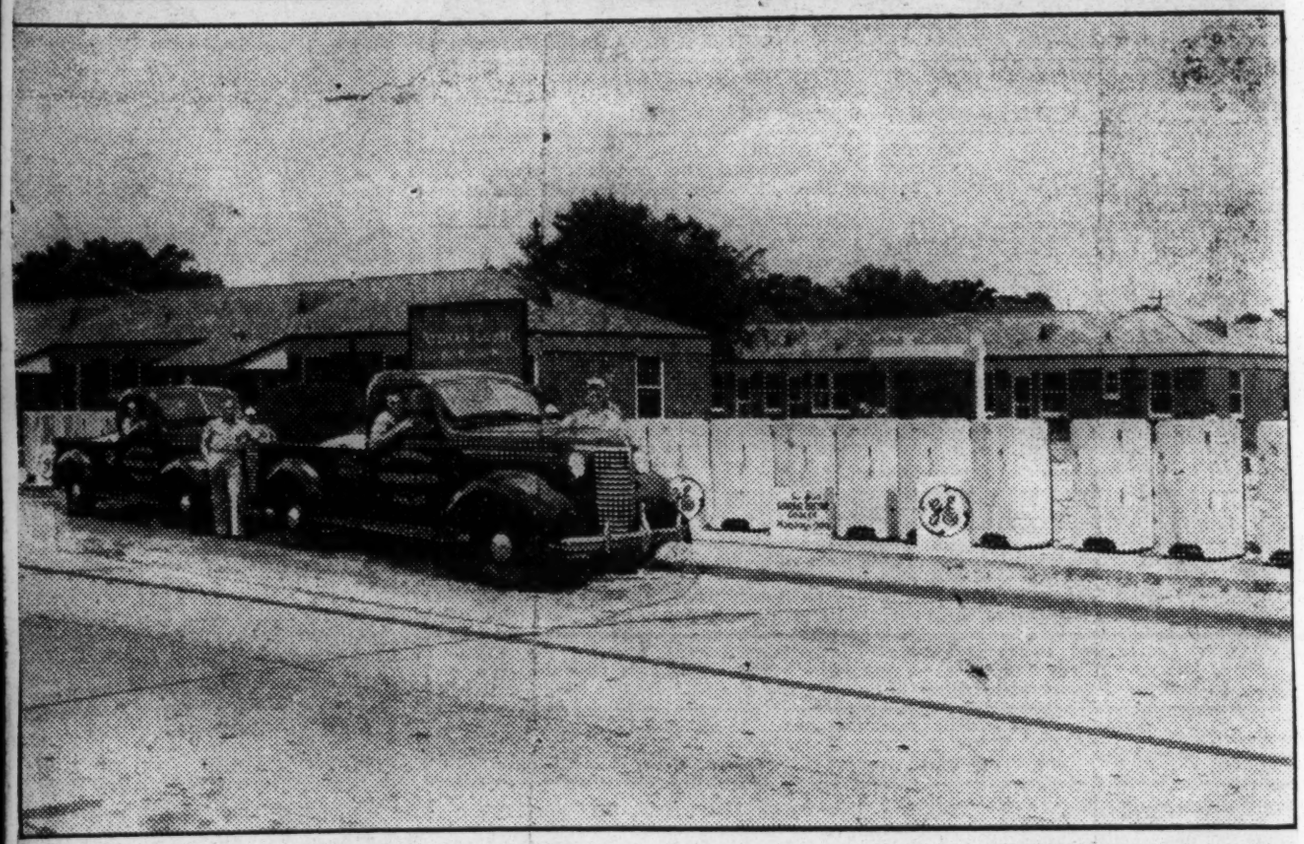
WORK STARTS ON SECOND COLORED TOWN ADDITION

Announcement was made this week that J. G. Anderson Realty Co., has started work on the second unit in "Colored Town." The first unit of 25 houses was completed about thirty days ago. All of the completed houses are occupied.

The Anderson Co. purchased the entire tract of land on which the Wauchula colored quarters are located. Since then they have torn down many of the houses and completed the building of 25 new ones.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
November 4, 1940

Business & Building Review



REFRIGERATORS FOR HOUSING PROJECTS—Hugh Gilmore, service man for the G. E. Refrigerator Corporation is shown with some of the refrigerators he installed at Attucks Court, the Pensacola Housing Authority's low-rent housing project for Negroes. The G. E. firm was also awarded the contract for providing the equipment at Aragon Court, white project, and Gilmore and his four mechanics provided the local work. They also will service them under the company's contract.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
November 7, 1940

Housing Authority Files New Suit Here

Asking for the foreclosure of property needed for the establishment of the Hansontown low cost housing project for negroes, the Jacksonville Housing Authority yesterday instituted another condemnation suit in the Duval County Circuit Court.

H. P. Baya of Tampa, who is now the selective service system director for Florida under the United States' first peacetime draft, is one of the defendants in the suit, the others being: Joseph Baya, Rosalie Baya, and Harry P. Baya Jr., all of Hillsborough County; Charles P. Cooper, Jacksonville; Hesse C. and James C. LaViere, Nassau County; Constance C. and George P. Docker of Scarsdale, N. Y.; and Rosalie C. and Lyman J. Hooper of Biltmore, N. C.

The property invoved is the east 40 feet of lots 14 and 15, A. W. Barrs' subdivision.

DeLand, Fla., Sun News
November 1, 1940

Personnel For Red Cross Drive Named

Personnel for the West Volusia chapter's annual American Red Cross membership drive, which begins Armistice Day, Nov. 11, was announced today by Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, secretary. Horace B Gray is the roll call chairman; George Marks, publicity chairman assisted by Mrs. Imogene Magee; Sidney H. Taylor, special gifts committee; L. A. Perkins, Jr., roll call treasurer; Mrs. N. N. Jacobs, house-to-house canvass chairman; M. J. Perret, school canvass chairman; Richard Dean, business section canvass chairman; Miss Nelle Lynn, Stetson student canvass chairman; Louise Campbell, Negro solicitation chairman; Mrs. Fred Owens, Lake Helen roll call chairman; Mrs. Reid Williams, Cassadaga roll call chairman; Dr. P. L. Moon, Pierson roll call chairman; S. C. Lemmon, Barberville roll call chairman and Ruth Baker, Seville roll call chairman.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
November 11, 1940

RED CROSS CLASS FOR NEGRO WOMEN DRAWS INTEREST

Mrs. William Klem, chairman of the Red Cross home hygiene committee announced today that the class being conducted for colored women had been filled and that another class may be organized.

The present class, the first to be held in the colored section, is being taught by Mrs. Mollie Bishop. The 25 members, all mothers, meet each Thursday night in the colored community building. The women have volunteered to assist in the Red Cross roll call.

Care of the sick and the aged in their homes, care of infants and similar subjects are taught in the home hygiene classes, which should not be confused with first aid instruction, Mrs. Klem said. The object, she added, is to develop an appreciation of mental and physical health, to teach the relationship between health, cleanliness and sanitation, to give a basic understanding of the principles of prevention and control of disease and kindred subjects.

Jacksonville, Fla. Journal
October 17, 1940

START TO TEAR DOWN BUILDINGS IN HANSONTOWN

First Steps Taken Toward Building Housing Colony

Demolition workers began today to dismantle the first 20 of 600 buildings that will eventually be torn down within the area of the $2,000,000 negro Hansontown housing project.

Bids on the work were received by the Jacksonville Housing Authority October 1 and a contract was awarded to F. D. Rimer, Inc., an Atlanta salvaging concern. The contractor has 45 days to level the buildings, but Ray O. Edwards, executive director for the local authority, estimated the work would be done in a month.

The buildings are located on First street, between Jefferson and Madison streets.

* * *

Edwards said construction of the big project, where more than 700 negro families will eventually find homes, should begin shortly after the first of the year. Clearance of the first 20 buildings will allow the city to construct storm sewer lines he said.

Twenty-five negro families at one time lived in the buildings.

Construction of the project has been held up for months by the owners in condemnation proceedings. Certain realtors also have contended that the project would reduce the value of their rental property in the vicinity.

* * *

Meanwhile, work continues on the addition of 370 dwelling units to the Brentwood low cost housing project which now provides homes for 230 white families. Announcements of other defense housing projects are expected shortly.

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 11, 1940

Proposed inclusion of the downtown negro section and adjacent areas in the primary fire zone banning frame construction will be argued at a hearing scheduled for Dec. 2 before the city planning board, Frank F. Stearns, city zoning director, reported Sunday.

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 11, 1940

CITY MANAGER L. L. LEE apparently is preparing to launch a new offensive against lack of sanitary facilities in negro town.

Mr. Lee ordered an exhaustive survey of the situation and received a report on it last week, which indicates that 245 houses in that section have no connection with city sanitary sewers. Practically all of them are rented and C. S. Nichols, city engineer, points out that responsiblity for the lack of facilities lies with the owners rather than the tenants.

The city plumbing department, a division of the department of health, ought to have ample authority to enforce ordinances relating to installation of water closets. Or maybe it hasn't. But certainly the department of health should have authority to order installations on the ground that the present condition is a menace to the health of the whole town.

One of the reasons why The Herald battled through the city purchase of Miami Water Company's distribution system was the hope that the city would have power to force a complete clean-up of slum areas in negro town. This plumbing situation is a good place to start, but that is only the beginning.

It may take years of time to really clean up that area, but it is something that has to be done. Let's go to it.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
June 18, 1940

Project Planner Of USHA Here To Aid in Program

Work on Army, Navy Housing Units To Be Expedited

Mangus Thompson, project planner of the United States Housing authority, Washington, is in Pensacola, conferring with the local housing authority and the firm of Yonge and Hart, architects, on plans for the $715,000 Army and Navy housing project.

The Washington authority will work with Thomas A. Johnson, executive secretary, and members of the local housing authority in negotiating for a site.

The project, which will consist of 100 duplex houses, each housing two families, will be for the primary use of married enlisted men at the Naval Air station and Fort Barrancas and for civilian employes earning $85 or less a month, and will be located in an area accessible to the Army reservation, naval station and Corry and Saufley fields.

Thompson conferred yesterday with Secretary Johnson, Dan Hart and C. C. Yonge, who came over from Jacksonville to aid in expediting the plans.

It was stated that work will be pushed on the project, in order that the need for additional housing for service personnel may be met at the earliest possible date. It is hoped to have the project ready for occupancy by the first of the year

The new homes for families engaged in national defense will conform in every respect to regulations and policies adopted for all projects constructed under the USHA program. Tenancy will be limited exclusively to families of low income. No family will be eligible if its income exceeds five times the amount of the rent charged, except in the case of large families, where the ratio is increased to six times.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
June 26, 1940

Site Announced For Army, Navy Housing Project

New Development To Be Known As Moreno Court

Pensacola housing authority yesterday announced the selection of a 32-acre tract on the east side of Corry field road, a half mile north of Barrancas avenue, as the site for the army and navy housing project, which will be known as Moreno Court.

The site has a frontage of 1,000 feet on the Corry field road and is immediately north of the Aero Vista subdivision. The board also has a six-months option with Max Durschlag for 30 more acres north of the housing site.

It was announced that taking of tenant applications for both the army and navy project and for Aragon court, low-rent housing project on east Chase street now under construction, will be started early in July. Both projects are expected to be completed in December, work on the army and navy project to be expedited because of the expanding national defense program.

The housing authority executed loan contract and annual contribution agreements with the United States housing authority yesterday and made requisition for $206,000 to cover purchase of the land for Moreno court and for initial operations. The court will cost $715,000.

Escambia county commission yesterday morning joined forces with the city and housing authority in setting machinery in action for the new housing project by adopting a resolution providing for a cooperation agreement between the city, county and authority. J. McHenry Jones, the authority's attorney; Thomas A. Johnson, executive director, and Pat O'Rourke of the USHA legal division, appeared before the board.

The resolution provides principally that the area shall be exempt from taxes and that "all the usual county services and facilities which are or may be furnished without cost or charge to other dwellings and inhabitants of this county" shall be furnished the residents of the housing area.

The housing authority accepted bids for fire insurance at Attucks court, negro low-rent housing project on west Cervantes street where tenant applications are now being taken and recommended that the bid of the local board of fire insurance agents be accepted.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
August 1, 1940

Condemnation Is Under Fire

Property Owners Attack Housing Procedure.

Endeavoring to stop the condemnation of land for the projected Hansontown low-cost negro housing project, a group of about 12 property owners yesterday attacked the constitutionality of the Florida law under which the Jacksonville Municipal Housing Authority was created and is now projecting the housing plan.

The right of the Housing Authority to condemn land was questioned in yesterday's all day hearing before Judge Bayard B. Shields of the Duval Circuit Court.

The constitutionality of the Housing Authority Act was questioned because of the alleged lack of reference to condemnation authority under eminent domain in the title to the bill which became the law, and other technical points were raised.

Between 65 and 70 per cent of the property needed for the huge housing project has been obtained by purchase from owners, it was announced by Julian E. Fant, legal counsel for the Authority in the hearing.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
August 6, 1940

Housing Attorney Clarifies Litigation

Negro tenants of Dunbar Village rehousing project have misunderstood recent news stories about legal action involving the West Palm Beach Housing Authority, and fear they are to be moved out of the village, Wesley Houser, attorney for the board of directors, said this morning.

A recent story about litigation over clearing of liens on the property spoke of "vacating the liens." Some tenants understood the phrase to mean they would be forced to move out of the settlement, according to Mr. Houser.

Mr. Houser emphasized that the present court action does not affect tenants and will not cause any inconvenience or any necessity to move.

He issued the following statement:

"Present action by Watt & Sinclair of Florida, Inc., against Charles Giller and other defendants will in no way affect continued occupancy of Dunbar Village. Regardless of the outcome of this litigation, no one will be required to leave the village.

"The statement, occurring in accounts of this suit, that corporation's petition asks that 'alleged liens against the site of Dunbar Village be vacated before August 11,' has been misconstrued; the expression refers to legal claims, not to tenants."

A short time ago the Watt & Sinclair corporation, general contractors for Dunbar Village project, filed a petition in circuit court asking that Charles Giller, sub-contractor, and other defendants be required to show cause by August 11 why alleged liens against the site of Dunbar Village, amounting to more than $30,000, should not be enforced or vacated. The local housing authority is withholding final contract payments to Watt & Sinclair because of the alleged liens, the petition states.

Lake City, Fla., Reporter
June 7, 1940

RURAL COMMON SENSE
By Spuds Johnson

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WILL FOSTER BUILDING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Plans were announced recently by L. L. Wilson, Director of the Extension Service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and chairman of the Central Housing Committee on rural housing, for a renewed national program of education relative to how existing facilities of governmental financing agencies may be used to promote the building of low-cost homes in rural communities and for farm building repairs and improvements. Mr. Wilson says that important interests in the building industry are cooperating with this program.

Under this program an effort will be made to get a widespread understanding of the methods of operation of existing housing agencies, so that those who are anticipating building new low-cost homes, farm subsistence homes, areas and on farms will more readily understand how to use existing agencies in this field. The federal agencies, including the Farm Credit Administration, Federal Housing Loan Bank Board, Federal Housing Administration, Federal National Mortgage Association, and R. F. C. Mortgage Company, are anxious that their services may be used in small town and rural areas. Many types of needed low-cost village homes in small towns and rural farm houses and productive farm buildings can be financed through the existing agencies.

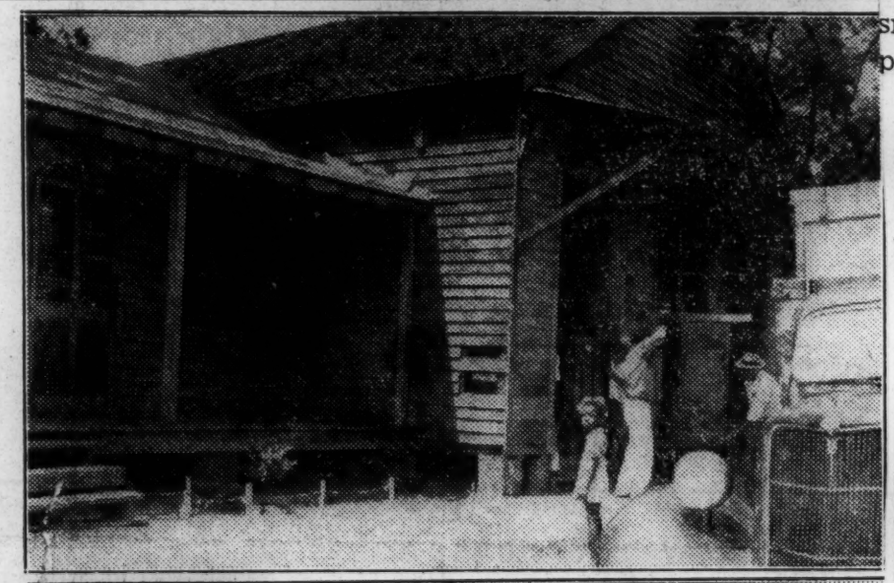
Cooperating with this joint governmental program, the building industry has set up the National Homes Foundation, representing manufacturers, local building material dealers and trade associations in the building and allied fields. This Foundation, through its technical and educational committees, is recommending techniques to improve building designs and construction and at the same time make for lower costs. Through this program the building industries interested in the farm and rural markets are ready with a cooperative merchandising, educational and promotional program to stimulate building and modernization and repair activity in these areas.

It is expected that widespread additional employment and the sound investment of private funds for needed homes and farm building improvements will result from this program.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
July 3, 1940

—Geo. Brothers Photo

MOVING DAY — Monday and Tuesday of this week were moving days at Attucks Court, negro low rent housing project on West Cervantes street. The top photo shows Chester Houston's family, one of the first, moving into its new home in the court. The middle photo shows the old house vacated by the family. In the lower photo Wilson Glenn, tenant selection supervisor, shows Rosa Lawrence, the first tenant in the court, how to operate the gas stove in the kitchen. Attucks Court, which has 120 family units, is for negroes of the low income group only. For every family unit in the court, the Pensacola Housing authority bought and tore down an existing house. To date 23 families have moved into Attucks Court and the tenant selection office is still open to receive applications for the vacancies that still exist. This court is one of Pensacola's three housing projects. The other two are for white families. One is Aragon Court, now being constructed on East Chase, and the third is Moreno Court, designed primarily for Army and Navy and civilian employe personnel, which will be located on the Corry Field road a half mile north of Barrancas avenue.



Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
July 30, 1940

LAKELAND'S HOUSING PROJECT

Taking note of Lakeland's low-cost housing project, the Tampa Morning Tribune views it as a worthy undertaking and extends congratulations to Lakeland leaders who have pushed the program through to its present status.

"The project will provide low-cost housing for 150 negro families," the Tribune points out. "If the usual procedure is followed, at least 150 shacks and slum dwellings will be razed under the program. That will prove advantageous not only to the slum area but to the entire community.

"In addition, local and building supply houses will benefit by the construction, as has been clearly demonstrated in Tampa and every other city where such housing projects have been developed."

Lakeland will get $400,000 with which to build and furnish the housing units. The small rental to be charged will be used to pay back the loan on a long-term basis.

Miami, Fla. Herald
October 3, 1940

Delinquency Contest Ends

Four Plans Received To Aid Prevention

The Dade County Juvenile Council's first annual contest to encourage projects for the prevention of juvenile delinquency closed Tuesday, and reports on four projects already have been received.

Judge W. H. Beckham of Juvenile court said several more were expected, and about 10 days would be allowed for their completion.

The judge said the reports already filed came from:

The Coral Gables Woman's Club, which sponsored a community playground to provide supervised play for children after school hours.

The Kiwanis Club, which operated a boys' camp and the Key Club and performed work among underprivileged children.

Trinity Methodist Church, which conducted a vacation school for approximately 1,000 negro children.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, which sponsored a summer camp at its headquarters with morning and afternoon sessions for boys and girls.

Wauchula, Fla., Advocate
October 4, 1940

Colored Town Begins To Look Different

Twenty-Four New Houses Up; Street Will Be Graded

The Colored Town, south of Wauchula, is taking on an improved appearance, as workmen continue to tear down and remodel the homes of the colored population.

Several months ago J. G. Anderson purchased the entire colored section and announced plans for a complete renovation of the houses. Work started shortly afterwards.

Wednesday, of this week, carpenters started construction of the twenty-fifth new house in the quarters. It will be finished before the week end.

The twenty-four already finished have already been occupied and the section is taking on a more orderly appearance. Instead of the houses being built helter-skelter fashion, they are being lined up and Mr. Anderson said that streets would be graded, shade trees planted and certain landscaping undertaken.

The new houses are all of frame construction, placed on concrete blocks. They are well built from new or reclaimed materials. There is ample floor room in each house and provisions are made for both heating and cooking stoves. Each house has an all-metal roof. They are painted in various colors, some white, some green or grey, and some red. Al windows and doors are screened.

Many Wauchula families sent their laundry to the quarters and Mr. Anderson is planning on building a large laundry house where it can be taken care of. This will add much to the sanitary arrangements at the quarters. Several other public buildings are also on the building program.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
May 5, 1940

Data Is Given On Low Cost Housing Project

The following question-and-answer exposition of pertinent facts in regard to the city's half-million dollar slum clearance project was prepared by City Manager Charles F. Carleton and City Engineer R. E. Bates. Funds have been earmarked for the northwest Lakeland project by the United States housing authority, and it is expected that actual construction can be started early in the fall.

City Manager Carleton was instrumental in setting up machinery which led to successful application for the huge project, and City Engineer Bates made the preliminary survey and prepared necessary plans.

Basic facts about Lakeland's biggest construction project are set out in answers to questions listed below:

1. How many units are in the project? Ans. 160 dwelling units, one project office and maintenance quarters.

2. Of what type are they? Ans. They consist of three, four, and five-room units with bath, electrical equipment throughout, 21 sets of buildings.

3. How many families will this house? Ans. 160 families, varying in size from three to seven people.

4. How will this affect private colored rental property? Ans. It should increase the rentals of all good properties.

5. Will it result in taking tenants from these properties? Ans. The only tenants it can take are those living in the very poorest houses. The tenants who are living in the better class of rental property will have incomes too high to permit them to qualify.

For Poorer Families

6. What is the maximum wage or income allowed each tenant? Ans. The total family income cannot exceed five times the rental charged except in cases where there are more than five members in the family, in which case their income may equal six times the rental.

7. What will the estimated rent per unit be? Ans. It is tentatively set at an average of $11.62 per month, with utilities furnished, which would limit families of five to an income not in excess of $58 per month.

8. Isn't that in excess of the present rental of property? Ans. It is slightly lower. The survey shows $2.50 to $3.00 per week the average rental. In order to strike a comparison you must include lights, heating, cooking, hot water, and water bills in this rental of houses to compare with proposed project rentals. The rental of other colored property has the cost of utilities, in addition to rent, which would make the average around $4.00 per week.

The Furnishings

9. Are these units furnished and what furnishings are included? Ans. The floor coverings, shades, cupboards, stove, refrigerators, water heaters, heating plant, garbage pails are furnished.

10. What class of negro population will be benefited and how? Ans. These projects are designed for families whose incomes are so low that they could not become profitable tenants to any landlord and, consequently, live in shacks. The project will enable the housing authority to have supervision over these people, to help them budget their expenditures, to improve their moral character by the restrictions imposed, to assist them to become better citizens by providing recreational and educational facilities. It will also improve the sanitary conditions of the city by the elimination of the possibility of epidemics, removing fire hazards, and in many other ways.

11. Who will exercise supervision over these tenants? Ans. The trained project manager, who will have an office on the project site and handle the rental collections, the maintenance of the project, and the recreational and educational programs.

12. In addition to the project manager, will this provide employment for any additional people? Ans. Yes, the maintenance crew, consisting of yard crew, painter, carpenter and office force, who are employed permanently to maintain the property, with exception of major repair work, which will be let on contract basis.

No Cost To City

13. What will be the cost to the city? Ans. Not one cent. The city will even be repaid by the housing authority for all the preliminary expenses incurred by the project since its inception last May.

14. Aside from the indirect benefits, what direct benefits will accrue to the city? Ans. The city will be directly benefitted by the increase of real estate values in the adjacent territory, by placing the 160 tenants on city-owned utilities, the majority of which are not now the users of electricity in any form, due to their financial condition and who could never become users because they cannot afford to purchase electrical appliances. Further benefits will accrue in the form of the increased taxes on adjacent property.

15. Who pays these light and water bills? Ans. The housing authority pays them direct to the city from the monies obtained by collection of rentals.

Will Buy Property

16. How will you acquire this property in the densely populated district from the present owner? Ans. By direct purchase from the present owner at appraised valuation which is very favorable to him, enabling him to go into adjacent territory and build rental property in keeping with the competitive standing set by the project development which will result in direct benefit of taxes mentioned in the above. This statement is based on findings in over 100 cities now operating.

17. How many houses are standing on the present site of the project? Ans. Thirty-nine sub-standard houses and one small church building. Forty-seven families are housed in 38 houses. One house was vacant.

18. Will this enable you to clear the Moorhead district? Ans. No, it will not, due to the fact that the city of Lakeland has a housing shortage, which information was developed during this survey and becomes apparent when you consider 47 families were living in the 39 houses within the project area. In the Moorhead district the survey developed that 231 families were housed in 185 dwellings, 98 per cent of which were sub-standard.

How Plan Works

19. Just how can this plan work from an economic standpoint? A high standard of construction with all utilities furnished at a cheap rental with no cost to the city—how is it possible? Ans. The government borrows money at six-tenths of one per cent, and builds masonry, fireproof structures, constructed in large groups allowing the maximum in purchasing power which provides for erection at minimum cost. They are amortized over a period of 60 years which permits a fund to be set aside for utilities, maintenance and supervision in addition to carrying the loan. The cheap rate of interest involved makes this possible.

20. The housing authority pays no taxes. What loss in taxes will the city suffer through the transfer of property from the individual owners to the housing project? Ans. The survey discloses that approximately $380 was received by the city for taxes within this area which will be returned many times in direct revenue to the city through its light and water department, in the increase of taxation of adjacent properties, and with the decrease of services to be performed by the city, including maintenance of streets within the area.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
May 11, 1940

More Migratory Camps Are Planned

Construction of three more migratory labor camps in this area, two at Pahokee and one at Pompano, will be started next month, Rep. Pat Cannon disclosed in Washington today.

One of the Pahokee camps is designed to accommodate 200 white families and will cost $225,000. The Pahokee negro camp will accommodate 300 families and cost $300,000.

The Pompano camp, intended to accommodate 300 negro families, will be built at a cost of $225,000.

Bids for the white camp will be opened May 21 and for the negro camp at Pahokee on May 28, while the opening of bids for the negro camp at Pompano is set for June 4. All the openings will take place at the regional office of the Farm Security Administration in Montgomery, Ala.

Labor camps for white and negro families are now in operation at Belle Glade.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
May 1, 1940

PINE HAVEN FAMILIES IN

Nine negro families today took up permanent abodes in Pine Haven, $500,000 housing project in the west part of Daytona Beach, which has just been completed.

The nine families added up to 34 persons who were moving in today. Other families will move in from time to time until the 167 units in the project are filled. Local housing authority expects to get federal approval of an extension to the project which would join the present project on the south.

The Daytona Beach authority was in session this afternoon to open sealed bids for $57,000 worth of bonds for permanent financing.

Families moving in today: Clifford Jackson, wife Lulu and one child, in unit number 115; Arthur Burns, wife Sarah and one child, at unit 114; W. D. Mungen, wife Leila and four children, at unit 117; Joseph H. Stephens, wife Dorothy and one child, unit 214; Murray Carter, wife Emma and one child; Beulah Patrick and her mother Ella and one child, unit 211; Russell Hankinson, wife Mello and three children, unit 357; Othello Williams, wife Ella and one child, unit 218; Sylvester Slaughter, wife Gwendolyn and three children, unit 326.

Tallahassee, Fla Democrat
October 11, 1940

Negroes Organize Welfare Campaign

G W Conoly was named head of a steering committee to lead a negro welfare drive which will close Oct 21.

Plans for the drive were drawn up at a meeting Wednesday night in Lincoln high school at which President J R E Lee of the Florida A & M college presided.

The city has been divided into districts and committees appointed for each. A band concert will wind up the drive Oct 21.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
April 25, 1940

Housing Director Here Says Landlords Handicap Project

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Says Negro Prospective Tenants 'Threatened'

Negro prospective tenants of the Dunbar Village rehousing project have been threatened by their present landlords with physical violence and warned against applying for admission to the village Dale Zent, executive director of the West Palm Beach Authority said today.

Slow application for admission to the modern, low-priced family units prompted Mr. Zent to investigate reluctance of negroes to apply.

Threats Made

He said negro solicitors who have asked others to apply have been told the landlords, both white and negro, in Pleasant City and the section around Fifteenth Street have threatened to "molest" applicants. The negroes said they understood "molest" to mean physically injure.

Of the 1,000 applications expected, only about 300 have been received, Mr. Zent said. There are 246 family units in the project, but housing authority policy is to have several times the number of applications necessary to allow wide choice of tenants and also to obtain information on rental and income conditions in the negro section.

Interviews with negro application solicitors today showed that misinformation deliberately circulated about living conditions in the village may have contributed to slowing down applications.

Solicitors said negroes have been told, and many of them believe, that guards will be maintained at the village to check residents in and out and to see that all are at home and lights out before 9 p. m. They have been told that other liberties will be denied them, such as having house guests, or doing laundries for white families.

Less Policing Needed

Mr. Zent said that only ordinary city police regulations will be enforced, and it is expected that less police regulation will be necessary in the village than at present exercised in the negro section.

Tenants will be free to come and go at all hours and lights will be turned on and off by tenants in their own homes at their own wishes, he said. No guards will be hired nor tolerated at the project.

Electric power will be metered to all families and an amount considered necessary for normal family consumption will be furnished at no cost except that included in monthly rent, Mr. Zent said. If individual meters show more power has been used than allotted, an extra charge will be made, but lights will never be turned out in the village by a central authority.

Negroes said they have also been told that they would not be allowed into the village until they bought completely new sets of furniture.

Shops Provided

Mr. Zent said buying of new furniture is unnecessary. The administration building will contain much shop space to allow tenants to repair and repaint old furniture. Ranges and refrigerators are furnished by the authority as part of each family unit at no cost to tenants.

Mr. Zent also denied that authority inspectors will enter the houses.

He emphasized that the purpose of the project is to provide clean, modern living quarters for low-income groups and to give them as nearly as possible a normal private home. No intrusion whatever on their private lives will be tolerated, he said.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
May 13, 1940

NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT TO BE OPENED JUNE 1

350 Apartments To Be Let to Tenants

The Tampa Housing authority will open North Boulevard homes, negro slum clearance project in Roberts City, to tenants June 1, M. J. Mackler, director, said yesterday, and the Paul H. Smith Construction company, contractor, will be through with the first 350 apartments about July 1.

The project, with 534 apartments, is being built under two contracts, the first for 350 units and the second for 184.

The authority asked cooperation of white Tampans in assisting and advising negroes who may wish to live there.

Hits at Rumors

Rumors detrimental to the project have been going the rounds, spread by some owners of other negro rental property, Mackler said. He asked white persons, and especially employers of negroes, to help refute such stories.

Mackler said there would be no curfew; tenants may leave their homes and return to them whenever they like; there is no health examination; no investigation into the business activities or employment of the tenants; no one will order that lights be turned out at any time, or that radios be silenced—unless neighbors kick.

There will be no charge for any reasonable amount of gas used by a tenant; no one will interfere with the religious or other affiliations of tenants; there will be no regimentation, he added.

Says Tenants To Be Free

Tenants, he said, will be as free as the tenants in any other homes. Their privacy of home will be respected. They will have their own baths, their own kitchens. One rental charge will cover use of a kitchen range, heating stove, refrigerator, and hot water heater, and the gas needed for all four of them. Each family will have a back yard, and be free to use the meeting place in the administration building and to send their children to the playgrounds.

Apartments have from three to five and a half rooms and the rental will be from $10.80 to $14.80, including gas, electricity, and water.

Those who apply will be investigated to see that they are of good character, and to see that their incomes are low enough to come within the limits for which the project was built. In this the authority is receiving the cooperation of the community chest, welfare agencies, a housing advisory committee and many employers.

Key West, Fla., Citizen
May 14, 1940

ASK AID FOR COLORED HOME

Residents of Key West, both white and colored, are asked to contribute to the establishment of the new Civic Community Home for the needy colored people of the city in a Weekend Shower, May 17 to 19, during which articles may be sent to the home at 917 Thomas street.

Donations of usable furniture, mattresses, bed and table linen, groceries or anything that will help to furnish the home, will be gratefully received by those who have sponsored this appeal.

The District Welfare Board, phone 491, will arange to pickup any contributions if called. It is planned to open the home next Sunday, May 19, with simple ceremonies to which the public is invited.

NEGROES TO AID IN CHEST DRIVE

Age-Herald 5-17-40
Birmingham, Ala.

Norman Randall Named To Head Division For 1940 Appeal

Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County are preparing to do their part in the eighteenth annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest, and, through the Negro advisory council of the Chest have chosen Norman Randall, chairman of the auxiliary board of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, as chairman of the Negro division of the appeal.

John S. Coleman, general chairman, and Rucker Agee, co-chairman of the Chest appeal, have confirmed this selection and appointed Randall as chairman and leader of this division.

Born and reared at Burnsville, Alabama, the ne wdevision leader, attended the Literary and Industrial Institute there and later graduated from Selma University. He is especially known for his activity in church work, as superintendent of the Macedonia Baptist Church Sunday School and as president of the choir organization of the church and its master of finance. He is also chairman of the auxiliary board of Acipco, a member of the ways and means committee of the Slossfield Civic Association, and chairman of the guardian committee of the Girls' Service League, a Community Chest agency.

His work as a volunteer in each chest campaign in Acipco has been outstanding since the first, when the workers responded to the call for "a day's pay," leaders said. Randall declared it to be his firm conviction that "the Chest is doing one of the best jobs that can be done a job that could not be beaten by any other agency."

Tampa, Fla., Times
October 5, 1940

New Attack Made On Housing Project

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5 (AP). A new attack against the local housing program was launched here today, with the filing of a bill in circuit court seeking to restrain the city from complying with terms of the cooperation agreement adopted at the polls less than two weeks ago.

The ordnance approved by the people directed the city to enter into an agreement with the housing authority for the construction of 212 additional units in the Jordan Park Negro housing area at a cost of approximately $710,000.

The new action is brought by the same group of 47 citizens and taxpayers, most of them owners of Negro property, which was unsuccessful in an effort to block the referendum on the housing extension.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
June 25, 1940

Housing Insurance To Be Discussed

A meeting of board of directors of the West Palm Beach Housing Authority will be held next Tuesday to discuss quotations of mutual insurance companies for a contract to cover all damage on $450,000 worth of buildings at the Dunbar Village negro rehousing project.

Local insurance agents have bid 65 cents per $100. Recent mutual bids received are 4.33 cents per $100.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 14, 1940

JULY 1 IS DATE SET TO OPEN NEGRO HOUSING

Authority Will Notify 112 Tenants

The Tampa Housing authority yesterday approved the opening July 1 of 112 apartments of North Boulevard homes, negro housing project in Roberts City, and ordered notices sent to prospective tenants.

The plan is subject to approval by George J. Jetter, senior construction engineer of the United States authority in Washington, who will inspect the units June 27.

The apartments are in 12 buildings in an area bounded by Chestnut and Spruce streets and North Boulevard and Willow avenue.

Plans were made to open the units June 1, but were delayed by failure to get equipment in time.

The authority announced the following appointments for supervision of construction on Ponce de Leon courts, Sixteenth street and Twenty-sixth avenue, which was started Monday:

John C. Humphrey, of Sarasota, adviser for the United States housing authority; R. F. Chambliss, Tampa, clerk; Robert Schleman, Tampa, plumbing inspector, and R. A. Miller, Tampa, electrical inspector.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 30, 1040

Local Officials Studying Housing Exemption Ruling

Possibility that Jordan park low cost negro housing project might be taxed as regular rental property caused city and housing authority officials yesterday to scan news reports of a state supreme court decision in which a majority of the high court holds that housing property is "not held and used exclusively for municipal purposes" and therefore is not subject to tax exemption.

The decision written by Justice Brown, was rendered on an appeal in which the right of the city of Jacksonville to exempt from taxation Brentwood housing project in that city was attacked. Justices Chapman and Buford dissented.

Heretofore housing properties were considered to be tax exempt under provisions of a state law enacted by the state legislature to bring the state under provisions of federal low cost housing statutes.

First effect of the decision probably will be to delay action in city council on a co-operative agreement between the city and housing authority that would extend tax exemption to 198 additional housing units proposed to be constructed at Jordan park. The proposed agreement was scheduled to come before council Tuesday in the form of a report from council's special housing committee.

Councilman George W. Hopkins, chairman of the committee, yesterday on hearing of the supreme court decision said his committee probably will withhold a report to council pending a study of the full text of the decision in the Jacksonville case.

Walter G. Ramseur, president of the housing authority, said he had requested copies of the decision and would withhold any statement until he has had time to study these.

City Manager Glenn V. Leland said that on receipt of copies of the decision, they will be turned over to the legal department for study and intimated that any action on housing will be deferred until legal department renders an opinion as to the possible effects of the Jacksonville decision on the local housing project.

Erle B. Askew, acting for a group of clients, recently filed an action in which authority of the city to grant tax exemption to Jordan park project was questioned, along with such items as alleged "cut rate" utility rates.

Askew was out of the city yesterday and could not be reached for a statement on the housing decision.

Some observers went so far yesterday as to predict that the current 1940-41 tax roll, adopted within the past week, might be recalled and assessment of the Jordan park property included as a result of the decision. This would mean an added assessment of at least $1,000,000. Housing officials said that such action would make it necessary to raise Jordan park rentals sufficiently to absorb the possible tax.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
July 2, 1940

Negro Families Begin Occupying Attucks Court

21 Families Move Into Low-Rent Project

The occupation of Attucks Court negro low-rent housing project of the Pensacola Housing authority, began yesterday with 21 families moving into their dwellings. There was quite a bustle and stir with trucks coming in with the home furnishings of the tenants and the electricians getting the lights on and the gasmen connecting up the stoves and water heaters, other tenants selecting their dwellings and others making applications.

One family moved in at 6:30 a.m., so as to get moved before going to work.

The tenant selection office will continue to be open at the same location, Cervantes and H streets, from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights to take applications for the remaining few vacancies.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
July 7, 1940

NEGROES ASSISTING IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Contributions from negroes in the Red Cross war relief drive have totaled $176.60 so far, Nurse Rosa L. Brown, of the Red Cross, said Saturday. Donations are still being received.

In her annual report on work with negroes in this county, Nurse Brown stated she had examined 1,087 school children; that 20 crippled children had received medical care; that one four-year-old boy who had never walked had entered Jackson Memorial Hospital for an operation. Cases involving bow legs, hair lips and malformed legs, conditions resulting from infantile paralysis, have been treated.

The report stressed the Red Cross aid to negroes along lines of health, nutrition and better standards of living, especially in the rural sections. She paid tribute to the creditable job which the negro midwives in the county have been doing. She is working on another tonsil clinic for the Everglades section.

Jacksonville, Ala., Record
September 13, 1940

Colored People Entertain

T+H

Recital Given at City Hall for Benefit of Jacksonville Recreational Centers

A big crowd attended the recital given by the colored people Monday night at the city hall for the benefit of the three recreational centers, among which is included the unit for colored people.

The program included choruses, recitations, singing, solos, etc., a large number of each being included on the program.

Some real talent is possessed by those appearing on the program which was enjoyed by everyone present.

Palatka, Fla. News
June 7, 1940

Colored Talent Donate Services To Benefit Show

Central Academy Glee Club and Others to Appear

Colored citizens will do their share toward making the Midnight Show at the Howell theatre for the benefit of the Red Cross War Refugee Relief fund a success tomorrow night by providing the novelty acts which will be interspersed with the feature picture and three shorts to be displayed on the screen, it was announced today by J. G. Spencer, chairman of the committee in charge of the event.

The Central Academy Glee club will provide one of the four specialty acts booked with a colored quartet, tenor renditions by Theodore Taylor and piano selections by Wilbur Belton also scheduled.

The show will get under way at 11:45 and all money taken in at the box office and raised through the advance sale of tickets by members of the Pilot club will go to the Red Cross fund, it has been announced.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
August 22, 1940

SLUM CLEARANCE FOR NEGROES

Inasmuch as preparations are under way in Lakeland to build housing units for negroes, this comment concerning Orlando's slum clearance, taken from a column written by Martin Andersen, editor of the Orlando Morning Sentinel, will be of interest here:

When you get out there and see these numerous varicolored structures forming a total of 174 different apartments in the neatest, cleanest surroundings in the city, you begin to grasp the meaning of the so-called new deal.

For only a stone's throw away from this world of tomorrow are the tumbledown shacks, scores of which were replaced on these 13½ acres now covered by the Griffin park project.

Cleanliness seems to be the symbol of this housing deal.

Cleanliness and spacy parking.

We went through the apartments into the back yard and found a court just as attractive as the front yard.

An underground garbage container at every back door is the tip-off that you're in the back yard.

Over back of the administration building is a public spraying spot. In the front streets trees are growing. Inside the apartments everything is as neat as the concrete from which they are built.

Here in this 13½-acre spot where at least three negro citizens have burned to death because they lived in fire-trap hovels the local housing authority has built this Shangri-La.

The federal government spent $604,000 to build the 174 units, and will spend $229,000 more for 80 additional units. Orlando contributed $11,500. Rents range from $2.15 to $3.15 a week, including electric lights, electric refrigerator, screen doors, a fuel oil stove, shades and modern plumbing.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
September 8, 1940

Prominent Negro Physician Honored by Housing Authority and City Officials

Conley Street, between South Division and Avondale Streets, until recently a jaggedy dirt street with telephone poles down the center and lined with sub-standard dwellings, no longer exists, but in its place is a wide, fifty-eight foot boulevard, lined with modern one-story and two-story dwellings, sidewalks and appropriate landscaping; the main artery of Griffin Park, this thoroughfare was recently named Callahan Drive by the local authority and the City Council, in an attempt to honor one of Orlando's outstanding negro citizens, Dr. J. B. Callahan.

Dr. Callahan was born on a farm in Abbeville County, South Carolina, December 9, 1883. His parents owned a plantation and he was one of ten children. He attended Habison College, in Abbeville, S. C., later graduating from Shaw University, at Raleigh, N. C., in 1907, where he received his MD degree. After practicing medicine for a few months in Daytona Beach, Florida, he journeyed to Orlando, and at that time was the only Negro physician in the town, where he has practiced his profession for the past thirty-three years. He is everywhere esteemed for his polite and courteous treatment of patrons, who are numbered by the hundreds all over this territory.

As is well known, Dr. Callahan has always taken an active interest in the general uplift of Orlando and Orange County—is a booster for all that is good in this section, and is courteous, painstaking and accommodating, as well as performing a service to humanity. Callahan is a big property owner in Orlando, a member of the Orange County Medical Society, and takes some of his cases in the Orange General Hospital, where he assists the white surgeons.

He is not only a capable physician but is recognized as a splendid surgeon. He is a Thirty Second Degree Mason, a Shriner and active in the Baptist Church. His hobby is work and more work. Truly he can be called Orlando's No. 1 negro citizen.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
September 30, 1940

Low-Cost House Can Be Good

Efficient Building Can Secure Comfort At Minimum Expense

Low-cost housing has been described in such a variety of terms and under so many different conceptions that it seems wise to define the exact sense in which "low-cost" is intended.

Low-cost housing does not imply cheap, shoddy, unsafe, or impractical construction. It need be no less durable nor less satisfactory than any other kind of construction.

In essence, low-cost housing means efficient construction, but elimination of nonessentials. It calls for the reduction of a residential design to a point where it represents adequate cubic space effectively enclosed for least money. This does not imply undue reduction in the size of essential rooms, nor the omission of equipment necessary for comfortable modern living. It does mean a minimum of ornamentation and special detail sometimes included for appearance only.

A very low-cost house can also be comfortable, conveniently arranged and well equipped, good looking, of good architectural design and in good taste. Low-cost does not pre-suppose the use of unsuitbale or inadequate material nor incompetent labor. It does mean the elimination of whimsical requirements in favor of practical ones.

A structure which represents low cost in one community may be above or below a true low cost for other geographical areas. True low-cost housing means adequate accommodations in the form of a small house low in cost when weighed in proportion to the average cost of housing in a given community.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 2, 1940

ANOTHER HOUSING PROJECT SOUGHT

$4,000,000 Development to Hinge on Federal Funds Being Made Available

Application will be made to the United States Housing Authority for a new $4,000,000 Negro housing project here by the Chattanooga Housing Authority, P. H. Wood, chairman of the local authority, announced yesterday.

Mr. Wood said that, although there is now no money available through the USHA, the application for the proposed Negro housing project here would be filed in Washington within the next few days.

"By doing this, Chattanooga will be in line for an appropriation when money is made available," Mr. Wood said. He said he did not know when such an appropriation might be made available to Chattanooga.

The proposed housing program would include several new housing projects for Negroes, to be located in different sections of the city, with a total of 1,000 dwelling units. This would not include the College Hill project for Negroes, which has just been completed and turned over to the authority by the contractors.

Mr. Wood made the announcement concerning the proposed project after a tour of Chattanooga slum areas yesterday with Spencer J. McCallie, a member of the Chattanooga Housing Authority. He said the tour revealed a need in Chattanooga for further housing projects here for white persons, also. The number of sub-standard dwellings in Chattanooga now was estimated at approximately 10,000.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
January 11, 1940

New Housing Pact To Be Considered

Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock was set by the city commission last night as the time for holding a special meeting to consider a new cooperation agreement between the city and the West Palm Beach Housing Authority.

Dale Zent, executive director of the authority, submitted the agreement, which is intended to displace one previously signed in connection with the negro housing project and it will cover both the white and the negro projects.

Under its provisions the city will be obligated to eliminate not less than 430 unsafe or insanitary dwelling units within one year, either by demolition, closing or repair.

The agreement provides that the city cannot levy any taxes or assessments against housing authority property and that the projects will be provided with all municipal services given other residents of the city.

A request by Attorney W. F. Finch, representing owners of two lots opposite the Palace Theater on Clematis Street, for permission to install a driveway into the property so it may be used as a parking lot, was referred to the public safety committee with power to act.

Police Chief R. W. Milburn told the commission this would increase the traffic hazard at that point and recalled that a number of other requests for such use of the property had been denied. Edward U. Roddy, part owner of the lots, and J. E. Hollenbeck both urged that the request be granted and gave the opinion that no undue increase in the traffic hazard would result.

City Manager Francis B. McGarry was instructed to continue negotiations with Cecil Downs for leasing Wright Field to him for night baseball in a newly organized Class D league. Mr. McGarry reported that the board of public instruction, which holds title to the property, desires that the lease be submitted to it for approval to make certain it complies with restrictions in the deed and will not interfere with school athletics.

Plan Improvement

A resolution was ordered prepared cancelling street assessment liens against 134 lots in Overlook subdivision on condition that the owners settle back taxes extending to 1927. The assessment liens total $2,000 and the taxes amount to $1,682.88. Capt. A. S. Andersen said the owners plan to improve the property, if the assessments are cancelled.

A motion was adopted pledging the city to serve as sponsor for the WPA gardening and canning project, established here several weeks ago and employing 16 persons. Wellington Seem, project supervisor, assured the commission in a letter that no financial outlay will be involved on the part of the city. The WPA requires these projects to have the sponsorship of a public body, he said.

City Manager McGarry read a report from Mrs. Hazel Love, supervisor of WPA women's work projects, employing 108 persons in the county, which indicated contributions of $10,695.80 will be required to carry existing projects to June 30, 1940, on the present basis. Federal expenditures during the six-months ending June 30 will amount to $39,532.20, she said.

Of the total amount of sponsors' contributions, $5,347.90 has been allocated to the county, $2,700 to West Palm Beach and $1,400 each to Lake Worth and Pahokee. The contributions may be partly in materials, her letter stated.

After Lights

L. S. Gaulden made a plea for two street lights on Olive Avenue, near St. Ann's Church, saying the street is so dark occupants of hotels and apartment houses in that section are complaining. No action was taken.

The commission voted to waive the license fee for a Lake Worth Elks carnival, which will be located partly in West Palm Beach and partly in Lake Worth.

Five bids on 36 police uniforms were opened and referred to the city manager and chief of police with authority to order from the concern submitting the best offer.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
February 7, 1940

Chest Pledges of $7,30 Made First Day of Dri

Community Chest workers moved into high gear yesterday after hearing at the first reporting breakfast that subscriptions for the first day of the drive passed the $7,300 mark.

Later in the day additional unit account reports were received by President Robert S. Carr, boosting the total.

The Florida Agricultural Supply Company and its employes turned in $215.50. The Central Cigar and Tobacco Company came thru with $149.50 and the St. Johns River Line handed in $100.

The First Federal Savings and Loan gave $213 and the San Juan Pharmacy $100. Wilcox and Daugherty raised $52 and Southern Dime Stores $31.

Sentinel-Star subscribed $271.70, but its report had not been completed. These totals included employes' donations.

The negro division under the leadership of J. W. Sweat contributed $225 and announced it was only getting started.

Officers and their workers will hold the second report breakfast this morning at 8:15 in McCormac's Restaurant.

Yesterday morning enthusiasm marked the gathering, particularly when it was announced that Yowell-Drew Company and its employes had gone over the top to the tune of $868.

The First National Bank contributed $586 and the Florida Bank at Orlando $523.50. Lovetts and Piggly Wiggly gave $111.40.

George Johnson, chairman of the special gifts committee was given an ovation when he announced special gifts to date of $3,511.50.

"We are off to a great start, but we must not drop an ounce of energy," President Carr declared in speaking briefly.

Linton Allen, president of the First National Bank said Orlando's Community Chest was one of the city's greatest assets.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
March 3, 1940

NEGROES ASKED TO APPLY FOR SLUM HOUSING

First Apartments Will Be Ready by April 1

The Tampa Housing authority yesterday asked for prospective tenants to make application for apartments in North Boulevard homes, big negro slum clearance project in Roberts City.

A few apartments are expected to be ready toward the end of this month or April 1, and a number of applications already have been received.

The authority was unable to give exact figures on rental rates, which must be set by the United States housing authority in Washington, but the negro families will be expected to pay about $14 a month, less for the smaller apartments, more for the larger ones.

For Low Income Families

The project, built at a cost of more than $2,000,000 is intended essentially for poor negro families that heretofore has had to live in congested and unhealthful slums, therefore a family with a fairly comfortable income will not be admitted. Following are the maximum incomes:

For a man and wife, $690 a year; family of three, $780; family of four, $800; family of five, $890, and family of six, $900. The authority will accept those making lower incomes, but not those making higher incomes.

Will Select Tenants

Only negro families of good standing will be accepted, and the authority will be assisted in choosing families by a committee of outstanding white and negro citizens.

Those who are selected will be provided with heating and cooking stoves refrigerators and hot water tanks, and all the gas needed to operate them. All will be gas-operated.

The housing authority asked white persons, especially those employing negroes, to consider the advantages of the rehousing unit and to assist good negro families to apply.

The authority asked employers to permit negro workers to quit work long enough to apply for occupation of rehousing apartments, also to telephone the authority and recommend good negro families.

There will be accommodations for 534 families, including 32 three-room apartments, 138 three and a half-room apartments, 267 four and a half-room apartments, and 97 five and a half-room apartments.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
September 11, 1940

Manager to Be Selected For Housing Units

Appointment Will Be Made by Local Authority

Pensacola Housing authority, at yesterday's meeting, authorized payments totalling $185,272 and annonuced that a general manager for the three local low rent housing projects and an assistant manager for Moreno Court will be selected at next Tuesday's meeting.

Dyson and company, general contractors, were paid $97,712.93 for one month, or practically one quarter of the entire figure of their contract. Their Moreno court defense housing project must be completed in four months.

Standard Construction company was given $65,298.87 for Aragon court and the Southern Tree Expert company was paid $7,807.19 for landscape work at Attucks court. General Electric company was paid $7,222.50 for ranges and a total of $831 was paid out for shades.

Bids for landscaping Moreno court will be received at next week's meeting, Executive Secretary Thomas Arthur Johnson said.

Present at yesterday's meeting was Leon D. Wofford, regional labor relations adviser, who said he found the local labor situation especially good and that no delay due to labor difficulties seemed forthcoming.

A number of applications for the managerial jobs have been received. Salaries have not yet been fixed by the authority, Chairman Norvin S. Veal said.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
January 14, 1940

AUTHORITY BUYS PROPERTY FOR LOW-COST HOUSING AREA

Acquiring one of the first deeds to property in the so-called Jefferson-Madison low cost negro homes' project area, Vice Chairman James T. Daniels is shown handing a check to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pfeiffer, seated. Standing are, left to right, Louis R. Fendig and Joseph M. Erskine. The other members of the Authority, Chairman William A. Stanly and George W. Simons Jr., were not in the city when the deal was concluded. (Times-Union Staff Photo).

Housing Body Given Deeds To Property

First Assignments on Property for New Project Are Recorded.

Jacksonville's Housing Authority has obtained the first deeds to property in the so-called Jefferson-Madison low cost negro homes' project.

Two deeds, both of the quit claim classification, have been filed with Clerk Elliot W. Butts of the Circuit Court, the first to the Authority from Elsie Gripper, a widow, and the second from Robert and Margaret Pfeiffer. Documentary stamps attached to the Gripper deed indicated a $2500 transaction; to the other, a $5000 transaction.

Under the first deed the Authority gained, title to lots 33 and 34, Conroy's subdivision; under the second, lot 133, Wilder's subdivision of Hansontown.

It was explained by Ray O. Edwards, executive director for the Authority, that the plans call for the housing of 708 negro families in the project area, bounded on the south by State Street, east by Jefferson Street, north by Fourth Street and west by Madison and Davis Streets.

The Authority members, appointed by Mayor George C. Blume under a legislative enactment, are: William A. Stanly, chairman; James T. Daniels, vice chairman; George W. Simons Jr., Louis R. Fendig, and Joseph M. Erskine.

It was announced that Leland Jordan, realtor, is acting as procurement agent for the Authority

Will Include All Light And Heating Costs

Tenants in North Boulevard Homes, negro slum clearance project in Roberts City, soon to be opened, will pay rentals of from $10.80 to $14.80 a month, according to location and number of rooms in apartments, the Tampa Housing authority said yesterday.

The average for the 534 apartments is $13.25.

This rental will take care of light heat, a heating stove and kitchen range, refrigerator, and hot water tank, and all the gas needed to operate them.

Schedule of Rates

Following is the schedule:

Three rooms, bedroom on first floor, $10.80; 3½ rooms, bedroom on second floor, $11:80; 3½ rooms, interior of row, $12.20; 3½ rooms, at end of row, $13; 4½ rooms, two bedrooms, interior of row, $12.80 and $13.80; 4½ rooms, two bedrooms, at end of row, $14.40; 5½ rooms, with three bedrooms, interior of row, $14 to $14.80.

The $2,000,000 project is essentially for persons unable to pay high rental, therefore limits have been placed to the income of tenants for the apartments.

A man and wife cannot have an income or combined incomes of more than $650 a year; a family of three may have an income up to $780; four persons, up to $860; five, up to $890, and six, up to $900.

Will Have Usual Freedom

Knockers already have been going the rounds, Arthur R. Christy, chairman of the authority said, and rumors have been spread that life in these apartments will have many restrictions. Some have been saying the lights would have to be put out at 9 o'clock. There is nothing to it, Christy said. Families will live with just as much freedom as other families having good homes.

The authority is going to see that good, law-abiding negroes who choose to live in North Boulevard Homes have protection from undesirables; that is all, he said.

Carl Henry Monsees, chief of the field service of the National Association of Housing Officials, who spends his time visiting re-housing communities, was here yesterday and said families will set up their own social life. They will form clubs and sewing circles, organizations for child welfare, home care, and other purposes, without any prompting from anyone.

What is more, he said, people who have never before had a chance to live in a good home, will soon learn to take their places in a higher scale community. Scarcely a case of moral or juvenile delinquency ever comes out of a rehousing community, he said.

Negro Mother Gives You a General Idea of Her Family

Pompano, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP).—Investigators who sought to determine the needs of Negroes suffering from effects of the January cold have related this one. A woman, asked the ages of her four children, declared she couldn't remember. Pressed, she finally said: "Well, I got one lap child, one creeper, one porch child and one yard young 'un.'"

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
March 5, 1940

RENT IN NEGRO HOUSING UNITS $10.80-$14.80

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
September 6, 1940

Negro Project 100 Per Cent Occupied

Dunbar Village, negro rehousing project, became 100 per cent occupied Thursday when the last five of 246 families were admitted, according to L. Dale Zent, executive director of the West Palm Beach Housing Authority.

He estimates there are 1,050 negroes in the 246-unit project.

The Village was opened last May 25, but few families were permitted to enter until about three weeks later, pending completion of a temporary sewage disposal plant.

Eighty families accepted were unable to move into the Village, Mr. Zent explained, because of the requirement of two weeks' rent in advance. The highest rent, including normal use of utilities, is $14.60 per month. In the largest units as many as seven persons may be housed.

Mr. Zent said applications for tenancy in Southridge, white housing project expected to be completed about Jan. 1, have started coming in.

The housing authority estimates there are 746 white families here who are eligible, from the standpoint of housing conditions, for admission to Southridge. Since there are only 122 units in the project, many of course will be unable to get into the completed project early next year, Mr. Zent pointed out.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 10, 1940

City's Agreement With U. S. Calls for Use of $1,750,000

(A 3-Minute History of the Housing Project)

Thirty seven hundred negro families in St. Petersburg live in 3,303 dwelling units, a shortage of 400, the housing authority says.

When the housing program was started a survey showed more than 3,000 negro homes were substandard. Today about 2,700 are still sub-standard, but the new figure indicates that about 300 have been rehabilitated. There have been 82 actual demolitions of slums.

* * *

DECEMBER, 1937—U. S. housing authority assures Walter G. Ramseur, Rep. Peterson and Senator Pepper that St. Petersburg can have $1,750,000 immediately for low cost housing if city would guarantee to pledge $175,000, or 10 per cent, of the cost. City council called citizens' meetings, heard representative taxpayers and others say project good thing. Council passed resolution agreeing to government terms, but asked that allocation be divided into two parts—$1,000,000 in 1938 so city would have to put up only $100,000 that year; $750,000 in 1939 when it would put up other $75,000. The $100,000 pledge later was covered by housing authority bonds which were sold on the open market and city found it unnecessary to put up the $100,000.

* * *

MAY, 1938—City of St. Petersburg enters co-operative agreement with housing authority to eliminate within one year after completion of the housing project one slum dwelling for each living unit constructed. This was to be done by:

1. Causing the compulsory demolition, effective closing, repair or improvement of unsafe and insanitary dwelling units.

2. By inducing private owners voluntarily to eliminate such dwelling units.

The authority agreed to:

1. Advise officers in charge of appropriate city departments of existence of any unsafe or insanitary dwelling units in the city, found by the authority in its surveys and studies.

2. Make reports to city from time to time regarding such dwellings.

3. Co-operate with city in securing elimination of unsafe and insanitary dwelling.

* * *

1938-1940 authority acquired 26 acres of land on city's south side, where it completed early this year, construction of 242 housing units known as Jordan park.

Funds of the USHA began to dwindle and the local authority had considerable difficulty in securing authorization for $750,000 balance of original loan. Authority announced at time it secured loan that it would construct 198 additional housing units at Jordan park and later asked the city to enter into a second co-operative agreement for completion of the project.

There was talk of legal action to halt the city from allowing the authority tax exemption and cut rates on utilities. Such a suit was filed and is pending in local circuit court. There were charges that landlords of negro property were trying to block the project.

State supreme court of Florida handed down a decision holding that housing projects are not subject to tax exemption. City and housing authority previously had considered the local project tax exempt because of a state statute that allowed Florida cities to participate in the federal housing program.

Council named a committee to advise its action on the co-operation agreement. Hot meetings were held. The committee yesterday filed a report in which it recommended conditioning city's further participation in the housing program on complete clearance of Methodist and Pepper towns, central city negro areas. Council unanimously accepted the report and failed to act directly on the proposed co-operation agreement.

Cont'd from Back

Early in the present controversy it looked as if he would vote favorably, but of late he seems to have shifted. At the moment he is the darling of the landlords who are feeding him anti-housing material gathered from all over the country. It is this Hopkins elusiveness that has made him the bad boy of council. Hopkins publishes a little political paper which has blossomed forth with advertising condemning the slum project and other advertising from firms unfavorable to the project. This has placed him in the unpleasant position of having to defend his opposition. Hopkins' answer has been that his advertising columns are open to those who want to defend the project.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 8, 1940

43 More Units in Negro Slum Project Ready for Occupancy

The Tampa Housing authority, which opened North Boulevard homes, negro slum clearance project in Roberts City, a week ago, had 69 families of tenants last night and 43 more apartments ready for occupancy today.

This will make a total of 112 families. Another 112 apartments will be completed shortly, and the big $2,000,000 development will be ready for full occupancy by early fall.

The development has 54 apartment buildings with eight or more apartments in each building.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 14, 1940

Negro Housing Must Have Cheaper Water Rate or Raise Rent

North Boulevard Homes, new negro housing project, must get cheaper water than the city has agreed to provide or raise rent to tenants, the Tampa Housing authority said yesterday after a conference.

The board of aldermen offered water at regular rates as measured by meters on each apartment building. The authority maintains the city agreed to sell water at wholesale rates.

"If the city does not give us a wholesale rate, as promised, we must find our own water or raise rents," said M. J. Mackler, director.

The authority ordered its engineers to make a report on the water problem and make a recommendation.

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
July 24, 1940

CITY BUILDING HOUSING NYA OFFICE NOW

The National Youth Administration office is now located in the City Building on the second floor in the inspector's office.

All interested in NYA employment, both white and colored, are urged by the officials in charge to apply. The age range eligible for employment includes 18 through 24.

J. L. Payne, area supervisor, is in charge of the NYA office, and it is stated that office hours are as follows:

Every morning except Saturday from 9 to 12 o'clock.

In addition, one afternoon each week, on Tuesdays, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

Robert J. McCutcheon Jr.

McCutcheon, new to council but old to St. Petersburg, is probably the unhappiest councilman of them all. McCutcheon is one of the finest, most devout citizens of the city. Leading citizens virtually drafted him into running for council. Only by appealing to his high sense of civic duty did they induce him. He won easily. We regard his election as one of the finest tributes to a man we have witnessed. McCutcheon was president in 1930 of the closed First National bank, a victim of the Florida and Coolidge booms. Many of the voters had lost money in his bank, and they still voted for Bob McCutcheon. McCutcheon has many friends and associates who own negro property. Friends of the project say these opponents have had undue influence on McCutcheon.

We disagree. We think that McCutcheon has tried to keep an open mind. He is a rugged character and cannot understand that everyone is not born with his attributes and resourcefulness. McCutcheon was born poor, and honestly feels that just anyone can rise out of the poorest surroundings and better his own housing. McCutcheon is struggling over his decision. It will not be made lightly, and it may be favorable.

Oliver William Hewitt

Hewitt voted for the first slum project three years ago. He always listens respectfully to all sides, and frequently gets confused with too much listening. Left alone, Hewitt would vote for the project, after due study, but he has been under terrific pressure from the landlord opposition.

Bainbridge Hayward

Bainbridge Hayward has said he will vote the way the committee recommends. The committee's report was tantamount to killing the project. It virtually said that the United States congress would have to amend its housing laws if St. Petersburg was to go in for any more slum clearance. Some friends have probably pressured Hayward to vote against it. **Three years ago Hayward favored the first project and may yet favor the new one.**

Against; Hopkins on Fence; Four Will Decide

Thus out of seven councilmen, Lindstrom is definitely committed for, and Minshall against the project. Of the remaining five Hopkins seems against. The remaining four, including Boyer who may return to vote by Tuesday, have the balance of power.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 28, 1940

Seven Unhappy Gentlemen of the City Council Decide The Case Tuesday of LANDLORDS vs COMMUNITY

THE question is whether $700,000 of federal money will be spent here to build 198 additional units of negro housing to the present 242 units at Jordan Park. The money will be repaid from rentals at very low interest rates.

A few years ago St. Petersburg fumbled a $400,000 housing project that would have been an outright grant or gift from the Federal government.

Then about three years ago, the government agreed to set aside $1,750,000 for a negro housing project here. Council called public hearings, found sentiment strongly in favor of slum clearance, housing, and no fumbling this time. The city had to pledge 10% of the cost, or $175,000, and had to agree to other concessions. And the thing that stands out today is that the city DID pledge itself to help Uncle Sam build a housing project "**provided the total cost does not exceed $1,750,000.**" (This quoted phrase is from the council resolution of Dec. 9, 1937.) Then to accommodate the city, the federal housing authority agreed to divide the project into two parts so that the 10% city contribution wouldn't be too heavy in any one year. Jordan Park, as it is today, represents the first part of the allocation. The present argument is about the second part.

(Incidentally, the city has never had to make good on its 10% because the bonds which were to be sold to the city for $100,000 were sold to the public.)

Now, to qualify for the second part of this project the city must sign a co-operative agreement providing it will clear one slum unit for each new unit constructed. It is virtually the same agreement that the city signed three years ago.

Enter, the Landlords

Because we are unusually real estate minded in St. Petersburg, slum clearance has a tougher time here than most places. Landlords of negro property have been putting pressure on council to repudiate the city's decision of three years ago.

Slums are profitable to landlords. They yield sometimes as high as 30 per cent net compared with a normal 6-8 per cent on other property. Surveys have shown, however, that communities pay dearly for these high returns to landlords. Crime, disease, fire and filth, all expensive, are the subsidy.

Looks Easy—Is It?

How would you like to be a councilman and decide? It looks easy. You have a normal desire to see the standard of living raised in your community. You want to eradicate disease and crime. You want to serve the majority of the voters who apparently want to see this improvement.

You realize this federal money will go to some other community unless you act to bring it here.

But, you have numerous respectable, successful friends who own negro property. Over the years they have come to expect a sacred right in high returns for substandard houses. They fear the "unfair competition" of government-aided houses. A few are dishonest and deliberately fill the air with red herrings and dead cats. They tell you it will ruin them with vacancies when in reality there are 3,700 negro families and only 3,300 negro family units.

They have tried to frighten prospective negro tenants by telling them no one will get them out of jail if they move in the new housing unit. They have even told the negroes that Mr. Hitler will get them if they don't watch out—that the new housing unit is a bomb target.

Thus are our councilmen torn. Unhappy situations like this deter men from serving in public office. It's easier to throw a brick at a councilman than be a councilman. Remember they serve without pay.

Our Councilmen

Let's examine these neighbors and fellow citizens whom we all elected to act for us next Tuesday:

Mayor Boyer

A 3-3 vote may develop. Mayor Ian Boyer has been absent from the city during most of the recent controversy. Ultimately he may cast the deciding vote. Before he left, Mayor Boyer indicated he favors the project. He went through the fight on the original project, and voted for it. On the other hand some of his friends have said he deliberately timed his present vacation to avoid the controversy.

Stanley Minshall

Stanley Minshall, a new member of the council, is the only member who is irrevocably committed against the project. His attitude is that it represents governmental waste and inefficiency, and that it behooves each community to discourage such thriftlessness. Minshall's Canadian and New England background probably account for his decision. Our observation is that Minshall is unmoved by arguments on either side, and that he will vote his convictions, which will be no.

Walfred Lindstrom

Walfred Lindstrom, another new member of council, is definitely committed in favor of the project. Lindstrom, a Hoosier, is also relatively new to the city. He is the foremost student in council. He is not easily swept off his feet. He has dug deeply into the project and finds it profitable to the community and good. **His vote will be yes.**

The Committee

George W. Hopkins, Robert J. McCutcheon Jr. and Oliver William Hewitt are the housing committee to make recommendations to the rest of council.

George W. Hopkins

Hopkins has been a stormy petrel in civic affairs for years. He is a lone wolf in council and has been effective in civic affairs because he does not hesitate to take unpopular stands. Three years ago he voted favorably for the first slum clearance project.

Negro Rural Communities To Be Given FSA Assistance

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S) —Plans for directing existing FSA services toward the rehabilitation and development of existing Negro farming communities throughout the South were disclosed here, this week, by Farm Security Administrator W. W. Alexander.

Dr. Alexander said that initial steps have already been completed, and the program will get under way immediately in seven rural communities in Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The new work, which will be handled through the usual regional and district channels, will focus loan, supervisory, cooperative, health and debt adjustment work in selected Negro communities which will serve as centers of influence for progressive and permanent agricultural development. The program will be under the general guidance of Giles A. Hubert who is now serving as Agricultural Economist with the Farm Security Administration.

Giles Hubert To Be in Charge Of New Service

The Administrator pointed out in discussing details of the new program that small Negro owners, or tenants aspiring to ownership have been continually thwarted in their attempts to develop community action, either in the production and marketing of crops or in the improvement of churches, schools and social relationships, by instability of population and defective contracts in the tenancy areas in which they live.

The seven communities so far selected as center for FSA activity are typical of the effort of rural Negroes to develop for themselves communities in which they could participate fully and maintain some control over their own affairs. Under FSA auspices an effort is now being made to locate existing Negro neighborhoods and communities where land and people show possibilities of substantial development, and to encourage the concentration of tenant-purchase and rehabilitation borrowers in these communities. Efforts will also be made to readjust the financial problems of as many present farm owners as possible in these neighborhoods with a view to increasing the financial stability of entire communities.

A Negro farm supervisor and home supervisor will be appointed to serve each of the selected communities. They will have headquarters and live in the communities, sharing in their leadership and providing guidance.

Neighborhoods so far elected are Old Denmark Community, Madison County, Tennessee; a second community in Haywood County Tenessee; Martin Community, Marion County, Florida; Old Springfield Community, Tallieferro County, Georgia; Silver Ridge Community, Sevier County, Arkansans; Negro Ridge Community Covington County, Mississippi; Shady Grove Community, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.

Salaries for the seven farm and seven home management supervisors who will initiate the new work will be not less than the median salary for these postions.

USHA PROUD OF 'NO LABOR DISPUTE' RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Approximately 170 USHA-aided low-rent housing projects have gone into construction, or have been completed, without a single serious labor dispute because of "no-stop-work" agreements negotiated by the United States Housing Authoriy with building trades labor unions.

At the same time there have been savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars in costs of construction as a result of these agreements, Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, stated today.

A check-up made today, Mr. Straus said, reveals that these agreements have been made with building trades councils in 150 cities and with 1,508 local unions. They were unique in public housing construction when instituted by the USHA and have served as a pattern for similar contracts between private builders and union labor.

The agreements are in the form of two resolutions, prepared by the USHA Labor Relations Division and approved by the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. In effect they specify that, in return for payment of wages on an USHA-aided housing project at prevailing local rates when bids are opened, the employers will not change that wage rate and the unions in turn will not halt work because of demands for changes in pay or jurisdictional disputes.

The resolutions which govern these agreements provide:

1. That in case jurisdictional disputes arise on any low-rent housing project of the United States Housing Authority no stoppage of work shall take place until such time as the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the local housing authority and the United States Housing Authority have had full opportunity to adjust the differences between the trades;

2. That wage rates in effect when bids are opened for any contract unit of a low-rent housing project of the United States Housing Authority shall remain in effect until completion of the project.

There have been only a few minor instances of jurisdictional disputes in connection with the construction of USHA-aided low-rent housing projects since these resolutions were approved by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in May, 1938.

The United States Housing Act of 1937, under which the USHA functions, requires the payment of "prevailing wages" in USHA-aided slum-clearance and low-rent housing projects. While the projects are built by the local housing authorities, this provision governs their financing with USHA loan funds, and it is the basis of the agreements which have eliminated labor disputes as a cost factor in their construction. This added cost usually is estimated by contractors at around 2 per cent of the total construction cost.

Mr. Straus said he considered the effecting of these "no-stop-work" agreements one of the outstanding achievements of the USHA. They are worth potentially millions of dollars, he declared, because of ability to guarantee construction schedules.

HORSES CROSS RIVER BY MEANS OF CANOES

When three Illinois pioneers started on a trip to Missouri in 1833, they transported their three horses across the Mississippi river on two canoes, according to research workers of the Illinois Writers' Project, W. P. A.

After constructing a platform resting on the canoes and enclosing it with a railing, the resourceful men set out from Mill Creek, near Quincy. The unique craft safely transported its passengers and equipment to the west bank of the stream.

South Ranks High In Public Housing - Weaver

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Public housing is a field of social progress in which the South ranks high, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to the administrator, United States Housing Authority, declared last week in an address at the ground-breaking exercises for the Chavis Heights project in Raleigh, N. C.

The project, which will rehouse 200 low income colored families, is one of two low-rent housing projects which the Raleigh Housing Authority is developing with the financial assistance of the United States Housing Authority at an approximate cost of $1,000,000 each.

"There are 67 counties in the southern and border states which have initiated programs to rehouse low income Negro families," Dr. Weaver asserted. "These communities include small towns as well as large cities. This is a program of social welfare which the South has accepted no less eagerly than other sections of the country. Nor has there been any general disposition to overlook the urgent housing needs of colored families."

Public housing projects, Dr. Weaver pointed out, are the products of joint efforts by the people of the community, acting through the local housing authority, and the Federal Government as represented by the United States Housing Authority.

"In a very real sense," he told his audience, "you are contributing to the development of this project. Through the members of your advisory committee you have had a part in the initiation and formulation of plans for this project. Members of your community will be employed in its construction. When it will have been completed, it will be occupied by your families most in need of rehousing.

"If your local authority follows United States Housing Authority policy, as has the Wilmington authority and authorities in such Southern cities as Augusta, Georgia; Daytona Beach, Florida; and Annapolis, Maryland, you will have a Negro management and maintenance staff to supervise the project under direction of the Raleigh Housing Authority."

Do Our People Possess A Poverty-Stricken Complex

By WALTER R. CHIVERS
Professor of Sociology
Morehouse College

NEGRO CITY DWELLERS live in isolated neighborhoods. In the south and border states particularly, these neighborhoods are closely knit geographical units. They are generally known as Negro Communities, often designated by nick-names, which, for some reason, tell the world that this is where Negroes are concentrated—"Tanyard Bottom," 'Beavers Slide,' 'Peacock's Mart', 'Yamacraw,' 'Frog Town,' 'Ybor City,' and the like. Such districts are created co-jointly by majority racial group pressure and municipal, county, and state neglect or indifference.

In many cities these 'Negro neighborhoods' are actually located across the 'railroad tracks'; in others, this is in the main a figure of speech. The writer's observations have been that where the tracks are actually, the degree of disadvantages suffered by Negro residents is more intense than where the tracks are simply a figure of speech. Nevertheless, in both situations Negro neighborhood in comparison with white neighborhoods have fewer paved sidewalks and roads, insufficient police protection, receive less attention from the sanitary department, more darkened streets, rarely a playground or municipal parks.

SCHOOLS OVER-CROWDED

The schools are few and far between, over-crowded and understuffed. This is just a brief catalogue of the deficiencies that result from lack of participation in the political life of the city at-large. They are a few of the symbols of council manic neglect, indifference or ignorance of city-wide conditions. It is probable that the long residence of Negroes across the tracks has actually placed them among the 'forgotten folk.'

The impression has spread among the employer classes to the effect that because Negroes do live in these relatively isolated areas and are so quiet about their needs that they can live well on less income than the people who dwell "on the other side of town." So the poverty-stricken neighborhood is perpetuated by poverty-complex" to obvious in the philosophy of life guiding the destiny of too large a proportion of Negroes.

Negroes have had difficulty in earning a livelihood ever since their arrival upon American shores. Yet, they have lived normally as "next door neighbors" to the adequacies and even luxuries of life. They have been told constantly that this is the correct American "way of life." The humanity in Negro people makes them want the social approval of the society that sets the standards for good citizenship. So each succeeding generation since slavery days has struggled to have its children in a position to meet the standards of the American 'way of life.' Yet they have not been able to escape the 'Beavers Slide,' 'Beale Streets' 'Harlems'. The poverty-stricken complex is reenforced.

KEEPS HIM 'MEEK AND HUMBLE'

This "poverty-stricken" complex has probably been the most effective agent of all in keeping the Negro "meek and humble." It gives him the illusion of satisfaction and contentment. It has made him marginal-minded. It prevents him from thinking in terms of "big money." In too many instances it has geared his efforts to getting "a little something to eat" and "a place to stay." It is reflected in the very physical appearance of his business establishments. It has made him afraid to venture.

One of the major emphases of Negro education should be upon erasing this 'poverty-stricken' complex. Negroes must be taught to want adequate living, to appreciate it so much that they will "pay the price" necessary to getting it. Negro youth must be taught a survival strategy that has the attainment of adequate living as its goal. For when Negro culture and the prevailing American culture are basically the same, Negroes will be viewed as human beings rather than Negro beings. The racial group will have then attained maturity.

A marginal-minded racial group is of necessity a servile group and a servile group never has the status of manhood or womanhood in the community-at-large.

More Than 500 Housing Authorities Now Active

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The number of local housing authorities organized to enter the nation-wide slum-clearance and low-rent housing movement has mounted to more than 500, according to the United State Housing Authority.

This development was acclaimed by Nathan Straus, USHA administrator, as "a new force in American life and an important factor in national defense."

More than 90 per cent of these authorities, he said, were created as a direct result of enactment in the Fall of 1937 of the United States Housing Act, which authorized the USHA to lend the local agencies funds with which to clear slums and to build housing projects for low income families.

"These agencies constitute a new and powerful force in American life," Mr. Straus said. "Their existence spells encouragement for a large segment of our population. Before their development, little, if anything was done to stop the cancerous growth of the slums and blighted residential areas, which have taken heavy toll in human lives, destroyed property values, and spread the costly evils of disease and delinquency throughout the fabric of our national life.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. Straus also pointed out that local housing authorities have played a foremost part in the national defense program by getting defense projects under way within "an incredibly short time" after emergency legislation was passed by Congress on June 29, 1940. With the aid of the USHA, he said, local authorities in 17 communities have rushed plans for 21 projects to house, 6,408 families of enlisted and civilian personnel of the Army, Navy and defense industries.

Eight projects are now under construction and others are to be started shortly.

Mr. Straus said plans have been evolved for the development of rural projects to rehouse many farm families who have been forced to live in the flimsiest shacks because no decent housing is available. Six rural projects are now under way or planned in as many states to provide 1,500 families with decent housing, while another large rural housing program is being developed in Puerto Rico.

OCT 19 1940

PRIVATE CAPITAL TO FINANCE PUBLIC HOUSING IN 9 CITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Private capital took another long stride into the field of financing construction of public housing projects under the United States Housing Authority program today when a public offering of $35,000,000 Temporary Loan Notes to finance construction of USHA-aided projects in nine cities was snapped up at lowest interest rates.

This raises to $85,000,000 the amount of private capital that has recently flowed into public housing.

In purchasing these notes banks today slashed one-fourth or twenty-five per cent off the interest rates which they had previously fixed for temporary loan notes of local authorities to finance construction of USHA-aided projects.

The interest rate fixed on the notes was less than forty-five hundredths of 1 per cent, contrasted with sixty hundredths of 1 per cent on the financing done 2 months ago. Local authorities will now be saving the difference between this new low rate and the rate of 3 per cent which they have generally been paying USHA for money borrowed during the construction period.

The notes sold today were offered by local housing authorities in the following cities in the following amounts:

Bridgeport, Connecticut, $3,200,000; Boston, Massachusetts, $10,175,000; Fall River, Massachusetts, $980,000; Lowell, Massachusetts, $1,776,000; Cleveland, Ohio, $6,250,000; Dayton, Ohio, $1,600,000; Toledo, Ohio, $2,200,000; Chattanooga, Tennessee, $3,300 000; Memphis, Tennessee, $5,000,000. Total offering $34,481,000.

This issue of about $35,000,000 was the second offered under the recently devised USHA plan of encouraging idle private capital to enter the public housing field. It brings the total amount of construction being financed privately to about $85,000,000 in 20 cities.

In commenting on the latest development in the national slum clearance movement, USHA Administrator Straus said:

"Enthusiastic popular approval of the plan together with the fact that it results in large savings in project construction costs has led the USHA to make plans for extending it to cover future construction in the entire current program.

"Additional issues in groups of $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 will be offered every couple of months until approximately $700,000,000 private capital will have been invested in the USHA program through short term loans for construction.

"This eagerness of the private investor, now that the plan has been tested and approved, is expected to bring about a continued reduction in rates of interest on short term paper of this type. On the basis of the reduced interest rates received today, there will be a saving of almost $20,000,000 on development cost for the entire $700,000,000 program, which in turn means smaller subsidies per family, as subsidies are computed on the basis of development costs."

The bidding was especially close in Bridgeport, Connecticut and Fall River, Massachusetts. A nation-wide syndicate for which the Chemical Bank and Trust Co. acted bid an interest rate of slightly less than forty-five hundredths of 1 per cent in both these cities. As against this bid, R. W. Pressprich and Company of New York City bid forty-seven hundredths of 1 per cent for the notes of the Bridgeport, Connecticut Housing Authority. The Bank of The Manhattan Company of New York bid forty-nine hundredths of 1 per cent for the notes of the Fall River Housing Authority. In other cities where several bids were received, it appeasr according to latest reports that the lowest bid was the one made by the nation-wide syndicate headed by the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, and including the Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Bankers Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Manufacturers Trust Company, all among the first 15 banks in the country and other banks located in 39 cities spreading from coast to coast.

NEGROES OFF RELIEF FOUND TO BE THRIFTY

'Will to Manage' Noted in Survey of Selected Families

Most of the Negro families off relief in this city have managed to remain financially independent through a combination of steady work, good health, few children, careful budgeting and taking in boarders, it was indicated in a study issued yesterday by the committee on Negro welfare of the Welfare Council.

The study was based on the records of thirty-nine representative Negro families in Manhattan and Brooklyn. It was intended to disclose how these families had managed to avoid public assistance in districts in which the proportion of relief cases is four times the city-wide average.

Existence among the nonrelief families of an active "will to manage" was noted in the report, but even with this factor most of the families had to rent out rooms to supplement their slender earnings. More than half the families were childless and the survey noted that there was a close relation between size of family and ability to maintain financial independence.

"How socially desirable some of these factors are in solving community problems is a question to be taken under serious advisement," the report said.

The highest wage received by any man in the group was $258 a month, the lowest $20. The monthly income range for the women was from $8.50 to $107.50. Unskilled and domestic jobs predominated, but the workers manifested little resentment over their low wages and limited opportunities for advancement, taking the position in many cases that they were not trained for anything better.

HALF A MILLION BENEFIT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than half a million persons with small incomes will greet the advent of 1940 as the beginning of a truly New Year, marked in memories by their removal from the squalor and dangers of America's slums.

For 20,000 in 13 cities, the new era of health and happiness deriving from the slum clearance program of the United States Housing Authority already is begun. They are the tenants of 19 low-rent housing projects which were opened to the public during 1939.

The first contingent will be joined during the early part of 1940 by about 115,000 men, women and children for whom decent homes at rentals within their means will be provided by USHA aided projects now nearing completion.

This migration for the next six months is scheduled at the rate of 4,800 families per month, and will be considerably more during the last half of the year, making a total of 500,000 persons rehoused during the entire period.

All low-income families rehoused in the USHA slum clearance program are paying rents as low or lower than those paid for their former ramshackle habitations.

USHA shelter rents average $11.45 per dwelling per month in the South and $15.80 in the North.

Citing these and other data of definite progress in America's war against slums, Nathan Straus Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, stressed also the very low average total development cost, $4,867 per dwelling unit, that has been achieved for USHA-aided projects now under construction contracts. In this connection he pointed out that the average net construction cost of dwellings for these projects has been reduced to $2,831 per dwelling unit, which is $670 under the $3,501 average for private building as shown by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

As the USHA enters the New Year, Mr. Straus summed up its major achievements to date as follows:

Loans totaling $581,776,000 representing 90 per cent of the $646,569,000 total estimated cost of projects, have been approved for 155 communities.

A total of 145 projects, designed to provide about 58,169 low-rent dwellings, have gone into construction.

More than 17,000 persons migrated from substandard dwellings into USHA-aided projects during 1939.

Approximately $101,000,000 will be spent for building materials on 145 projects already under way.

An estimated $81,655,000 will go into the pay envelopes of 168,000 construction engineers, building trades mechanics, laborers and clerical workers engaged directly on the sites of 145 projects under construction.

An additional 63,000 "off-the-site" workers will receive a full year's employment in the production, fabrication and transportation of building materials for these projects.

Dwellings now under construction will be completed for an average net construction cost of $2,831 per dwelling unit.

Shelter rents will average $11.45 per dwelling per month in the South and $15.80 in the North. This will permit families with average annual incomes ranging as low as $382 in the South and $670 in the North to be eligible as tenants.

The housing program has withstood legal attacks in 19 State tribunals, all of which have handed down Supreme Court opinions sustaining the constitutionality of the program.

Looking into the future, Mr. Straus asserted:

Bids will be opened for an ad-

ditional 18 projects, containing 63,100 dwelling units, between now and next June.

A total of 121,300 dwellings will have been completed or will be under construction by the late spring of 1940.

An average of 4,800 families will move each month into new projects reaching completion during the next six months.

The present program in its entirety calls for loans totaling $693,000,000 which will defray 90 per cent of the $770,000,000 cost of projects to rehouse approximately 160,000 low-income families of 166 communities now having either loan contracts or earmarking funds.

Completion of the present program will see the removal of 640,000 persons from substandard living conditions to new low-rent homes.

A rural low-rent housing program will get under way with the New Year. This is designed to aid the most pressing need for decent homes among the approximately 4,550,000 farm families, about 65 per cent of the total number in the United States, now living in substandard homes.

Thirty county housing authorities, in the sixteen States having laws permitting rural rehousing, have been organized to cooperate with the USHA rural rehousing program. Four of these local authorities already have applied for USHA loans to finance a total of 800 farm homes and are planning to start construction in the spring. Five more are scheduled to submit applications next month for about 1,000 dwelling units.

The rural rehousing movement like the urban slum clearance program, is contingent with regard to ultimate development on the passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, Senate Bill 591, which would authorize the USHA to lend an additional $800,000,000 for slum clearance and would earmark $200,000,000 of this for rural rehousing.

The additional $800,000,00 which the bill now pending in Congress would provide would enable the rehousing of approximately 230,000 low-income families for whom the present program cannot make provisions. Of this number about 85,000 would be low-income farm families.

Apace with the construction of new homes for low-income families during 1399, Mr. Straus asserted, has been the actual elimination of the hovels and insanitary tenements which they replace. This elimination has included hundreds of substandard structures in the smaller communities of the Nation as well as the more notorious slum areas of larger cities.

A Rural Housing Program

What the United States Housing Authority has sought to do for ill-housed urban dwellers, through slum-clearance projects, it will now attempt to do for rural dwellers. A rural housing program, in which the USHA and the Department of Agriculture will cooperate, was approved by President Roosevelt just a few days ago.

The need for such a program and its aims and possibilities are set forth by Nathan Straus, administrator of the USHA, as follows:

"Even since the United States Housing Authority was established more than two years ago, we have been striving toward the development of a rural housing program to balance the urban housing program for families of very low income. The obstacles have been numerous, because neither federal legislation, local legislation, nor organized local public effort was as well prepared for the program in farm areas as it was for the program in city areas.

"Despite these obstacles, the USHA has moved ahead toward the development of a rural housing program. Last year, I stopped reading about the deplorable conditions of rural housing, and took a trip to see the facts at first hand. I saw conditions so bad, so out of line with our conception of the American standard of living, that I was determined that nothing ought to be allowed to stand in the way of bettering these conditions.

"From that time, the rural housing program commenced in earnest. It is now manifested by six projects for farm families in six states submitted to the president for approval of loan contracts.

"These six projects prove beyond doubt three main points, namely: That decent, safe and sanitary housing can be developed under the USHA program for families in the lowest income group in rural areas; that this housing can be developed so economically, without sacrificing essential standards, that it will quicken the progress of the USHA program in the direction of lower building costs and lower annual contributions to reduce rents; and that the slum clearance and low-rent housing program is not only needed, but also is wanted and appreciated and understood in rural areas.

"In the above respects the rural program has features of similarity to the urban program. In two other respects it is quite different.

"The urban program is devoted to the development of rental housing, because most people in concentrated centers of population are accustomed to rent the homes in which they live. The rural housing program should be directed toward the gradual creation of home owners, able to own decent homes without excessive strain upon their slender financial resources. Under the present law, only rental occupancy is possible. But under a suggested amendment to the law now pending, the gradual acquisition of the homes by the families who live in them will be made feasible.

"A second difference between the urban program and the rural program is that the rural program requires and is receiving the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, because the improvement of living conditions on the farm is inseparably connected with the improvement of working conditions and income conditions on the farm. With perfecting legislation, the Department of Agriculture and the USHA would be able to work together even more closely and even more successfully toward expanding the rural housing program from its present experimental beginnings.

"I am profoundly convinced that better housing is something which appeals irresistibly to people in all walks of life in all parts of the country because its economic foundations are so firm and its social aspirations are so just. No such program can or should be limited to isolated sections of the country, either urban or rural. All people live in houses and all American families should live in decent houses."

The first rural housing projects to be authorized are in six widely scattered localities—Lonoke County, Ark., Thomas County, Ga., Alexander County, Ill., Vigo County, Ind., Lee County, Miss., and Darlington County, S. C. These projects vary considerably in size and cost, but the total development cost of all six will be $2,805,000, and the total number of separate dwelling units will be 1,300. The average net construction cost per family dwelling unit is estimated at $1,682, and the average over-all cost of the complete home at $2,158.

Of the $2,805,000 cost, the USHA will lend 90 per cent for a term of 60 years at the low interest rate of 2¾ per cent.

In the belief of this newspaper, this program is a great undertaking which holds high promise of elevating the scale of living of America's rural families, and, indirectly, of advancing the welfare and prosperity of the entire country. The program should be extended into other states and expanded as rapidly as sound planning and careful administration will permit. Naturally, we want Alabama to have such a project as soon as possible.

Houses For Negroes

SEP 19 1940

From Dallas comes word that Negroes, forced out of their homes by slum clearance projects, have moved into formerly white neighborhoods and have had their houses bombed. This undeclared war is no new thing in America. In every important city in the nation the influx of Negroes has created an acute housing situation. Negroes of the higher income brackets have moved into communities in which whites predominate, not because they wished to live among white people, but, because they must live somewhere, they want to better their living conditions and there are no houses elsewhere. The Star of Zion

Over and over again we have had to fight segregation laws and to seek some adequate adjustment of the exploitation by real estate sharks. In hundreds of cities Negroes, charged with causing depreciation of property, have paid much more than it was worthy to occupy houses which white tenants and owners often were glad to get rid of. Charlotte.

The Federal Housing Administration has helped some, but in almost every community, north and south, there is a shortage of decent houses for Negroes in communities, commonly occupied by them. What do white folks expect of Negroes to do, and where shall they live when such a situation becomes unbearable?

Many of these cities boast of being Christian, American communities, when to be either Christian or American would demand a more decent and fairer treatment to every family, whether black or white. God cannot, nor will He continue to bless any community which has not the decency and respect for its minority groups to help them to a more healthful and prosperous standard of living. And nothing can contribute more to the improvement of one's desirability for citizenship than the occupancy or ownership of a decent home.

IMPROVEMENT OF

NEGROES MAKE RAPID STRIDES IN NEW DEAL

OCT 27 1940

Relief and WPA, creations of President Roosevelt's New Deal, may be assailed by political enemies of the White House occupant as "outrageous coddling of shiftless folks" but to countless thousands of underprivileged citizens of the country, Negro and white, these federal agencies have been more than a boon, a survey showed this week.

Just how highly important the creation of such humanitarian agencies really are is expected to be shown materially on November 5th when the electorate marches to the polls and returns Franklin D. Roosevelt to the White House for a precedent-shattering 3rd term.

Fine figures of political speech and intricately worded economic and sociological attacks may be appreciated by the small, self-centered group which seeks to oust Roosevelt from the presidency but to the man in th estreet, plain simple facts speak for themselves.

WALTER WHITE

"President Roosevelt gave us poor folks a chance to eat and sleep," declared one family head emphatically. "We were pretty near starving to death hearing speeches about a 'chicken in every pot' and all we could do was sell apples in the street to try to keep the wolf from the door, and when Mr. Roosevelt got in he did something and did it quick."

Scores of similar persons echoing these sentiments, were frank in declaring their intentions of voting for him again, despite all the high-sounding arguments forced upon them.

Negroes approached were equally as definite in their minds as white. Praising President Roosevelt as the "best President we ever had," they pointed out the many benefits they have received during his administration.

Well aware of their enormous social and economic handicaps the last hired and first fired, many Negroes recalled bitterly the extreme hardship suffered by the race as a whole during the Republican administration which preceded 1932.

During the first years of the depression, with business reeling, banks closing, factories shutting down, Negroes, dismissed in wholesale numbers, huddled in awed helplessness, not knowing which way to turn.

Attempts to find employment were worse than useless, the few places where work might be found, openly barring Negroes. Powerless before the irresistible sweep of discrimination which engulfed employers the country over, Negroes found themselves being evicted from their homes for lack of rent, starving in the streets, unable to purchase food.

Even among the private charity organizations the Negro found little or no solace, the spirit of self-preservation so usual in such emergencies diverting such aid as the organizations could give to the whites first. All that the Negro received was what was left, if anything.

Into this confused welter of suffering and privation, of breadlines and soup kitchens where whole families could be seen, patiently standing in line in rags and tatters to receive the slim rations which were doled out often contemptuously, there came the figure of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Taking hold with a firm hand President Roosevelt immediately moved to help the people. The bank holiday saved the deposits and life savings of thousands. His NRA abruptly checked business' faltering steps, brought about reemployment of thousands.

His organization of governmental relief agencies fell upon other thousands of families like manna from heaven, affording them once more an opportunity to eat like human beings, to sleep nights without the fear that the landlord would be on the scene momentarily to send them out into the street homeless.

Then followed the WPA and with it came not only aid, but self-respect for thousands more, who found therein a chance to work and earn their living. Through the WPA too, countless persons were enabled to perform work for which they were best fitted, an advantage which private industry had never offered.

Now, after seven years, the relief and WPA agencies have created in the United States thousands of persons whose loyalty to a government in which they firmly believe has the material strengthening realization that the government has done something tangible for them.

And those thousands of persons, thousands of Negroes, having also tasted of opportunities for work never before realized, are well aware that this situation is the work of one man, who, as president of the country, realized to the fullest the importance of looking out, not for just the wealthy and influential but for the common man, the same person once called the "forgotten man."

That is the man who can count on their support, they earnestly declare, because they are convinced that he is the best fitted man to lead the country.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
December 15, 1940

To Provide for 4,619 Families Of Low Income

Construction was started in November on 22 public low-rent housing projects to provide homes for 4,619 low-income families, Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority in Washington, announced Saturday.

These projects, involving an estimated total development cost of $18,385,000, will give employment at prevailing wages to about 13,630 building trades mechanics and laborers.

In connection with the projects started last month, approximately 725 sub-standard dwellings occupying the development sites were scheduled to be demolished at once. Later more than 3,800 other unsafe or insanitary dwellings in the same communities will be eliminated in accordance with requirement of the United States housing act that one slum dwelling be eliminated for each new home built.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL SERVICE

OCT 5 1940

A Social Worker For Blind Americans

THE family moved from Atlanta to Brooklyn, New York, in 1920, when Lillian Proctor was a senior at Fisk Unversity. There she had worked intensely hard and was to graduate with the highest honours, but she had not been entirely happy. Fisk University, to be sure, is like an island of security, a self-contained campus within a Southern city, where Negro students may live a life all their own. However, many of the students resent the fact that as soon as they graduate and go forth into business or industry, they will meet discrimination at many points. They are asking bitter questions. Lillian Proctor was not an exception. In fact, as the daughter of superior parents, she was especially sensitive to that kind of discrimination that takes no account of culture and personal status but centres on colour alone. Fortunately, one coloured professor whom she especially respected because he knew his subject, was the very one who was most noted for working easily with white professors on the staff. He stuck to the attitude, in spite of criticism from both races, that people are people, coloured or white; some of both kinds are better than others, and each person has to be judged for himself. *"Some white people are fine,"* he insisted, knowing how difficult it may be for a sensitive Negro girl to admit the point. He said to Miss Proctor again and again: "If you permit these things—every snub, every sympton of racial arrogance—to hurt you, you will lead a very miserable life."

A year or so before Lillian Proctor's graduation something started in Atlanta which began to cut under the root of racial difficulties. In 1918, shortly after the Armistice, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was founded. At that time racial hatreds were running high all over the country as the coloured groups came back from the war and their first taste of a broader experience. They had enjoyed something like equal treatment in France, and now they were less patient with the same old restrictions at home. It was no accident that the first attempt at the solution appeared in Atlanta, where Dr. Henry Proctor had pointed out the way a dozen years before. If white and Negro people understood each other, he had insisted, they would not fight, and the best of each group would try to do the right thing if they know what it was. On that principle the Commission on Interracial, Cooperation was founded, with head-quarters in Atlanta. Similar committees were quickly set up in several Suthern states. Today there are committees of this sort in practically every state in the South and about eight hundred local ones "When the white minister knows the coloured minister as well as the white bootlegger knows the coloured bootlegger—when the best of both races know each other as well as the worst do now—then the South can work out her own problems." This statement is often made by Mr. R. B. Eleazer, the educational director of the commission. Time has proved him right.

USHA OFFICIAL CITES PROGRESS OF NEW PROGRAM

NOV 16 1940

Slum Clearance Projects Have Done Much in 3 Years for Race

Three years ago fewer than 3,000 Negro families in ten cities were living in modern new public housing projects. Today there are 15,000 low income colored families in 65 cities living in decent dwellings made available by the Government's slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

Washington

This rapid expansion of housing facilities for Negroes was reviewed by Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in a report submitted to Administrator Nathan Straus this week as the USHA entered its fourth year.

Tribune

"In November, 1937, when the USHA took over the slum clearance and low-rent housing program initiated by the housing division of the Public Works Administration, public housing was still in an experimental stage," Dr. Horne pointed out. "Relatively few persons were fully aware of it social and economic implications. Fewer still had benefited directly from the program.

Raises Standards

"Today the benefits of the program are widely recognized, particularly among colored persons of all classes. They have observed with approbation the extent of the participation of Negroes in all phases of the program. They have welcomed it as an important factor in raising the social and economic standards of the race."

In addition to the 15,000 Negro families already rehoused, the present program will provide new homes for some 40,000 other colored families, the report indicates. These families will constitute about one-third of all families to be rehoused by the Government's slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

Washington

Whereas three years ago Negro occupancy of these projects was confined to a few of the larger cities, now projects providing for Negro occupancy have been or are being developed in more than 140 communities throughout the country.

D. C.

These projects are located in cities North and South—in such metropolitan centers as New York, New Orleans, Chicago, and Houston as well as in such small towns as Sarasoto, Fla.; Pelly, Texas; Barberton, Ohio; and Mount Hope, West Va.

And in the last year the program has been extended to include farm families in remote rural areas of the deep South.

23 Now Members

When the USHA was created by the United States Housing Act of 1937, no colored person was a member of any local housing authority in the country. Today there are 23 Negro members of local housing authorities in Southern as well as Northern cities. In two states there is a Negro member of the State Housing Board.

During these three years Negro building trades workers employed in the contsruction of 203 projects in 106 communities have earned $5,300,000 or 12 per cent of the total wages paid on these projects. Of this sum, $1,250,000 was paid to such skilled workers as carpenters, bricklayers, cement finishers, plasterers, painters, steamfitters, electricians.

Likewise oportunities for employment in the management and maintenance of projects have increased greatly. Today there are more than 50 projects staffed by Negro personnel.

This personnel includes managers, stenographers, clerical workers, mechanics, and laborers. In the development of the projects, colored architects, technicians, lawyers, engineers, and social workers have been employed by local housing authorities.

Recognize Interest

Increased interest in the housing conditions under which the masses of Negroes have been compelled to live is indicated by the frequent reference to these conditions in publications by and about Negroes. Many magazines articles have been published.

Two studies of these conditions have been made: **"The Housing of Negro Families in Greater New York"** by Warren M. Banner and **"Negro Housing in Chicago"** by Horace Cayton.

Three books expressing awareness of this problem have recently been published: **"Native Son,"** a novel by Richard Wright; **"The Big Sea,"** the autobiography of Langston Hughes; and **"Harlem: Negro Metropolis,"** by Claude McKay.

The development of public housing has been the subject of many news stories and editorials in the Negro press. With increasing frequency it has appeared on the agenda of all types of Negro organizations.

"Clearly," Dr. Horne's report concludes, "the Negro in America is more than ever alert to the urgency of the housing problem. He is appreciative of the progress already made and is in the forefront of those groups which are demanding the continuance and expansion of the present slum clearance and low rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority."

WHAT ABOUT OUR ECONOMIC SECURITY

NOV 22 1940

The Plaindealer

AS WE SWING into the aftermath of a national election the plight of the Negro in the United States is something to cause serious consideration. With the re-election of President Roosevelt we will perhaps have a continuation of the New Deal policies and a continuation of our relief system for some time. As to whether the relief system could have been discontinud with a change is highly speculative. So if the Negro is to survive and maintain his economic security under the present set-up it means that a program must be adopted and put into practice to safeguard our economic and social gains as a minority group. Under the New Deal administration the labor market has become more unionized. Unions, as you know, do not give much recognition, and in many cases, no recognition at all, to Negro laborers. Consequently a large number of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled laborers are without employment. Now the great question is what can be done for the Negro labor market? The Negro laboring man is the backbone of all of our institutions. Our churches, schools and colleges, insurance companies, business houses and professional people must depend upon the man and woman who draw weekly pay checks in order to survive. According to reports a large percentage of the Negro population is still on relief. We have no criticism to make for the Negro being on relief because we believe if he were given the opportunity for gainful employment the Negro would not be on relief. But we wish to make this observation which we consider sound and very fundamental in building up a sound economic foundation for our group to stand upon.

Kansas City

No race of people can rise on a dole system. It is the road of least resistance and people who travel that road will fall in the class of dissatisfied, enefficient citizens. If we are to survive under the present economic system we must follow a course through which our economic status can be attained without losing sight of the true principles of Americanism and democracy. The road of least resistance brings about revolutionary radicalism and dictatorship. The presence of both will suppress personal liberty, individual rights and all avenues of individual thought, creation and action. Let us make one or two suggestions that we think will be helpful in the program of Negro advancement along economic and industrial lines.

1. We must make our present institutions, which include social, religious, business and industrial, secure in order to maintain the progress already made. If we allow these institutions to collapse we will not have a leg to stand on.

2. There must be a creation of more Negro business places in order to give more employment to our own. More and more it is becoming a reality that other groups are taking care of their own and in order for the Negro to make his appeal and collective bargaining effective it is necessary that we have some one in on the ground floor or connected with institutions that give employment. The fact is that we cannot forever expect institutions where we do not have any money invested in private concerns that they should give our group employment when they have members of their own group standing in the lines seeking employment.

3. There must be some united program adopted as far as possible which will call for friendly cooperation with other groups who are able to help us rather than radical movements that more or less bring about intolerance, ill-feeling and a great set-back.

4. Our Negro businesses must formulate a program that will enable them to compete in prices with the other fellow in order that they can hold the Negro market.

We feel that these suggestions should be taken under consideration and given serious consideration. There is no need of kidding ourselves about the situation. We are up against a tough proposition as a dependent group in the United States because as long as we look to the other fellow to give us employment, tell us when we can work and when we cannot work, our destiny will be determined by those individuals. We realize that our suggestions cannot be accomplished overnight. But if we are to advance in the next fifty years or more we sincerely believe that some sort of constructive program must have a starting point.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

GENERAL

Health And Living Standards Of Race Have Been Raised By WPA

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Alfred Smith, Staff Adviser, Points to Benefits In Widely Scattered States — Hospital Buildings Constructed and Remodeled.

OCT 19 1940

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Widespread belief in the general benefits of the New Deal program to the American public as a whole and to the Negro in particular found emphatic support this week in reports from the Federal Works Projects Administration, which revealed that through the program of health projects along health and living standards of the Negro have been raised considerably.

OCT 19 1940

PROJECTS CONCENTRATED IN NEGLECTED SECTIONS

"The over-all WPA health program," declared Alfred Edgar Smith, staff adviser of the WPA, "is set up to serve all groups of the population without discrimination because of race, creed or color. It has been found that in many parts of the country projects have been concentrated in communities where health facilities and services for whole Negro populations have been sorely neglected."

Among the States cited where such cases prevail were: Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio and New Jersey in each of which emphasis has been placed upon raising health standards, says the report.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS IMPROVED BY WPA

The report further revealed, among the concrete instances, that all of the buildings at the Central Hospital for Negroes, Dinwiddie County, Va., have been improved through WPA construction projects, that a hospital project is in operation for the Negro division at Pine Camp Tuberculosis Hospital, Richmond.

At Goldsboro, N. C., the Faison building at the State Hospital for Negroes provides 10,000 square feet more space and beds for 350 North Carolina patients, and the administration building which permits the competent staff to increase its community usefulness in regions where good health was hitherto practically unknown, are both WPA creations.

Urge Negro Consumers To Join In Fight On Undernourishment

NOV 9 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Negro consumers were urged this week to join with other consumer groups in a concerted effort to strengthen America by wiping out malnutrition and undernourishment.

The appeal was made by Miss Harriet Elliott, Consumer Commissioner on the National Defense Advisory Commission, in a special statement directed to Negro groups participating in the program of total national defense.

New York Age

"Defense is not solely a matter of planes and guns," Miss Elliott said, "It is also building the health, physical fitness, and social welfare of all of our people." Hungry people, undernourished people, illl people do not make for strong defense.

"Forty-five million of us are living below the safety line right now because we are not getting the kinds and amounts of food necessary for strength and health. We have the lands, machines and hands to produce and move and market all the food we need to assure everyone an adequate and safe diet. Let's all get to work to see that everyone, and the 'everyone' is important, gets at least that. Especially is this necessary for certain types of consumers most in need of protection—farmers, Negroes, labor and immigrant groups."

The Consumers' Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission was established for the purpose of providing protection to American consumers against possible hardships and maladjustments caused by the impact of the defense program, and to strengthen the country's human defenses by maintaining standards of health, nutrition, physical fitness and social well-being necessary for adequate defense.

New York Ny

At present twenty-eight national Negro organizations are co-operating with the Division in its work of aiding and protecting the civilian population in the drive for national defense. Miss Frances Williams, assistant to the Chief of the Civic Groups Section of the Consumers' Division is working with these and other organizations. Miss Williams is on leave from her post as interracial secretary of the national Young Women's Christian Association.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 9, 1940

The Need For Rural Housing

Slum-clearance projects have gotten off to a good start in many cities and are steadily winning wider public approval as the great need for decent low-rent housing becomes more generally recognized. It is not alone in the cities and towns, however, that the need for improved housing conditions is urgent. In the rural sections, especially in the Southern states, the need for better housing is very great.

This has been brought out forcefully by a recent survey conducted by Dr. David S. Weaver, of North Carolina State College. Dr. Weaver's report, based on a survey of representative rural areas covering more than 10 per cent of the rural homes in North Carolina, showed that 19 per cent of the homes visited were more than 50 years old, and 32 per cent were from 25 to 49 years old. It was revealed also that 95 per cent of the farm homes were of frame construction and that 36 per cent of the houses had never had a coat of paint. Only 7 per cent were well painted at the time of the survey, so 93 per cent were in need of painting.

The survey disclosed that 75 per cent of all foundations of houses were poor; 76 per cent of the doors and windows were defective; 66 per cent of all roofs leaked; 76 per cent of all the floors needed repairs, and 83 per cent of interior walls or ceilings were in poor condition.

Moreover, as much space as there is in the country, where one might think the problem of congestion would never become serious, Dr. Weaver found that a fourth of the houses lived in by owners were overcrowded and that 50 per cent of white tenants and 70 per cent of Negro tenants did not have sufficient living space to meet proper requirements.

"A great many of these dwellings," Dr. Weaver said, "are not fit even for animal occupation."

Anyone who knows conditions in our Southern rural sections knows that what Dr. Weaver reports is the truth. There are innumerable rural dwellings in every Southern state—and of course there are some in states outside the South, too—that are not fit for human habitation.

And as Dr. Weaver's survey shows, most of those that are fit to live in are in need of improvement.

North Carolina, incidentally, is one of the more prosperous and progressive Southern states, and it is very probable that rural housing conditions in some of the other states of the South are worse than Dr. Weaver's report reveals for North Carolina.

The problem of rural housing is a tremendous one, and it will take time to improve conditions. But, happily, the federal government has already made a start on a rural housing program, and its expansion as rapidly as possible should be encouraged.

One point which should not be overlooked in this connection is that the construction or renovation of rural houses, if done on the scale that is needed, would provide an enormous market for building materials and housing equipment and furnishings of all kinds, as well as a great deal of labor. It has been said many times that the American farm market is the greatest potential market in the world for many kinds of goods. If only the farmers could buy what they need, they would give a great impetus to industry. They can and will buy what they need if they receive their fair share of the national income.

Dawson, Ga., News
November 14, 1940

Negro Leaders Studying Problems Facing Race

Lack Of Trained Personnel, Insufficient Capital Hurt Colored Men.

Leaders of the negro race from Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, meeting in Savannah, have set out business and professional problems of the race and suggested a number of solutions.

These included lack of trained personnel; insufficient capital to equip stock and businesses properly; failure to advertise properly; tendency to withdraw funds from business without regard to reinvestments to yield an increase capital and consequently increased business.

The negro conference, which included 200 leaders of the race, outlined these suggestions: better training in high schools and colleges; training of business owners through forums and trade associations; increased capital through corporations, co-operatives, reinvestments of earnings, and private and government loans; and creation of agencies for the development of the negro market.

15,000 LOW INCOME COLORED FAMILIES IN LOW RENT PROJECTS

NOV 24 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20—Three years ago fewer than 3,000 Negro families in ten cities were living in modern new public housing projects. Today there are 15,000 low income colored families in 65 cities living in decent dwellings made available by the Government's slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

This rapid expansion of housing facilities for Negroes was reviewed by Dr. Frank S. Horne, Acting Special Assistant to the Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in a report submitted to Administrator Nathan Straus this week as the USHA entered its fourth year.

Chicago

"In November, 1937, when the USHA took over the slum clearance and low-rent housing program initiated by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration, public housing was still in an experimental stage," Dr. Horne pointed out. "Relatively few persons were fully aware of its social and economic implications. Fewer still had benefitted directly from the program.

Bee

"Today the benefits of the program are widely recognized, particularly among colored persons of all classes. They have observed with approbation the extent of the participation of Negroes in all phases of the program. They have welcomed it as an important factor in raising the social and economic standards of the race."

In addition to the 15,000 Negro families already rehoused, the present program will provide new homes for some 40,000 other colored families, the report indicates. These families will constitute about one-third of all families to be rehoused by the Government's slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

Whereas three years ago Negro occupancy of these projects was confined to a few of the larger cities, now projects providing for Negro occupancy have been or are being developed in more than 140 communities throughout the country. These projects are located in cities North and South—in such metropolitan centers as New York, New Orleans, Chicago, and Houston as well as in such small towns as Sarasota, Fla.; Pelly, Texas; Barberton, Ohio; and Mount Hope, West Va. And in the last year the program has been extended to include farm families in remote rural areas of the deep South.

When the USHA was created by the United States Housing Act of 1937, no colored person was a member of any local housing authority in the country. Today there are 23 Negro members of local housing authorities in southern as well as northern cities. In two states there is a Negro member of the State Housing Board.

During these three years Negro building trades workers employed in the construction of 203 projects in 106 communities have earned $5,300,000 or 12 percent of the total wage paid on these projects. Of this sum, $1,250,000 was paid to such skilled workers as carpenters, bricklayers, cement finishers, plasterers, painters, steamfitters, and electricians.

Chicago

Likewise opportunities for employment in the management and maintenance of projects have increased greatly. Today there are more than 50 projects staffed by Negro personnel. This personnel includes managers, stenographers, clerical workers, mechanics, and laborers. In the development of the projects, colored architects, technicians, lawyers, engineers and social workers have been employed by local housing authorities.

Increased interest in the housing conditions under which the masses of Negroes have been compelled to live is indicated by the frequent references to these conditions in publications by and about Negroes. Many magazine articles have been published. Two studies of these conditions have been made: "The Housing of Negro Families in Greater New York" by Warren M. Banner and "Negro Housing in Chicago" by Horace Cayton. Three books expressing awareness of this problem have recently been published: "Native Son", a novel by Richard Wright; "The Big Sea", the autobiography of Langston Hughes; and "Harlem: Negro Metropolis" by Claude McKay.

The development of public housing has been the subject of many news stories and editorials in the Negro press. With increasing frequency it has appeared on the agenda of all types of Negro organizations.

"Clearly," Dr. Horne's report concludes, "the Negro in America is more than ever alert to the urgency of the housing problem. He is appreciative of the progress already made and is in the forefront of those groups which are demanding the continuance and expansion of the present slum clearance and low rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority."

The Need For Rural Housing

Slum-clearance projects have gotten off to a good start in many cities and are steadily winning wider public approval as the great need for decent low-rent housing becomes more generally recognized. It is not alone in the cities and towns, however, that the need for improved housing conditions is urgent. In the rural sections, especially in the Southern states, the need for better housing is very great.

NOV 9 1940

This has been brought out forcefully by a recent survey conducted by Dr. David S. Weaver, of North Carolina State College. Dr. Weaver's report, based on a survey of representative rural areas covering more than 10 per cent of the rural homes in North Carolina, showed that 19 per cent of the homes visited were more than 50 years old, and 32 per cent were from 25 to 49 years old. It was revealed also that 95 per cent of the farm homes were of frame construction and that 36 per cent of the houses had never had a coat of paint. Only 7 per cent were well painted at the time of the survey, so 93 per cent were in need of painting.

The survey disclosed that 75 per cent of all foundations of houses were poor; 76 per cent of the doors and windows were defective; 66 per cent of all roofs leaked; 76 per cent of all the floors needed repairs, and 83 per cent of interior walls or ceilings were in poor condition.

Birm News

Moreover, as much space as there is in the country, where one might think the problem of congestion would never become serious, Dr. Weaver found that a fourth of the houses lived in by owners were overcrowded and that 50 per cent of white tenants and 70 per cent of Negro tenants did not have sufficient living space to meet proper requirements.

"A great many of these dwellings," Dr. Weaver said, "are not fit even for animal occupation."

Birm, Ala.

Anyone who knows conditions in our Southern rural sections knows that what Dr. Weaver reports is the truth. There are innumerable rural dwellings in every Southern state—and of course there are some in states outside the South, too—that are not fit for human habitation.

And as Dr. Weaver's survey shows, most of those that are fit to live in are in need of improvement.

North Carolina, incidentally, is one of the more prosperous and progressive Southern states, and it is very probable that rural housing conditions in some of the other states of the South are worse than Dr. Weaver's report reveals for North Carolina.

The problem of rural housing is a tremendous one, and it will take time to improve conditions. But, happily, the federal government has already made a start on a rural housing program, and its expansion as rapidly as possible should be encouraged.

One point which should not be overlooked in this connection is that the construction or renovation of rural houses, if done on the scale that is needed, would provide an enormous market for building materials and housing equipment and furnishings of all kinds, as well as a great deal of labor. It has been said many times that the American farm market is the greatest potential market in the world for many kinds of goods. If only the farmers could buy what they need, they would give a great impetus to industry. They can and will buy what they need if they receive their fair share of the national income.

U. S. Provides Housing for 15,000 in 65 Cities

Afro-American

11-16-40

WASHINGTON

Three years ago fewer than 3,000 colored families in ten cities were living in modern new public housing projects; today there are 15,000 low income colored families in sixty-five cities living in decent dwellings made available by the government's slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

This rapid expansion of housing facilities for colored people was reviewed by Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in a report submitted to Administrator Nathan Straus this week as the USHA entered its fourth year.

Baltimore, Md.

$5,300,000 Paid in Wages

Whereas three years ago colored occupancy of these projects was confined to a few of the larger cities, now projects providing for such occupancy have been or are being developed in more than 140 communities throughout the country. These projects are located in cities i the North and South.

During these three years col ored building trades workers employed in the construction of 203 projects in 106 communities have earned $5,300,000, or 12 per cent of the total wages paid on these projects. Of this sum, $1,250,000 was paid to such skilled workers as carpenters, bricklayers, cement finishers, plasterers, painters, steamfitters. and electricians.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 4. 1940

A Curtailment Of Housing

The low-cost housing program has been making fine progress throughout the nation, but there is a danger that the necessity for large expenditures for defense needs will force curtailment of funds for the United States Housing Authority. It has been anticipated, of course, that various kinds of governmental activities will have to be carried on for some time to come on a reduced scale, due to the vast armament program. Public housing projects will not be the only ones to suffer some curtailment.

The American public has probably already become fairly well reconciled to the necessity for making sacrifices in many ways for the sake of strengthening our national defense to a point where we can be reasonably sure of our country's security. Patriotism requires that these sacrifices be accepted cheerfully; and we may be sure that the American people will so accept them.

We need to remember, however, that a nation's security does not depend on force of arms alone, but that we must keep our domestic defenses strong, too. Therefore, while we should gladly make any necessary sacrifice, we should not make the mistake of assuming that everything else must be slighted for the sake of the defense program. We must keep on looking after the welfare of the American people in many ways, and we should not allow ourselves to forget about our domestic problems in the excitement produced by the war in Europe and its possible consequences for us.

The public housing program, it seems to us, is one of the domestic needs that should be kept firmly in mind at this time. It is of very great importance to the country. While a considerable reduction in the housing program should be willingly accepted, there should be no lessening of emphasis on the problem with which it deals.

The United States Housing Authority started out with an allotment of $800,000,000 with which to make loans and grants. Nearly all of this money has been advanced or earmarked for housing projects. Several months ago Congress was asked to provide $800,000,000 more for the USHA, in order that it might continue its work without interruption.

Nathan Straus, administrator of the USHA, has said that applications for aid in slum-clearance and low-rent housing projects amounting to about a billion dollars will be jeopardized unless more money is provided. Mr. Straus emphasizes the fact that the USHA funds are not outright expenditures, but go mostly into loans to local housing authorities which will be repaid. The plan is for the USHA to lend 90 per cent of the cost of a project and for the local housing authority to provide 10 per cent.

There is some discussion now of a proposal to require a larger contribution—20 per cent instead of 10 per cent—from the local housing authority as a way of meeting the situation. There has been strong objection to this, on the grounds that it would halt many projects which have been planned on the 10 per cent basis, and that it would put the newer local housing bodies at a disadvantage.

Advocates of public housing believe that Congress will provide more money for the continuance of the program, but that the amount will be sharply curtailed. Administration leaders regard housing as "constructive" work which should continue. Estimates of the amount which Congress will provide for housing range from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000. It is to be hoped that the allotment is closer to the latter than to the former figure.

Birmingham, incidentally, can count itself very fortunate in having its housing program so well under way already.

We have one project completed and in operation here, another nearing completion, and two others getting under way.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
August 3, 1940

Campbell to Attend Negro Housing Confab

T. M. Campbell, Field Agent for Negro Extension work in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Texas has been called to Washington to participate in a conference on rural housing. At this conference the status of Negro rural housing will be discussed, as well as al lother problems of housing, and what is being done by the Negro extension agents in all fields pertaining to better housing.

The conference will begin August 5.

FHA LOANS

IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS we will hear much of the housing program initiated by the federal government. In addition to building low-cost housing apartment buildings for poor families in an effort to eradicate slum areas, the federal government is also working on a program to encourage home-building by private industry. Through the Federal Housing Authority, the government will guarantee mortgage loans on new private residences providing the weekly income of the owner is enough to meet the monthly amortization of the mortgage. Contrary to the prevailing idea, the building loans are made by private financial institutions and not by the government itself, but the whole transaction is supervised and guaranteed by the Federal Housing Authority.

From information we have been able to gather, the rules of the FHA are so stringent as regards Negro property owners that few Negroes have been able to avail themselves of this service. Moreover, these rules tend to perpetuate residential segregation. As for instance, the FHA will not grant a loan to a prospective Negro buider even though he can meet all other requrements unless the neighborhood in which he is going to build is already predominantly a Negro neighborhood, i.e., most of the people living in the neighborhood must be of the Negro race.

We know of a party who has some lots in the Williamsbridge section of the Bronx and who would like to start a residential development for Negroes but who could not meet this FHA requirement. The reason given by the banks was that such a development would destroy realty values in that neighborhood on property on which they had already made mortgage loans.

For this reason the Federal Housing Authority is of little or no value to the middle class of Negroes who would like to buy or build a private home. Most neighborhoods where Negroes already live in New York are already overcrowded, therefore the only reasonable thing he can do is to try and build a home in a suburban section of the city but which the FHA says he cannot do because Negroes are not already residing there.

Unless this rule is changed, the federal government will be doing on a big scale what private industry has done for years—deny to the Negro his constitutional right to reside whereever he may desire. It is fostering residential segregation in the North exactly as it has been practiced in the South for so many years, and is nullifying all state laws which forbid discrimination of this kind because of race, color and creed.

Age
New York N.Y.

Negroes' Best Minds Should Be Mobilized

By A. Phillip Randolph

Call - 8-2-40

NEW YORK.—Because of the tragic and dreadful hour of crisis through which the world and America are passing, Negroes, along with all minority groups, are troubled and bewildered. In very truth, they are distressingly unwitting of their way.

Myriad, complex, difficult and dangerous problems confront and challenge them.

What is to be done? is the question on millions of tongues. What is to be done about the relationships of the Negro people, in Africa, the West Indies and these United States, to the present war? Does it mean anything to them whether the Battle of Britain is won or lost by England or Germany, and if so, what? What effect would the sweep of totalitarian dictatorships over Europe have upon the future fortunes of the black men in the world

What Attitude Should Be Taken?

Assuming that the world, Europe and America, will not be the same when the war ends, what is to be done by the Negro people when peace comes? What of Negro labor, if totalitarian barter supplants the bourgeois-democratic gold standard as the world's system of exchange? Can the modern trade-union movement survive under a barter economy? What will be the effect upon the Negro, the first fired and the last hired, in competition with European slave-labor standards?

But today, here in our own land, what is to be done by the Negro on the movement of national defense? Should Negroes seek to be integrated into every phase of this plan, or not? Should Negroes oppose universal, compulsory military training? If so, why and how? If not, what should be done about it?

What is to be done about organized labor? Should Negroes support, or oppose, the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organization, or support, or oppose, both?

Should Negroes support, or oppose, legislation to outlaw trade unions that ban Negro memberships?

What have the Communists done for, or against, the Negro, and why?

Is Fascism, Communism and Nazism a promise, or a menace, to the Negro people and the darker races?

Are there any movements for Negro liberation that should be wholly under Negro leadership, control and financial support? If so, why and if not, why not?

What do the tendencies of the centralization and decentralization of federal government control over education, relief and political problems mean to Black America?

How will the European refugees affect the Negro? What, if anything, should be done about it?

Discussion and Inquiry Necessary

8-2-40

What of the rise of anti-Semitism among the Negro people? What is its cause and cure?

These are but a few of the questions that clamor for an answer from the Negro people. What are the answers? Who knows?

These questions suggest problems that cannot be settled by snap judgment. The answers can only come as a result of calm, dispassionate inquiry and discussion, and the discussion must be conducted by the best minds in the race. They are questions of theory and practice.

Without a broad, clear, theoretical understanding of modern social forces, world revolutionary movements, right, center and left, capitalist, Fascist, Nazist, Socialist, trade union and Communist, correct action is impossible.

But the answers must be given. They will not wait. Upon these answers, the fate of Negro America depends. When, and how, should the Negro people approach them?

I suggest a small conference of the best minds of the Negro people to face these issues and present their conclusions and findings. This should not be a delegate conference, but just a conference of persons who can think theoretically and practically about the aforementioned questions, upon a basis of knowledge, experience and devotion to the well-being of the Afro-Americans.

Negroes today need guidance. They need intelligent direction. Their leadership needs a broad, universal knowledge and unquestioned honesty and courage.

They need more light and less heat, more of the luminary and less of the thermal rays. Albeit, the problems we must grapple with are not simple.

The main and basic troubles of the Negro today arise on account of the lack of understanding as to what is to be done, what to support and what to oppose. The leadership lacks a solid grounding in the theoretical foundations of the movements that are shaping human action and determining human institutions. The times demand more explanation than exhortation, more discussion than emotional explosion.

The writer would be glad to have this question further discussed.

NEGRO HAS SHARED GREATLY UNDER NEW DEAL HOUSING PROGRAM

OCT 12 1940

Washington, D. C.—Approval of seven million dollars in United States Housing Authority by President Roosevelt last week, bringing the number of agencies with approved USHA loans to 193, spurred the nation wide rehousing activity and evoked widespread favorable comment. The programs of these 193 local authorities now embrace 467 projects, totalling more than 150,000 homes in 34 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Political observers all over the country were loud in their endorsement of the New Deal administration's progressive efforts in behalf of the underprivileged masses, pointed to the above announcement as just one of many such steps taken to improve the general conditions of the masses. "The Negro especially has profited enormously and will continue to do so as long as the present administration controls the government of this country, one observer declared earnestly. There are today thousands of Negroes who, through the beneficient efforts of New Deal agencies, enjoy a standard of living which is markedly above that previously endured.

In the field of housing, it was pointed out, Negroes have shared greatly in the benefits which have accrued from governmental expenditures. In both municipal and rural areas, projects have been constructed to replace longs-standing sub-standard dwelling communities and are now occupied by Negro families paying rentals which are scaled at the most reasonable levels.

Outstanding among the municipal projects are those in New York City, the Harlem River Houses, being the first such all colored project there. Similar projects in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio bear eloquent testimony to the works of the New Deal for the Negro, it was declared, and throughout the South and Midwest are countless other projects, either completed or under construction.

S.C.

"The courage and straightforwardness of President Roosevelt when he uttered that now famous comment about "one third of a nation," said another well known citizen, "is matched only by the admirable efficiency with which he has instituted and carried on the far reaching reforms which contributing to the general betterment of the citizens of this country, have made his terms in office one of the brightest spots in American history and a period which no amount of time can dim."

Commenting on the attitude of Negroes toward the New Deal and it's continuance, a majority of observers were emphatic in their belief that 100 per cent endorsement of the entire administration program would be registered in November.

"There are far too many gains which have been made under the New Deal, and which, until President Roosevelt took office, has never seemed remotely possible," was the consensus of opinion, "for those who place the interest of the entire country first even to consider any change now."

OCT 12 1940

"From thousands of neat, modern, happy homes, built through the instrumentality of federal and local housing authorities in cooperation, it was pointed out, come daily prayers of thanksgiving for a government which places the interest of the people first, which bends all it's efforts to raising their own standards of living and maintaining for them the greatest economic security.

"From those thousands of homes emerge daily heads of families who face the world with a new spirit of [illegible] his home, a feeling of freedom from the old worries of rent and general upkeep which plague those who have not yet realized escape from sub-standard dwellings, a feeling of confidence in a government which has not only done much for him but which he knows will continue to do for him and all others like him.

"The home is universally recognized as the primary unit of government. No government, no matter how long established, can hope to survive without a firm foundation.

"The New Deal, under President Roosevelt, has recognized this fact, has set out to insure the continuance of this democratic government through preservation of livable homes for all it's citizens The steps that have already been made, large in themselves, constitute a mere beginning.

"The Negro, cognizant of his own benefits will undoubtedly join with the rest of the American public in insuring the continuance of the program."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 GENERAL
IMPROVEMENT OF

DOWN BY THE TRACKS IS UNFIT FOR HUMAN BEINGS, EVEN NEGROES

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Bibb Deplores Evil Conditions Under Which Negroes Must Live—Admits Lilies Grow In Marsh, But So Do "Slimy, Oozy Things."

DEC 28 1940

By JOSEPH D. BIBB
Chicago Attorney and Writer

DEC 28 1940

Edwin A. Lahey, writing recently in a Chicago newspaper, reveals the sordid and repulsive living conditions of slum dwellers and impoverished colored people. After a gruesome description of certain rundown shambles where the rats maintain a veritable relief station, and where the water rolls down in rivulets, and there is no bath tub, Mr. Lahey cryptically, and caustically, reminds Mr. Lavin, Mortgage Holder, that "this is no place for human beings, even Negroes." Such a revelation is not exceptionable, but typical and no Foundation need send any sociologists out to gather "datah" to prove it. It is too obvious and notorious for any philanthropic society to make an "analysis or a survey" to prove.

Mr. Bibb

It is an undisputed verity that we live down by the "railroad tracks," where the noise comes up like "thunder out of China across the bay;" where the vermin play their nimble games; where contagion and infection have their incubation; where dirt, disease and filth abide together; where blood-sucking landlords pyramid the rents. In almost any town in America we, the black people, will be found packed up like sardines, hemmed in like cattle, down by the tracks, always, almost, south of the business border.

LILIES NOT THE GENERAL RULE

It is beautiful to believe that out of the marshes the lily grows, but it is not the general rule, for out of the marshes, the quagmires and quacking bogs of life come slimy, oozy things that cause society to recoil and shudder. Out of the marshes down by the tracks, "where it is no place for human beings, even Negroes," come stalking the hand-maids of crime. There comes juvenile delinquency (and it is mounting in staggering proportion and ratio, among colored people in large cities); there comes ignorance and immorality; there comes the breaking down of the family group, which is the backbone of civilization.

Strange, indeed, it is that those who contend for restrctive covenants and protected residential districts that bar colored people from living within certain confines, admit them in their homes as servants.

DEC 28 1940

These servants come from down by the tracks, where the dreadful conditions of filth, dirt and diseases abound. Some of these people are germ carriers, some breeders, and when epidemics set in, health commissioners seldom think of the breeding places down by the tracks. Strange that they, the dominant members of a dominant race, do not realize that germs know no color line.

In America, the "last outflung stronghold of democracy," we believe that there should be a decent place for us to live. A man's home is truly his castle, and no man, and certainly no race, can get far living down by the railroad tracks, among rats.

We should be removed, and we don't care what the methods are, whether they be by slum-clearance, public condemnation, or by breaking covenants. If the colored race in America would develop into that type of citizenry that standardizes this country, we should at least be housed in "places fit for human beings, even Negroes."

Living Standard In U. S. Highest In World Today

DEC 22 1940

Runaway Prices Now Have Passed Out Of Style, Babson Says

BY ROGER W. BABSON
Copyright 1940 By Publishers Financial Bureau

Our people demand more than those of any other nation on earth. Our standards of living are the highest in the world. Few of our people will go hungry over the holiday season. Wages and payrolls are up, unemployment is decreasing. Our dollar has been devaluated, but it still buys more necessities and luxuries of life than any other currency.

Chamber News

The average American factory worker on his wage per hour can purchase approximately 7.5 pounds of bread; 1.6 pounds of butter; 2.1 pounds of beef; 35.1 pounds of potatoes; 2.6 pounds of coffee. In Germany an average worker's hourly wage buys only 2.5 pounds of bread; 0.5 of a pound of butter; 0.9 of a pound of beef; 20.5 pounds of potatoes; 0.3 of a pound of coffee.

The American worker's wage buys 9.78 pounds of these five essential foodstuffs. The German worker can buy only 4.94 pounds. The bread, butter, beef and coffee which is used in Germany, we would not recognize. Potatoes are potatoes the world over, but in Germany sawdust is being mixed with flour; oleomargarine is a substitute for butter; horses, dogs, cats and foxes are legalized substitutes for beef, and chicory is the name for coffee.

Food Abundant Here

Coffee is a drug on the U. S. market. Sugar, flour, rice and vegetables are extremely cheap. There has been a rise in the cost of meat and some canned goods. But, the average price of foodstuffs today is below the 1935-39 average, and way below 1929. Rents, clothing, furniture and fuel are slightly higher than the 1935-39 average, but only moderately so. The retail price of gasoline, on the other hand, is at its lowest in years.

We, here in America, with only 6 per cent of the world's population, own 72 per cent of the world's automobiles, 49 per cent of its telephones and 47 per cent of its radios. In the ownership of furniture, jewels, rugs and homes we also outstrip all other nations.

In any recent month, food prices may show a moderate rise of, say, 1 per cent or less. When compared with the corresponding month of 1939, there is either no change or prices are lower. Food costs remain slightly under the 1939-40 peak reached during June and July. This is because the surpluses of wheat, corn, pork, lard and other commodities are still extremely large. With our export trade declining, there is little chance of reducing these stocks. For a long time to come, unless the war ends abruptly, we will have these foodstuffs to consume or to give away.

Runaway Markets Gone

Inevitably rising living costs accompany an increase in industrial production. The old law of supply and demand is still working. As the demand for housing facilities increases, so rents rise. With higher wages, people spend more for luxury goods. Even when raw materials for luxury goods are curtailed, luxury demand increases and prices of such goods necessarily rise. Facilities exist to curb rising prices except in instances where they are orderly. This is important from the administration's point of view in connection with the defense program. There must be no runaway markets in either raw materials or foodstuffs.

Actual government ownership of certain commodities, as in the present case of cotton and wheat, can be used to steady prices. Large stocks of these and other commodities will be thrown upon the market at the first signs of dangerous inflation. Thus, attempts to raise prices can be counteracted. In the raw materials picture, much can likewise be done. In World War 1 the War Industries Board successfully kept down the price of copper. This was accomplished through conferences with a group of large producers. In our present situation, if producers attempted to raise prices much over present figures, the copper tariff could also be taken off.

Remember that government bonds have, to date, been purchased largely by banks and insurance companies. A drive could be put on to force individuals to buy these securities. This would put money into the federal till and keep it out of the grocery, department stores and jewelry shops. Thus, an abnormal demand for necessity and luxury goods would dry up and prices would not run away.

GOOD HOUSING, A REMEDY

By HOWARD SHAW

DEC 1 1940

During the early years of our country, the fierce individualism of the colonist, based on a sure knowledge of his strength and freedom led to an independence of thought and action which became an important factor in our democracy. As the wilderness disappeared before the advance of civilization, the number and size of our cities increased and there came into being small industries born of the ingenuity and shrewd business methods of those same colonists. With the rise of industry and methods of communication, however, the individualism of the pioneer became the individualism of the industrialist who sought power instead of land.

Our natural resources of land and trees, and the freedom and well being of our people were sacrificed in the bitter struggle o these strong-willed men to reach the top. As the waste grew to staggering proportions, the need of control and conservation became vital to our natural existence. Strong, far sighted men in our national and state governments first curbed the monopolistic power of vast industrial combines, then set about conserving our remaining resources and repairing as far as possible the costly damage occurring during the era of unbridled competition.

The invaluable results of these efforts are seen in reforestation of denuded areas, reclamation of arable land through irrigation o drainage, conservation of wild life and control of soil erosion, to mention some factors of the twin programs of conservation and reclamation of our natural resources. Of far greater importance, perhaps, and particularly to those of our large urban communities, are the recent humanitarian programs of Social Security and Public Housing. Since every citizen is directly helped by the Social Security Act, no more will be said here of the far reaching benefits of this magnificent legislation.

Good, adequate housing of our families is an urgent need, and is as vital to national well being as an adequate army of defense. Based on this need there came into being in 1937 the United States Housing Act. And thus, at last, with this Act, the government officially recognized for the first time that millions of American families were badly housed and began a program to rid our country of slum areas and slum living. For generations private enterprise had made only futile, half-hearted "studies" toward the relief of slums, while others had profited handsomely from the misery of the people who were forced by economic circumstances to dwell therein. There can be no argument that the foundation of our nation is the American home, and, therefore, that decent housing for all our people is our greatest social need.

Yet, when the government pioneered in this urgent program, it was attacked as an encroachment on private enterprise and more "government meddling in private competition." Social history fails to record any previous attempt at adequate slum relief by private enterprise and, that private enterprise which gains its profits from a perpetuation of the miserable conditions of vast numbers of our people has no rightful place in this enlightened commonwealth.

On the South Side of Chicago, in our own neighborhood, is an excellent example of inadequate housing with causes, effects and the remedy. Let us first look into the cause of the situation which has kept the American citizens of color for so long in the obscure darkness of the slum area.

First, the economic circumstances. As a group he is usually the last employed by industries and then only when expansion makes increases necessary, then he is the first person relieved when expansion stops. His net income is, therefore, deliberately kept at the lowest level. He is crowded here into a narrow residential area by landlord associations and restrictive covenants or into an area which should have been abandoned for residences.

This overcrowding has bred the terrible evil of kitchenettes, while dilapidated areas are left to complete ruin and decay although people are forced by economic circumstances or racial prejudice to dwell in them. It may seem fantastic but the rating of many apartment buildings on the south side has been changed to that of so-called apartment hotels to legalize the crowded use of existing facilities. Thus, a space designed for the use of one family is then occupied by ten families and a stream of profit flows from a needy people to the unscrupulous operator. It is true that, in succeeded in making adequate, a few instances, the owner has small apartments with complete facilities. These cases are rare indeed.

Now, the question, why do people live in crowded, vermin infested kitchenettes? The answer, of course, is that they have to, as the single family units are usually in a worse condition and besides are already occupied. There can be but few exaggerations of the squalor of such living.

The effect of these slum conditions is felt throughout the urban areas in which it exists. Ample data has been compiled showing the high rate of child delinquency, crime, infant mortality, tuberculosis and other contagious diseases in any slum area, and Chicago is no exception. Richard Wright in his book, "Native Son", shows in Bigger Thomas the culmination of the criminal effects of slum conditions. It is easy to be seen that the street, bad as it might be, is preferable to the even worse atmosphere of the home.

However, in spite of all this, and the great benefit gained by the entire city, the Chicago Housing Authority had a terrific battle before the Ida B. Wells Homes became a reality. Had it not been for the untiring efforts of loyal groups and individuals of our neighborhood, the battle might have been lost.

But now, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets, South Parkway and Cottage Grove avenue, the remedy for many of these social evils has come into being: the IDA B. WELLS HOMES. Clean, well-lighted dwellings with all outside rooms, adequate sanitation and broad play areas, will go far toward reducing the delinquency, the crime and disease among the 7,000 people who will reside there. That citizen, formerly beaten down by the overcrowding and poverty of his home and bitterly desperate because of that racial prejudice and economic circumstances which forced him into that condition, can now look out upon cleanliness instead of dirt, his children happy instead of wan and street-filthy.

With renewed pride and ambition he is better prepared to be a part of that real constructive force so essential to our national success. Yes, it is true that but 1662 families can be housed there, but its being there has already had a very salutory effect on the attitude of the kitchenette operators and careless landlords. The task is just begun and it is only through the favorable attitude of the public and their continued active participation in this program that the United States Housing Authority through the Chicago Housing Authority will be able to further this glorious work of making possible adequate homes for those who are most in need of them.

DEC 1 1940

It is our hope that the bricks, and steel and cement and mortar which are fabricated into the building of Public Homes will show the way for the construction of adequate housing for the next higher income group through private enterprise, and will be a useful monument to the far-sighted policy of a socially enlightened government.

Social Conditions,
Improvement of- 1940

General

USHA Reviews Housing Work Over Nation

7-3-40
Atlanta, Ga.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

A review of the accomplishments of the United States Housing Authority through the fiscal year, 1939-'40, ending June 30, and made public on that date by Nathan Straus, USHA Administrator, showed the following:

The United States Housing Authority has entered into loan contracts totalling $638,213,000 with 171 local authorities for the construction of 413 public housing projects containing 145,646 new homes.

Of these projects, 220 comprising 84,126 are now under construction or already completed. Today, 11,050 homes in 30 projects actually are occupied, and about 5,000 additional new homes will be opened for occupancy each month from now on.

The average net construction of these new homes is $2,772 per dwelling unit. This is about one fifth less than the cost of current private residential construction in the same cities and towns, as shown by figures published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The average over-all cost of the new housing, including land, equipment and overhead, amounts to $4,431 per dwelling unit. In some small towns, the over-all cost is as low as $2,750 per dwelling unit.

The average monthly shelter rental approved by the USHA for homes in the South is $10.02, and in the North, $15.20. The nation-wide average is $12.01. In every city, town and village in which USHA aided projects have been opened, the rents charged for new homes are as low as or lower than the average rent charged in slum areas. Only families from unfit housing and only families in the lowest income groups are admitted to the USHA-aided housing projects.

The estimated average income in Southern projects is $629 per anum, in Northern projects, $934 The nation-wide average is $805

Under the terms of the United States Housing Authority Act, a number of unfit, unsanitary dwellings must be eliminated to equal the homes constructed. Under this provision of the Act, 29,421 ramshackle, unsanitary slum dwellings have been already eliminated.

300,000 Negro Youths Have Taken CCC Training

Atlanta Ga. 8-10-40

CHICAGO—Among the 2,500,000 young men and war veterans who have attended the CCC camps since the corps was established in 1933, have been some 300,000 Negro enrollees," said James J. McEntee, director of the CCC, in an address before the American Negro Exposition here Friday.

"For each of these enrollees the CCC has meant the opportunity to work," he said " to earn money, to help their dependents at home by the allotments they make from their cash allowances.

"The value of CCC training to youth, and particularly Negro youth, and the value of the CCC accomplishments in building up and conserving our natural resources have been of immense importance to the nation."

Low Cost Housing Projects Factor In Reducing Crime and Delinquency

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The contribution of the Government's public housing program to the improvement of the Negro's living conditions was reviewed by Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority, at the thirtieth annual conference of the National Urban League which met at the Green Pastures Camp near Jackson, Michigan August 31-September 2.

Speaking at the Labor Day session, Dr. Horne addressed the conference on the "Influence of Low-Rent Housing Projects on the Urban Housing Situation." The session was devoted to a discussion of public housing problems. Leading the discusison with Dr. Horne wa William E. Hill, manager of the Bedford Dwellings Project in Pittsburgh.

DECENT HOUSING NOT A CURE ALL

"We must recognize," Dr. Horne said, "that decent housing is not a cure-all. There are many social and economic problems that cannot be solved by a housing program, however extensive. Nevertheless, the experience of public housing in this country and abroad reveals trends which indicate that low-rent housing projects are factors in improving the living conditions of underprivileged families and in raising standards in the communities in which they are located."

The program not only is developing new projects for low-income families but is increasing the number of available houses by stimulating private builders in the construction of new homes, the speaker asserted.

In a two-year period more than $15,000,000 worth of new private construction was undertaken in the vicinities of 78 public housing projects. Moreover, many owners of sub standard dwellings were impelled to remodel or repair their properties with the advent of a new project in the community.

"It is already evident," Dr. Horne concluded, "that this program is contributing to the social improvement of low-income families providing them with the means for reducng crime and delinquency, for raising their health standards, and for the supervision of their children's recreation.

"As such it is a program of vital importance to all low-income families. It is doubly important to Negroes who are circumscribed by social as well as economic factors."

White Housing Units To Force Out Colored

Journal & Guide
8-17-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Citizens Will Fight For Their Homes In Portsmouth

Portsmouth Bureau

Approximately forty colored families will be left practically homeless when present plans to erect 200 new housing units for white occupancy in the area in the west triangle formed by the intersection of Elm Ave. and Gosport Road, are pushed into effect in the second phase of the federal government's $3,000,000 housing program now going forward in Portsmouth.

The proposed 200 new homes, known as Project No. 2 of the local emergency housing program, were originally planned for colored workers of the navy yard and enlisted men, but the local housing authority recently announced a startling change of plans. This brings a total of 500 proposed new housing units for white occupancy in the city and none for colored. The 500 new homes will take up $2,160,000 of the $3,000,000 allotment for housing in Portsmouth. The remaining $840,000, according to present plans, will be spent strictly for slum clearance purposes in colored localities.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES

In the area selected for Project No. 2 is located some of the most attractive colored homes in Portsmouth. Some families have lived there for many years and, being deeply attached to their homes, are bitterly opposed to being forced out.

When the project is completed it will make Elm Ave. strictly lily-white on the west side from South St., to Gosport Road, a distance of about a mile.

The Prince of Peace Holiness Church, of which the Rev. Samuel Mackey is pastor, located at Oak and Parker Sts. for more than forty years, is in the area selected for the new housing units. The church will fight any order to move out, it was learned this week.

COMMITTEE ACTS

The special colored committee, serving in an advisory capacity to the local housing authority, is opposed to the plan to oust the colored families and have expressed surprise and resentment to the authority's action in proposing Project No. 2 for white occupancy. The committee, consisting of the Rev. Harvey N. Johnson, chairman; the Revs. O. C. Jones and A. S. Hoard, conferred with members of the housing authority this week relative to the disturbing situation.

Rev. Mr. Johnson described the authority's recent surprising action as "a real estate blitzkrieg" with colored citizens being the victims.

SIGN PETITIONS

Many home owners of the affected area have recently remodeled their homes and made other costly improvements. Some others planned renovations. A small number, it was said, have already signed to sell their homes to the authority.

A petition protesting the action of the local authority and signed by many home owners of the area was sent to members of the authority this week. Other letters and petitions of protest were expected to be made this week. It was indicated that Washington officials might be asked to act on the situation.

Twenty-two Housing Projects Are Named For Famous Negroes in America's History

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The history of the Negro in this country may be charted through the names of 22 low-rent housing projects commemorating famous Negroes who have contributed to the development of America, the United States Housing Authority revealed today.

These Negro leaders, in whose honor projects have been named, range from Crispus Attucks, who fell on Boston Common on the eve of the Revolution, 1775, to James C. Napier, banker and one-time register of the U. S. Treasury, who died last April in Nashville, Tenn. The local housing authority in Pensacola, Fla., has named one of its projects "Attucks Court," in honor of the Revolutionary martyr. The Nashville Housing Authority, of which Napier was a member until a few months before his death, honored his memory by naming one of its projects for him.

SEP 13 1940

Frederick Douglass, the great abolitionist, orator and leader of his race during the pre-Civil war and Reconstruction periods, was similarly honored by the local housing authorities of Baltimore, whence in his early youth he fled as a fugitive slave, and of Phenix City, Ala. Across the meandering Chattahoochee river the Columbus, Ga., Housing Authority has commemorated Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

The memory of two poets, Paul Laurence Dunbar, beloved author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life" and James Weldon Johnson, author, diplomat and one-time executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have also been honored by local housing authorities. A project in West Palm Beach, Fla., has been named for Dunbar and one in Philadelphia for Johnson.

The City of Atlanta has named two of its projects for two of its distinguished sons, John Hope, president of Atlanta University, and Alonzo F. Herndon, founder of the Atlanta Life Isurance company.

Included in the list is the name of one woman, Ida B. Wells, journalist and civic leader. The Chicago Housing Authority has named in her honor the Nation's largest project for predominant Negro occupancy, providing new dwellings for 1,360 low-income families.

Others so honored include Henry Butler, ex-slave, Civil war veteran, and educator, Fort Worth, Texas; J. M. Baxter, educator, Newark, N. J.; C. T. Branch, physician and civic leader, Camden, N. J.; James P. Poindexter, clergyman and political leader, Columbus, Ohio; William H. Foote, educator and lawyer, Memphis, Tenn.; John Wesley Gilbert, educator, Augusta, Ga.; Albertus Brown, founder of the Douglass Community Center, lawyer and political leader, Toledo, Ohio; DeSoto Bass, clergyman, Dayton, Ohio; William Howard Day, editor and one-time president of the Harrisburg School Board, Harrisburg, Pa.; John M. Washington, educator, Huntington, W. Va.; Morris Wright Cuney, political leader, Houston, Texas, and Kelly Miller, revered dean of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

These 22 projects, all developed by local housing authorities with the financial assistance of the United States Housing Authority, will rehouse more than 8,000 low-income Negro families. Several of them are already open for occupancy while others are under construction. Hundreds of other low-income families will live in USHA-aided projects named in honor of Abraham Lincoln in Trenton, N. J., and Peducah, Ky., and of Harriet Beecher Stowe in Louisville, Ky.

CCC Boys Learn the Facts of Life

Photo above shows a group of CCC enrollees going through regular morning setting-up exercises at a typical camp. Below, agricultural students learn about the care of baby chicks. Right, a CCC youth returns home after six months in camp.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

Survey Shows 15,000 Low Income Families Now Live In Modern Homes

NOV 23 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Three years ago fewer than 3,000 Negro families in 10 cities were living in modern new public housing projects. Today there are 15,000 low income families in 65 cities living in decent dwellings made available by the government's slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

This rapid expansion of housing facilities for Negroes was reviewed by Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in a report submitted to Administrator Nathan Straus this week as the USHA entered its fourth year.

"In November, 1937, when the USHA took over the slum clearance and low-rent housing program initiated by the housing division of the Public Works Administration, public housing was still in an experimental stage," Dr. Horne pointed out. "Relatively few persons were fully aware of its social and economic implications. Fewer still had benefited directly from the program.

Defender

"Today the benefits of the program are widely recognized, particularly among colored persons of all classes. They have observed with approbation the extent of the participation of Negroes in all phases of the program. They have welcomed it as an important factor in raising the social and economic standards of the race."

In addition to the 15,000 families already rehoused, the present program will provide new homes for some 40,000 other families, the report indicates. These families will constitute about one-third of all families to be rehoused by the government's slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

Whereas three years ago occupancy of these projects was confined to a few of the larger cities, now projects providing for Negro occupancy have been or are being developed in more than 140 communities throughout the country.

These projects are located in cities North and South—in such metropolitan centers as New York, New Orleans, Chicago, and Houston as well as in such small towns as Sarasota, Fla., Pelly, Texas, Barberton, Ohio, and Mount Hope, W. Va. And in the last year the program has been extended to include farm families in remote rural areas of the deep South.

When the USHA was created by the United States Housing Act of 1937, no colored person was a member of any local housing authority in the country. Today there are 23 Negro members of local housing authorities in southern as well as northern cities. In two states there is a Negro member of the State Housing board.

During these three years Negro building trades workers employed in the construction of 203 projects in 106 communities have earned $5,300,000 or 12 per cent of the total wages paid on these projects. Of this sum, $1,250,000 was paid to such skilled workers as carpenters, bricklayers, cement finishers, plasterers, painters, steamfitters, and electricians.

Chicago

Likewise opportunities for employment in the management and maintenance of projects have increased greatly. Today there are more than 50 projects staffed by Negro personnel.

This personnel includes managers, stenographers, clerical workers, mechanics, and laborers. In the development of the projects, colored architects, technicians, lawyers, engineers, and social workers have been employed by local housing authorities.

NOV 23 1940

Increased interest in the housing conditions under which the masses of Negroes have been compelled to live is indicated by the frequent references to these conditions in publications by and about Negroes. Many magazine articles have been published. Two studies of these conditions have been made: "The Housing of Negro Families in Greater New York" by Warren M. Banner and "Negro Housing In Chicago" by Horace Cayton.

Three books expressing awareness of this problem have recently been published: "Native Son," a novel by Richard Wright; "The Big Sea," the autobiography of Langston Hughes, and "Harlem: Negro Metropolis" by Claude McKay.

The development of public housing has been the subject of many news stories and editorials in the Negro press. With increasing frequency it has appeared on the agenda of all types of Negro organizations.

"Clearly," Dr. Horne's report concludes, "the Negro in America is more than ever alert to the urgency of the housing problem. He is appreciative of the progress already made and is in the forefront of those groups which are demanding the continuance and expansion of the present slum clearance and low-rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority."

GENERAL

GOOD HOUSING FOR ALL PEOPLE URGED BY FIRST LADY

Washington Tribune

DEC 14 1940

"Must Have Something To Defend" She Says At WHA Meeting

Washington, D.C.

"Housing is just as much a part of national defense as guns and ammunition. We want adequate housing for all the people of the United States."

Thus did Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt highlight her talk Monday night before the annual meeting of the Washington Housing Association at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Building.

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed especial concern over suitable housing facilities for the young defense workers now flocking to the nation's capital. She recalled the housing shortage of the first World War days when overcrowdng of war workers led to a spread of the influenza epidemic, which taxed the city's hospitals.

Must Awaken People

"I hope," she continued, "that during the coming year we will bend every effort to keep constantly before Congress and other government officials the need for decent housing as a measure of national defense. In every way we should awaken the American people to the fact that before undertaking the defense of the nation we must have a way of life to defend —a way of life worth defending. Housing is a very important part of that way of life."

While much already has been done to meet the housing needs for the augmented national defense forces in Washington, the First Lady said "there still is a great deal to be done."

Spirit of cooperation between government housing authority and private enterprise in supplying housing needs for all income groups in the Washington metropolitan area was exemplified by John Ihlder, executive officer of the Alley Dwelling Authority, and Morris Cafritz, real estate developer and builder.

1940 INCOME PUT AT $74,000,000,000

DEC 15 1940

By FREDERICK R. BARKLEY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—A national income for 1940 of about $74,000,000,000 and an even higher one for 1941 is the pleasant news which Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, held before the American public this week.

New York Times

National income experts of the Commerce Department will not speak officially on the anticipated productivity total next year, but privately they are estimating $81,000,000,000, which would be virtually equal in dollar value to the previous peak of 1929 and in physical volume would be considerably above the 1929 total because of a lower general price level.

New York Sun

They admit that on the basis of present trends the price levels next year may be up between 2 and 4 per cent from the 1940 average, and such an estimate enters into the guess of the dollar value of the 1941 output. Even this rise would not bring the price level up to 1929.

The fact is, these experts say, that in physical volume this year's production, like that of 1937, appears about equal to that of the peak prosperity year, although, of course, it has to be divided among about 8 per cent more persons than were in the country in 1929.

The figure on the 1940 income will not be issued until some time next year, but so far as department authorities can tell the income produced, which is the master figure, is about equal to income payments to individuals.

This is a figure which the department issues monthly. On the basis of these figures Mr. Jones estimates a $74,000,000,000 total for the year, or something like a gain of $4,700,000,000 over last year.

Basis of Estimate

Next year's unofficial estimate is based largely on the fact that income payments to individuals are running at an annual rate of $77,000,000,000 to $78,000,000,000 a year, under the impetus of the national-defense program and improved business.

Eight years ago the annual figure on the nation's income, the amount of physical wealth and services which it produced, was little more than a dream of a few economists.

In 1934, as the result of a Senate resolution a national income division was established in the Commerce Department and began to make estimates, both current and for prior years, back to 1914.

As the national income figure

And Jones Believes the Figure Will Be Even Higher in 1941

has grown steadily in the consciousness of the American people in the last few years, much talk has been heard of how easily many of the country's problems could be solved if this income could be pushed up to $90,000,000,000 or $100,000,000,000 or more.

Recently John D. Biggers spoke of achieving a national income of $102,000,000,000 in "the next few years."

However, government economists who are closest to the subject reject any such possibility.

They say, for example, that if all the 6,000,000 employables now believed to be unemployed were put to work and the nation's industrial plant were run at its fullest possible capacity a national income of nearly $87,000,000,000 might be achieved next year.

Thereafter national income could be increased further, eliminating the fictitious result of price-level rises on actual production, only through further increases in the working population and the productivity of the industrial plant. These experts conclude that a $100,000,000,000 national income is not in the predictable future.

Use of Formula Stressed

It probably is obvious even to a layman that wide disagreement might easily exist among experts on methods.

Commerce Department officials say that such disagreement does exist but they emphasize that the fundamental factor in making the computation is not in resolving these disagreements but in sticking to the same formula from year to year. Thus, even though the final result may be billions off from totals conceivably obtainable by other methods, it nevertheless is a satisfactory method of comparing progress over or declines under the totals of previous years.

The Commerce Department's national income division is a comparatively small group. It does virtually no source work in collecting its data, depending on such government agencies as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Department of Agriculture and branches of its parent department to gather base material on labor, farm and other smaller entrepreneur income.

For its information on interest, dividend and royalty payments it consults the financial journals, supplementing and checking these data with income tax returns of the government.

DEC 15 1940

To such data it applies its own methods of analysis and computation, with the final result in a total which staggers the imagination to comprehend, but to which more and more Americans look eagerly each month and each year.

Farm Workers To Be Aided In Six New Projects Under USHA

Modern Homes To Be Constructed

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The low-income farmer was placed on terms of housing equality with his city brother last Tuesday, when President Roosevelt expanded the national slum-clearance and low-rent housing program to include strictly rural areas.

The President approved a rehousing plan of the United States Housing Authority, designed to provide modern sanitary homes at low rentals for farm families of low income, including tenants, owner-operators, sharecroppers and rural wage earners.

These rural housing projects will be located as follows: Lonoke County, Ark.; Thomas County, Ga.; Alexander County, Ill.; Vigo County, Ind.; Lee County, Miss.; and Darlington County, S. C.

DISCUSS PROJECTS

In discussing the background and development of these six rural projects, USHA Administrator Nathan Straus said:

"These projects prove beyond doubt three main points: That decent, safe and sanitarye housing can be developed under the USHA program for families in the lowest income group in rural areas; that this housing can be developed so economically, without sacrificing essential standards, that it will quicken the progress of the USHA program in the direction of lower building costs and lower annual contributions to reduce rents; and that the slum clearance and low-rent housing program is not only needed, but also is wanted and appreciated and understood in rural areas.

"In the above respects the rural program has features of similarity to the urban program In two other respects it is quite different.

FOR THOSE WHO RENT

"The urban program is devoted to the development of renting, because most people in concentrated centers of population are accustomed to rent the homes in which they live. The rural housing program should be directed toward the gradual creation of home owners, able to own decent homes without excessive strain upon their slender financial resources. Under the present law, only rental occupancy is possible. But under a suggested amendment to the law now pending, the gradual acquisition of the homes by the families who live in them will be made feasible.

"A second difference between the urban program and the rural program is that the rural program is receiving the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, because the improvement of living conditions on the farm is inseparably connected with the improvement of working conditions and income conditions on the farm. Wth perfecting legislation, the Department of Agriculture and the USHA would be able to work together even more closely and even more successfully toward expanding the rural housing program from its present experimental beginnings."

Requests For Loans Pressing

Billion Over Sum Available Asked of USHA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fully one-half of the demands of local housing authorities for funds to participate in the United States Housing Authority's nation-wide slum-clearance and low-rent housing program come from cities with populations of less than 50,000, according to a report made public by USHA Administrator Nathan Straus this week.

The fact that public housing is finding such wide support among the smaller communities, including villages and strictly rural areas, was cited by Mr. Straus as rebuttal to contentions that the bulk of USHA loans and grants and for low-rent housing go to large cities and metropolitan areas.

240 APPLY

To date, the books of the USHA show that 240 communities have applied for a total of $1,683,226,000 with which to construct low-rent homes for families living in blighted areas. At present, all the funds available for loans in the original $800,000,000 program voted by Congress two years ago have been committed.

Unfilled requests exceed the additional $800,000,000 USHA loans requested in amendments now pending in Congress by more than $200,000,000. Passed by the Senate and pending in the House of Representatives, the amendments stipulate that one-fourth of the proposed $800,000,000 fund shall be used for rural housing.

UNFILLED REQUESTS

A breakdown of the 181 unfilled loan requests already on file, made public by Administrator Straus, lists 98 small cities, towns, villages, and suburban and rural communities, one of which has a population in excess of 50,000, requesting a total of about $133,000,000.

The files of the USHA show that 64, or 35 percent of these 181 communities, have populations of less than 25,000; that 46 have less than 15,000 inhabitants; 27 have populations under 10,000 and the ten smallest have less than 5,000 population.

More than four-fifths, or 83 percent of the communities whose requests remain unfilled because of lack of funds have populations of less than 250,000, while approximately 70 per cent have less than 100,000.

The breakdown discloses that requests totaling $1,006,900,000 in excess of available funds have been filed with the USHA by the local housing authorities of 181 communities in 32 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

REQUESTS TABULATED

Tabulated according to population groups on the basis of the 1930 United States Census, an analysis of these 181 requests shows:

Population	Number of Communities	Pct. of Total No.
Less than 25,000	64	35%
Between 25,000 and 50,000	34	19%
Between 50,000 & 100,000	27	15%
Between 100,000 & 250,000	26	14%
More than 250,000	30	17%
Total	181	100%

Of these 181 communities, 61 are requesting funds to inaugurate local slum-clearance and low-rent public housing programs and all of these have less than 250,000 population. In fact, 42 have populations of less than 25,000 and all except four are under 100,000 in population. Their requests total $81,010,000.

DEMANDS PRESSING

Likewise, 90 of the 120 communities which are requesting additional USHA loans have less than 250,000 population; 22 less than 25,000; 49 less than 50,000, and 68 less than 100,000. These 120 communities are requesting additional loans totaling about $925,890,000 to meet pressing demands for expansion of slum-clearance programs now under way.

AMOUNTS ASKED

The unfilled requests for these slum clearance loans, contingent on authorization by Congress of additional USHA loan funds, tabulated by States and Territories, are:

State	Number of Communities	Total of Loans Requested
Alabama	6	$ 31,055,000
Arizona	7	13,450,000
Arkansas	1	500,000
California	3	16,500,000
Colorado	1	5,000,000
Connecticut	4	16,926,000
Dist. of Col'bia	1	7,000,000
Florida	11	20,670,000
Georgia	8	33,044,000
Hawaii	1	800,000
Idaho	4	2,300,000
Illinois	15	91,994,000
Indiana	10	6,445,000
Kentucky	5	10,200,000
Louisiana	2	51,000,000
Maryland	5	54,483,000
Massachusetts	5	52,000,000
Michigan	3	43,000,000
Mississippi	5	3,600,000
Missouri	1	23,000,000
Montana	1	1,800,000
New Jersey	14	34,385,000
New Mexico	5	6,650,000
New York	6	170,750,000
North Carolina	4	11,000,000
Ohio	9	64,000,000
Pennsylvania	8	101,800,000
Puerto Rico	2	4,250,000
Rhode Island	2	21,500,000
South Carolina	3	7,600,000
Tennessee	5	30,750,000
Texas	11	33,748,000
Virginia	2	750,000
Washington	6	31,800,000
West Virginia	5	3,150,000
Totals	181	$1,006,900,000

While the additional $800,000,000 USHA loan funds which would be provided by the passage of Senate Bill No. 591, pending in the House of Representatives, would not permit granting in full of the loan requests already filed, Mr. Straus said that it could be prorated to care for the more urgent needs of these communities.

YOUTH LIMITED BY LACK OF RECREATION

Report Released By Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 21—The individual successes of Joe Louis, Jesse Owens and Paul Robeson, and other Negro athletes of the past or present who have distinguished themselves in the field of sport, serve by contrast to highlight the "woefully inadequate" recreational opportunities open to American Negro youth as a whole.

This was pointed out this week by Floyd W. Reeves, director of the American Youth Commission, in announcing preliminary findings in a series of research studies concerned with the problems of Negro youth, which, because of various factors, has as a group the highest ratio of unemployed, of illiteracy, and the largest proportion of arrests and convictions for crime.

Studies of the Commission, organized in 1935 by the American Council on Education and headed by Owen D. Young, as acting chairman, are for the purpose of making specific recommendations to carry out the Commission's program to meet the health, education and job needs of the nation's 4,000,000 unemployed youth between 16 and 25 years of age.

By contrast with the exploits of many outstanding Negro athletes, said Mr. Reeves, recreational opportunities for the average Negro boy or girl in an urban community are limited largely "to random activities on the part of gangs or passive time-wasting on the part of individuals," and to "commercial recreational activities such as the pool room or the beer parlor.

"In some communities the question of recreation for Negroes is utterly ignored, while in others it receives only passing attention," Mr. Reeves continued. "In areas of racial segregation the public schools do not meet the need for effective training in the use of leisure time. As a result, 'doing nothing', 'hanging around,' and 'loafing' form the recreational pattern of the moneyless urbanite, who finds the street corner, the barbecue joint,' the barber shop, and the pool room, places of least discomfiture and greatest relaxation.

"This aimless 'do nothing' is a substitute for the 'lying around and 'just talking' of the rural youth, but in the case of the urban dweller, there are no chores, no hunting or fishing, to counterbalance physical inactivity. It partly explains the crime rate, for lack of healthful recreation, idleness and poverty are recognized factors which breed vice and crime."

Recreational facilities, according to the studies of the Commission, are limited to cities in the East and Midwest, where absence of social restrictions permit Negro youth to participate in school and community activities, to a few cities which have made special recreational provisions for Negroes, and those cities having Negro high schools or colleges which encourage athletic programs.

A national stock-taking of opportunities for organized recreation, according to Mr. Reeves, shows that colored branches of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. provide either gymnasiums, swimming pools, game rooms, and vocational classes in about 60 cities; Negro settlements and community centers exist in only approximately 40 cities; Boy Scout troops are to be found in at least 200 communities, and either Girl Scouts or Camp Fire Girls troops for Negro girls exist in only 66 cities.

"If it were not for the activities of such organizations, plus those of the National Recreation association and the Playground association of America, the leisure-time aspect of Negro life in America would be black indeed," said Mr. Reeves. "However, it is encouraging to point out that recreational facilities for colored people have increased nearly 200 per cent between 1925 and 1935. But it remained for the depression to focus public attention on the predicament of Negro youth, who, by the expenditure of public funds through the W. P. A. and the National Youth Administration, were given constructive leisure-time programs on a larger scale than ever before."

Absence of normal recreational opportunities is today made more serious by the increasing job competition which has upset the traditional balance of employment between whites and Negroes, explained Mr. Reeves. "Unemployment among whites has sent them scurrying to seek jobs traditionally filled by Negroes, until today the only jobs in which Negro youth do not have to compete with white are those of Pullman porter and dining car waiter.

"This competition, and resulting decrease in opportunity, is reflected in the estimate that 35 per cent of all colored youth are unemployed, as opposed to 30 per cent in the case of white youth.

"The importance of providing adequate recreational opportunities to colored boys and girls of America is obvious, and has a definite place in any sound program seeking not only to increase their work opportunities, but directed to the elimination of illiteracy and to safeguarding health."

In addition to Mr. Young, members of the American Youth Commission include. Will W. Alexander, Administrator, Farm Security Administration; Clarence A. Dykstra, president, the University of Wisconsin; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author; Willard E. Givens, executive secretary, National Education association; Henry I. Merriman, formerly chairman of the Board, New England Power association; George Johnson, director Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard university; Chester H. Rowell, editor, San Francisco Chronicle.

William F. Russell, dean, Teachers College, Columbia university; John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Henry C. Taylor, director, Farm Foundation; Miriam Van Waters, superintendent, Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Mass.; Matthew Well, vice president, American Federation of Labor; Robert E. Wood, chairman of the Board, Sears, Roebuch and company; and George F. Zook, ex officio, president, American Council on Education.

GEORGIA RESIDENTS PAY LOWER RENTS IN HOUSING PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Low income families in "Sunset Homes", USHA-aided project in Augusta, Ga., are paying lower rents for their new homes than they paid for the miserable slum dwellings in which they formerly lived, an analysis proved today.

Examination of the admission applications of 85 families showed that they had been paying an average of $14 per month for shelter, heat, light and ice. In "Sunset Homes", the average monthly shelter rent plus utilities is only $11.52. Developed by the Augusta Housing Authority with the financial assistance of the United States Housing Authority, this project provides decent, safe and sanitary dwellings for 168 Negro families.

Most of the substandard dwellings in Augusta, the local housing authority reports, are "frame buildings, unpainted, poorly planned, poorly ventilated and without adequate sanitary facilities. Outside insanitary water closets predominate." Each dwelling is the project is well planned with windows in every room providing cross ventilation, has hot and cold running water and a private indoor toilet.

On the average these applicants were paying 29 percent of their income for rent. One 2-person family with an income of $662 paid 15 percent of its income for rent. At the other extreme, the rent of another 2-person family with an income of $253 amounted to 64 percent of the family income. By law, families living in USHA-aided projects may not earn more than five times the rent, except that families with 3 or more minor dependants may have incomes amounting to six times the rent.

The average annual income of the families whose applications were studied was $578.25. As an effort is being made to reach the lowest income families, the local housing authority anticipates that the average income of the families accepted and admitted to the project will amount to $498.

Sunset Homes was opened for occupancy on February 1, 1940, under the management of Samuel L. McCoy, the first Negro to be appointed manager of a USHA-aided project in the South. The study of income and expenditures of applicants was made by Mr. McCoy under direction of the local housing authority.

American Negro Youth Problem Is Revealed By Dr. Ira DeA. Reid In Serious Study "In A Minor Key"

How serious is the American Negro youth problem?

To define the dimensions of the problem and its implications, the American Youth Commission selected a Negro, Ira DeA. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University. Hence, "In A Minor Key" is an inside story. Yet the author's lack of rancor, his preference for understatement, and his objective approach to the Negro problem almost lead one to forget he is writing about his own people.

"In A Minor Key" is the introductory volume of a series of research studies into the Negro youth problem now being conducted by the American Youth Commission of which Owen D. Young is chairman and Floyd W. Reeves is director. It defines the problem in general, and implies the question, "What are we going to do about it?" Forthcoming studies will suggest specific phases of the problem for which answers must be found.

"Being a Negro in the United States is sometimes an estate of which one can be justly proud; at other times it is a thing apart from all that is good and desirable in a democratic society," says Prof. Reid at the outset. Then, taking one phase of life to a chapter he proceeds to show that the second part of his sentence far outweighs the first, and that the cards are neatly stacked against America's 12,000,000 Negroes—black, brown, yellow and white—from the cradle to the grave.

Treatment Simple But Effective

The writer's method of treating the Negro youth problem, sector by sector, is simple but effective. Each chapter falls into two parts, "The Story" and "The Fact", the first presenting a vivid summary of a large area of human experience—birth and death, health and disease, the home, the school, and the like—and the second buttressing the story with the facts. In short, "In A Minor Key" is the boiled-down essence of many studies and many statistics, selected by a Negro sociologist who puts his finger on sore sports of American life.

Negro youth, the author feels, are not unlike other American youth who start out with ambitions and hopes and face frustration and defeat, but race "throws its shadow across every phase of the Negro youth's life in the North and envelops every aspect of it in the South".

"From birth to death his is not only an outer environment of social and economic problems and adjustments, but also an inner environment of being Negro—which in the United States is interpreted to mean inferior, impoverished, and inconvenienced. Both of these environments. . . not only determine the status of Negroes, but they also create the Negro personality—a personality that has had to develop in whatever way. . . . it could within the iron ring of race prejudice. Like the simplest plant, the Negro youth has developed protective devices for survival and has been shaped by the environments that have nurtured him.

"Yet today," declares the author, "the challenging fact is that Negro youth seem more 'alive' than ever before. . . ." And this in spite of the almost unbelievable difficulty—to take one problem—of earning a living. His chance of getting a job has diminished progressively with the years. In 1890 there were "Negro jobs" which whites would not fill, such as cook, baker, valet, coachman and footman, butler and waiter. Personal service was a special province of the Negro. In the South, Negroes were also brick masons, plasterers, carpenters and painters, for slavery had given the Negro a heritage of skills. Then came change—the industrial revolution, with its machines and organized labor, followed by scarcity of work and the growing cry of "Give jobs to white men and women!"

"Negro Jobs" Disappearing

"Today the only jobs in which Negroes have a virtual monopoly—the only ones in which the Negro is still free from competition with white workers—are those of Pullman porter and dining-car waiter," writes Professor Reid. "Negro youth look at this scene with mixed emotions and a sense of confusion. . . . The gradual disappearance of 'Negro jobs' has meant, temporarily at least, being pushed out at the bottom of the occupational market".

The November 1937 census of unemployment showed that 31 per cent of all colored youth 15 to 24 years of age who wanted jobs were totally without work. If the wholly unemployed, partly unemployed, and those employed only in emergency work were added together, 50 per cent of colored youth who wanted work lacked regular employment. The corresponding figure for white youth was 44 per cent.

Not only is it more difficult for a colored youth to find work, but it is also likely that he will receive little more than half as much as a white youth when he does get a job. Studies made by the American Youth Commission have placed the median weekly wage for Negro youth at $7.98 and that of white youth at $14.33. In short, Negro youth proportionately get fewer jobs and less money.

As an educator who has had first-hand experience with conditions surrounding Negro education in the South, the author shows the "inordinate discrepancies" in the distribution of the educational dollar between whites and Negroes.

"A recent analysis of this subject shows that in southern states the Negro youth receives 37 per cent of the amount to which he is entitled on the basis of equal distribution of public funds, and his teachers, on the average, receive somewhat less than 47 per cent of the salary received by white teachers," he states.

Illiteracy among Negroes in 1930 was more than six times as great as among whites. There were 250,000 Negro youth illiterates. But there is hope for the future, Professor Reid points, out, because illiteracy among Negroes has declined from 571 in every thousand in 1890 to 114 in every thousand in 1936. Its complete elimination is an almost immediate possibility because, between 1933 and 1937, projects of the WPA in 36 states, staffed by 4,000 Negro teachers, taught 400,000 Negro men and women to read and write, thus reducing Negro illiteracy by an estimated 30 per cent.

Illiteracy, it would seem, is rapidly decreasing. But the campaign against it is only one part of Negro youth education as a whole, an education which so inadequately prepares colored boys and girls to adjust themselves to the impact of the white civilization that it calls for intensive thought, realistic treatment, and social justice.

Professor Reid takes up the subject of health, showing that mortality rates are directly related to the absence of protective health facilities. He discusses the predicament of the Negro sharecropper and farm laborer, describes the Negro's migration to the city, touches on pertinent phases of the Negro housing problem, deals with crime and punishment and with discriminatory laws. As he does so, he builds up an indictment of man's inhumanity to man. The writer contents himself with the "facts," leaving the reader to conclude that society's sins are as much those of omission as of commission.

What is the result for Negro youth?

Proper Recreation Needed

The reader finds a suggestion, perhaps, in the chapter on recreation. "In some communities the question of recreation for Negroes is utterly ignored, while in others it receives only passing attention. . . . In areas of racial segregation the public schools do not meet the need. . . . 'Doing nothing', 'hanging around', 'loafing' form the recreational pattern of the moneyless urbanite, who finds the street corner, the 'barbecue joint', the 'chicken shack', the beer garden and the poolroom the places of least discomfiture and greatest relaxation. What else is there to do?

Colored branches of the YMCA and YWCA, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls, the National Recreation Association and the Playground Association of America, are helping, points out Mr. Reid, but such activities are so narrow in scope and so few in number that they barely scratch the surface.

In 1935, in 12 southern states with a Negro population of 7,138,455, 83 per cent of the Negroes had no access to a public library. Of the total of 509 public libraries in 13 southern states, only 94 served Negroes. In Mississippi, whose more than a million Negroes form over half of the population, only two of the state's 22 public libraries were open to them. Professor Reid piles melancholy fact on fact.

Doomed To Idleness

The individual success of Joe Louis Paul Robeson, and many other distinguished Negro athletes and artists served by contrast to "highlight the problem of play, recreation, and leisure of Negro youth." Today he seems doomed to idleness and loafing, a prey to all the factors that serve to build crime rates and break down character.

"In A Minor Key" clears the deck for a constructive approach to the Negro youth problem, which the American Youth Commission proposes to analyze further in the studies to follow.

Distinguished Judges Laud National Contest To Select The Outstanding Negro Community

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—Judges in the national contest closing on May 1 to select America's outstanding Negro community are unanimously of the opinion that it should be "a great stimulus to community improvement throughout the nation." Ogn. 4-6-40

To be eligible for the award, each community group or organization must send in a typewritten digest not exceeding 500 words of its community achievement. These digests must be sent in before May 1 to Dr. M. O. Bousfield, care of International Harvester Company, 180 North Michigan avenue Chicago, Ill. New York N.Y.

According to Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, "It is a fine thing for a great industrial concern like the International Harvester company to recognize the importance of achievement among Negroes While it is true that there are many Negroes who through no fault of their own but because of discrimination by employers in some labor unions against them, are in dire poverty, we should never lose sight of the fact that there is a considerable number of Negroes who in the face of handicaps are contributing mightily to the economic welfare of themselves, their race and their country."

Another judge in the contest which will bring the winner a $1,000 International motor truck is President Patterson of Tuskegee who said "It will be promoting the type of community pride and unselfish group action which must increasingly enter the thinking of all community residents. It should produce an awareness locally and generally of good communities and should lead to a better understanding of what constitutes a good community with all of the facilities and service incident thereto.

"More and more the Negro has become aware of the fact that his success as an individual and the record of achievement which comes to his race can be measured through the cooperative activities of the community in which he finds himself," stated Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA Negro activities director and president of Bethune-Cookman College. "The contest should serve as a stimulus to the small community as well as the large one to tell the story of its accomplishment."

"While every contestant will not win a prize, each, through his entry, wil give testimony to the rich development that has come to Negro communities from the service of those who have worked unceasingly and unselfishly for their neighbor's advancement.

Both Dr. Channing Tobias, of the national council of the Y.M.C.A. and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Julius Rosenwald fund Negro health director, agreed that the contest should do lasting good toward stimulating interest among various racial groups and organizations and causing them to launch even larger programs designed to benefit their own communities.

The five judges will select the nation's outstanding community from the group or organization which, in our opinion, has made the greatest recent contribution to the welfare of its residents. Both rural and urban communities will be considered. The winner will receive an International motor truck with a choice of several types of bodies. Following assembly, this truck will be placed on exhibition at the American Negro Exposition in Chicago at the Coliseum from July 4 to September 2, to be delivered to the winner following the exposition's close.

SET UP BIRTH CONTROL UNITS IN URBAN, RURAL AREA IN SOUTH

Expect, Through Education Program, To Curb Delinquency

Bee

By JESSE O. THOMAS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 23—(ANP)—Through a special grant secured by a representative of the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., and in cooperation with the public health authorities of Nashville and of Berkeley County, S. C., scientific information on the proper spacing of children—which has long since been given to white people—is now being made available to Negroes. 5/26/40 Chicago Defender

The Birth Control Federation through a process of education is attempting to place in the reach of prospective parents information which will enable them to space their children as to minimize the evils of juvenile delinquency, malnutrition, high infant mortality, etc.

Two Projects

There are two demonstration projects subsidized by a special grant of $20,000 to cover a two-year period—one in an urban community (Nashville) and the other in a rural area (Berkeley County, S. C.). In both instances the enterprise is being operated under the control of and in cooperation with the local public health authorities.

In the Berkeley County community, there are some 27,000 people, 70 per cent of whom are Negroes. There are significant by-products of this educational campaign; for example, it was discovered that 13 per cent of the pre-natal cases in Berkeley County in 1939 were persons undergoing treatment for syphillis, and 70 per cent of the prenatal cases showed anemia in a marked degree. Obviously the maternal and infant mortality rates there were greatly in excess of the national average. Likewise; in Nashville, the preliminary studies have already shown that Negro infant and maternity mortality rates are almost twice as high as that of the white population.

Birth Rate Largest

Paradoxically enough, the people of all race elements who are less able to provide adequate educational opportunities and other conveniences and facilities which should constitute a normal opportunity for development frequently have the largest number of children.

Children frequently come with such unregulated rapidity that the mother is often physically weak, if not emaciated, so that it is impossible for her to give the child the prenatal care which is the right of every newborn baby, and not infrequently this condition contributes to the high maternity death rate.

The birth control program is under supervision of a national advisory council, whose membership cludes the following:

Council Selected

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro Health, Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. A. W. Dent, superintendent, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; Mrs. Mabel C. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, New York City; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk univesity; Dr. Michael Bent, Meharry Medical college; Dr. Walter Maddox, Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, president, Alpha Kappa sorority, Washington, D. C.;

Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field Director, National Urban League, New York City; Dr. John Davis, president, West Virginia State college; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Charles D. Huber, president, Morehouse college; Prof. Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta university school of social work;

Claude A. Barnett, director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Albon L. Holsey, secretary, National Negro Business league, Tuskegee Insttute and Arthur Wright, president Southern Educational Fund, Washington, D. C.

Cooperating with this Council are the following officials of the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc.:

Miss Margaret Sanger, honorary chairman; Dr. Richard W. Pierson, president; Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, vice president; Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, vice president; Mrs. Mary Woodard Reinhardt, secretary; Gilbert Colgate, treasurer; Dr. Frederick C. Holden, Dr. Clarence Cook Little and Dr. C. E. A. Winslow.

24 SUPREME COURTS APPROVE SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Supreme Courts, or courts of last resort, of exactly half the states in the Union now have passed upon and, without exception, have approved local slum-clearance and low-rent public housing programs assisted by the United States Housing Authority.

This unbroken string of favorable decisions has been attained in the highest tribunals of 24 of the 38 states having state public housing laws. In these suits, the local housing programs have been attacked from almost every possbile legal angle.

A recent decision by the Supreme Court of the State of Arizona brought the number of these high judicial opinions up to 33 cases involving the various points of contention litigated in the 24 states. These decisions have, in general, held public housing to be clearly within the purview of the United States Constitution, and the respective state constitutions and municipal charters.

The major issues upon which these 24 state Supreme Courts have ruled include the following points:

1. Elimination of slums, as a valid exercise of police power, and the erection of safe and sanitary low-rent dwelling units for persons of low income is purely within the public welfare in that such activities will do much to advance and protect public health safety and morals.

2. Tax exemption of public housing projects is constitutional and valid on the same grounds as is the exempting from taxation of the property of other municipal corporations, property used for municipal and public purposes, and public and charitable institutions.

3. Eminent domain powers granted to local housing authorities do not violate state or Federal constitutional guarantees against the deprivation of private property without due process of law.

4. Bonds and debentures issued by local housing authorities do not violate state constitutions or statutes prescribing the limits of municipal indebtedness and the methods whereby municipalities or counties may become indebted. Likewise, cities and counties may invest in public housing authority bonds.

5. Low rent public housing projects may be built in any area; not necessarily on the same ground where slums are cleared.

6. A local authority may secure preliminary organizational expenses or donations of land money or services from the local political subdivisions.

The states whose highest courts have sustained their local public housing acts whichc permit participation in the USHA program include states n the North and South, the East and West, and well-nigh every densely populated state:

Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Only 10 states now lack state housing acts which permit partion in the Nation's slum-clearance and low rent public housing program: They are: Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

There now are some 450 local housing authorities in 37 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico organized, under state laws, to cooperate with the United States Housing Authority. This number may be contrasted with the 46 local housing authorities then existing in the entire United States in November, 1937 when the United States Housing Act became effective and the USHA-aided public housing program was inaugurated. Actually, in 1937, in the dawn of public housing, only one pioneer authority had embarked upon a going housing program. Today, more than 200 projects are under construction and 24 local housing projects are in a tenancy status.

Announcing that the twenty-fourth state had judicially validated public housing, Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, said:

"It is clearly apparent that the highest state courts of the land and the judiciary generally recognize the public purpose of slum-clearance and low rent housing and their legal justification. As a secondary line of national defense, public housing moves forward with continued approval by the Nation's courts."

TELLS OF FHA PROBLEMS ON RACE QUESTION

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—(ANP)—Addressing the National Conference of Social Work here on Memorial Day, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority, discussed the "problems of racial, religious and nationality groups in public housing programs."

The speaker reviewed the experience of the government public housing low-income families of various racial, religious and national backgrounds and indicated techniques by which the USHA seeks to assure equitable participation of eligible families, regardless of race, religion or national origin.

The solution of these problems, he asserted, is conditioned by "existing local mores and attitudes . . . Certainly the need of detailed programs for meeting them depends upon the status of the groups in the community."

"It may be said of public housing," Dr. Weaver concluded, "that its handling of racial, religious and nationality groups tends to be no more nor less democratic nor successful than that of the communities of which it aims to be an integral part.

"While it is obviously true that these projects cannot alone solve 'the race problem' in America, through intelligent planning and socially conscious management carried out by local authorities . . . public housing may not yet make a definite contribution to the national ideal of equality of opportunity regardless of race, creed, or color."

USHA Lists Home Units For Negroes

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Recent surveys of NSHA aided projects now open for occupancy show that eight are for predominant Negro occupancy and six for mixed occupancy, with a total of 9,733 families housed in them. Of this number some 1,060 are Negro families.

Following are the housing projects exclusively for Negroes: Jordan Park, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Sunset Homes, Augusta, Ga.; Brewster Addition, Detroit; Willert Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; Poindexter Village, Columbus; DeSoto Bass, Dayton; Anson Borough Homes, Charleston, S. C.; Rosewood, Austin, Texas.

In the mixed occupancy projects are the South Side Terrace Homes, Omaha, Neb.; Pennington Court, Newark, N. J.; Red Hook, New York; Queensbridge, New York; Pioneer Homes, Syracuse, N. Y.; and West-side Terrace, Youngstown, Ohio.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
June 20, 1940

A LOUD SQUAWK

Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, lets out a great squawk because certain congressman found out some things about the Housing Authority the other day and expressed their retentment by sidetracking a plea for more funds.

The congressional committee expected to study the application for funds discovered that housing projects were being used to provide apartments for both white and negro families under the same roof and they quietly administered a dose of chloroform to the Authority's petition for more money.

Naturally the row didn't quite end there. Newspapers took up the discussion and, as was to be expected, from a large part of the press there came acid condemnation of the Authority for permitting such intermingling of the races.

The administrator felt compelled to issue a statement and, as expected, his statement undertakes to blame the criticism on "opponents of President Roosevelt." The manner in which some of the new deal department heads always blame criticisim of their work on "opponents" of the President one would think there wasn't a Roosevelt supporter in the country with enough sense to see a mistake when it is made, or enough intelligence to criticize it if the mistake was pointed out.

Mr. Straus proceeds to convince himself, but probably nobody else, that the adverse comment might arise from a misunderstanding of the Authority's program. He points rives at the conclusion such arministered by local agencies and by some sort of mental gymnastics arrives at the conclusion that arrangement frees the Authority from any blame attached to any part of the housing operation after the funds are alloted.

All of which is another way of saying to Congress: "Hey, you fellows, come across with a few more hundred million dollars more of the taxpayers money and after you have opened the purse strings, we'll take the funds and do what we will with the money. If we want to place a few million in New York, or New Jersey or Timbucto, to build houses for joint occupancy by white and negro families, that is none of your concern."

To the press, in effect, Mr. Straus says: "You editorial nit-wits, what business is it of your's whether the government takes the people's money and tries to break down racial lines by construction of low-cost tenements to be occupied by white and negro families?"

If, as Mr. Straus insists, the United States Housing Authority cannot handle the details of the projects after they reach the local agencies, then The Daily says it is high time the Housing Authority folded up and stopped trying to inveigle more money from Congress!

ROBERT WEAVER DISCUSSES NEGRO PART IN HOUSING

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Housing Authority has developed new and sound racial policies which depart from the laissez faire practice of many governmental agencies, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Special Assistant to the USHA Administrator, asserts in an article on "Racial Policy in Public Housing" published in the current issue of Phylon, Atlanta University quarterly review.

"The public housing program in the United States," Dr. Weaver points out, "has sought to expand the Negro's share in its development, evolving a racial policy signficant for governmental activities and full of implications for American democracy."

Instead of neglecting the Negro altogether or making special provisions for him, the USHA has sought to integrate him into all phases of the public housing program, the writer declares. As an integral part of the program, Negroes share responsibility for the initiation, development and operation of low-rent housing projects.

"Public housing involves more than building houses," Dr. Weaver concludes. "For Negroes it means that opportunities for living more normal, more purposeful and more hopeful lves must be knit into the development and operation of projects. Already the first steps have been taken, certain patterns set, and guides for the future established. The further evolution of racial policy rests largely with the local housing authorities. In their efforts to adjust democracy to our complex lives in this generation, they have an opportunity to perfect a rational approach to racial relations."

The Slum-Dwellers Suffer From 'Defense'

• At a time when more than half the American people need deliverance from death-ridden slums, along comes the Roosevelt war program to scrap even the insignificant beginnings of the federal low-rent housing plans.

This paper on June 11, carried a story from our Washington Bureau, pointing out that the Administration is trying to misuse the United States Housing Authority funds for the huge armaments outlay. There is a united front between the Roosevelt Democrats and the Republicans to kill the $800,000,000 Housing bill (S. 591) in the lower House, all under the pretext of "defense." The intention is to build barracks.

Periods of war crisis are invariably used by the profiteering monopolists to aggravate all the existing housing evils against the poor. This was again confirmed by a letter in the New York Times on June 9, which said: "Barracks caused married workers in the last war to give up their jobs rather than break up family life. Such housing tends to become permanent, quickly degenerating into slums. It is undesirable from every point of view."

The degradation of the last world war drive on housing can be seen from the internationally scandalous conditions in Chicago. Earl Dickerson, Alderman and Negro leader, addressing a housing conference there said that slum conditions in Chicago were in the "dark ages." The national weekly "Labor" speaks of a rat plague menacing the Negro Southside where a rodent bit an 18-months-old Negro infant, causing its death last week. These nationally typical slum conditions are becoming steadily worse under the impact of Roosevelt's drive toward war abroad, and war already begun against the people at home.

The crime and disease hovels of the country are the enemies which the people need defense against. Earl Browder gave the key when, in his statesmanlike report to the recent National Convention of the Communist Party, he proposed an annual $5,000,000,000 low-rent housing program until the people were decently housed. Labor and the common people should write their Congressmen demanding passage of S. 591, as a first step against the frightful slum evils.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
June 13, 1940

Between Two Fires

MORE from Paul Mallon about a little matter which came up last week:

"Housing Administrator Nathan Straus has issued a statement claiming the racially mixed occupancy in USHA and PWA housing projects is attributable to local housing authorities. USHA has not suggested such a policy, which now extends federal funds to three USHA mixed racial projects in New York and one each in New Jersey, Ohio and Nebraska, as well as 13 under PWA.

"The statement was issued apparently because the House banking committee sidetracked the demand for $500,000,000 to $800,000,000 more housing money when it learned of the mixed projects."

The USHA's position is not an enviable one. Any policy veering toward racially mixed occupancy of its projects seems to cause it great embarrassment, in the South and elsewhere. Yet Mr. Straus is now certain to hear from this latest statement in which he fails to uphold mixed occupancy. The Society for the Advancement of Colored People, and other such agencies with which Mrs. Roosevelt and other New Dealers find such a congeniality of thought, are certain to object at the "reactionary" position taken by Administrator Straus.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
June 11, 1940

Excuse For A Blitzkrieg

PAUL MALLON, the Washington columnist relates that the attempt of the New Dealers to get a fresh $800,000,000 appropriation for housing fell like a feather upon the floor of the House Banking Committee—softly, but surely.

The downtown boys (Mr. Mallon relates) had stirred the committee into calling a meeting, now that the budget is shot anyway, and the committeemen dutifully assembled to start the vast spending project on its way toward enactment. But as they entered the committee room, a congressman handed each member a May 21 copy of "Public Housing," the weekly newspaper of the United States Housing Authority. Therein textually published was an address by Robert C. Weaver, assistant United States Housing Authority administrator, on the subject of the negro as a tenant. Here were the last two paragraphs relating to government projects for mixed racial occupancy:

"In addition to the six USHA-aided projects in which both negro and white tenants are now living, there are 14 projects for mixed occupancy developed by the housing division of PWA. This mixed occupancy has in no instance occasioned any serious and lasting difficulties.

"What effect the government's public housing program will have on the problem of residential segregation only time will tell. However, the program has already made an initial demonstration of two important factors involved in this problem: First, that negro occupancy need not result in depreciation of property, that the negro is a responsible tenant in a recent home, and, second, that the two races can live harmoniously together in the same project, that the negro can be a good neighbor as well as a good tenant."

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Steagall, comes from Alabama, and other Democratic members represent Southern districts. The meeting, observes Mr. Mallon, thereupon was "silently adjourned."

Thus another social uplift program, our Eastern brethren will tell us, has been "sabotaged" by the Bourbons of the South. As long as the South sends to Washington men who insist on the segregation of the races, then so long will this country be a benighted one, our Eastern brethren add. What better excuse than this is therefore needed, they conclude, for the East to take over the suffrage of the South, and to elect to Congress from the South whomsoever it pleases? What better excuse than this for a political blitzkrieg against the South? Have we not offended against the East exactly as the invaded countries have offended against Germany and Italy; that is, have we not insisted that we be allowed to live our lives without interference?

Mink Coat Owners Not in Society

RICHMOND—A woman may own a beautiful mink coat, but she isn't in society if she has to make 8 o'clock time every morning, Miss Zora Neale Hurston novelist of New York and Florida, told the Negro Town Council at Leigh Street Methodist Church on Sunday.

Miss Hurston asserted that colored people cannot contend rightfully that they have developed a society class. One requires an income of at least $30,000 a year to be in society, she said.

No "Better Thinkers"

Pungent in what she termed an effort to make Richmonders "think whether you like it or not," Miss Hurston said that she knew of "no better thinking people, but rather people who think they are better."

She lambasted leadership of colored people, and held that there is not one person with authority to speak for all of his people in any city.

This, she said, is due to the fact that white leaders support what she termed "pet n——s." Miss Hurston declared that the position of colored people in American life has been weakened because "some of our most celebrated leaders are our biggest beggars."

No Rights for Beggars

Beggars have no rights, she added, pleading for individual effort toward integration in America's social and economic scheme and freedom from prostitution of education and reconstruction period thinking.

She urged that more effort be put into citizenship, which, she said, involves responsibility and sacrifice required of the majority group. This involves a trend away from thinking and talking in terms of constant racial struggle, the speaker said.

Not All Rave Problems

All colored life is not lynching and discrimination, and these problems are over-emphasized, Miss Hurston maintained.

Miss Hurston was presented with a gift by Mrs. Sara G. F. Holmes, basileus of Nu Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta, on behalf of the sorority unit.

Miss Hurston spoke on "Is the Negro a Citizen or a Visiting Refugee?"

She is a graduate of Barnard College, has written five novels, and is considered an authority on folkways and customs of her own people. Her latest novel, "Moses, Man of the Mountain," has met wide response.

MORE RELIEF NEEDED

Colored people, being the greatest victims of unemployment and want, will applaud the demand of President Roosevelt that Congress permit him to spend the fiscal year's $975,000,000 WPA appropriation in eight months.

For despite the European war and the additional business it was supposed to bring to the United States, industrial production is on the downgrade and employment will soon follow.

The Allies are buying airplanes, but they have cut their purchases of foods and other commodities in order to have cash for the munitions they need.

The industrial production index has already dropped from 128 in December to 105 in March, and it is expected to go lower.

By spending the $975,000,000 WPA appropriation in eight months instead of twelve, it will be possible to make jobs for 2,000,000 workers instead of 1,330,000, as at present.

Many believe that even this increase will be insufficient to make up for the job loss in industry resulting from the curtailment of Allied and neutral purchases.

Obviously an increase in unemployment will bear down hardest on Negroes, for they will not only lose a certain percentage of jobs because of the slackening of industrial production, but they will be subjected to stiffer competition in the labor market from unemployed whites.

Our plight thus far would have been a very sorry one if it had not been for federal relief spending.

It will be even sorrier if there is not an increase in federal relief spending.

To the Negro faced with privation and want, the discussion about whether or not the debt limit should be exceeded is purely academic and rather irritating.

Children's Crusade

A school regulation unfortunately deprived local youth of contributing to the Children's Crusade for Children.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who originated the idea of the crusade, was inspired by the gift of $5.63 taken to her in her Vermont home last summer by a group of her young neighbors. The youthful donors put the money in her hands to be distributed among children whom she thought needed it most. Of that simple act the Children's Crusade for Children from April 22 to April 30 was born.

The general plan, subject to change to meet conditions in thousands of local school systems, provided for a preliminary campaign of broadcasting, speaking, magazine and newspaper publicity. Collection cans were placed later in each school so that children might give their pennies to help the boys and girls in Europe and Asia whom war has deprived of food, shelter, clothing and the happiness and security of home. Emphasis was placed upon each child's contribution being his own personal affair. Rivalry was taboo, and no one needed to know what the other had contributed. The money raised by the children will be distributed among responsible organizations—Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and non-sectarian—by an independent jury of award, consisting of Eleanor Roosevelt, Msgr. John A. Ryan, William Allen White, Hon. Irving Lehman, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Dr. Charles G. Glenn and Caroline S. Woodruff. None of the money collected will be used for expenses. The crusade has been financed by independent donations. Crusade officials state:

"It goes without saying that far more than the contribution of pennies by American children is involved. To make the Children's Crusade for Children the truly educational enterprise anticipated by those who have developed its program, an ever-continuing series or cycle of experience is needed, involving the school assembly, the classroom and out-of-class activities. The underlying aim of all of these will be to help our American children realize how fortunate even the poorest American child is, compared to the children in warring nations and those children without a country." The way is thus open for Washington school children to participate. Sponsors of the crusade have urged caution that those children financially unable to give money were not made to feel that they can make no contribution. Emphasis was placed on service and helpfulness of all kinds so that these children can be made to realize that there are things they can do for other children which are just as important as giving money.

Washington children, colored and white, need the lessons of sympathy and tolerance which the movement engenders. New York City schools hold regular assemblies on the theme of *tolerance and democracy*. Denby High School in Detroit has a propaganda analysis program with emphasis on the aspects of tolerance. A similar project is being conducted in a Missouri town and in Laredo, Texas, classes study the contribution of different culture groups to American life.

Local public schools cannot collect funds for the Children's Crusade. But can they afford to ignore the opportunity to teach tolerance? To inculcate the true concept of democracy? To translate into deed the following lines from a proposed philosophy of education for the public schools of the District of Columbia?

"We should hold as the immediate aims for American education equal opportunity for all . . . ."

Project Ma[illegible] Reports A[illegible]

4-6-40

WASHINGTON, D. C.— [illegible] project managers were cited [illegible] than Straus to show the be[illegible] and civic activities derived by their communities from USHA housing project activities.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.: "In "Parklawn," a playground and community building are operated by the municipal recreation department as part of the city's system of community centers and recreation facilities. They are open to project tenants and neighbors alike and attendance averages about 10,000 a month.

NEW YORK CITY: Two sections of "Harlem River Houses" are operated by the New York City Health Department for health, education, dental and eye clinics for children, child health services and tuberculosis treatment. This sub-station handles about 400 person a week, of whom about 80 per cent are residents outside the project.

SIX PROJECTS

NEWARK, N. J.: Six housing projects now being developed with USHA loans will contain space for health centers to be operated by the Newark Health Department and will be open to all resident of the surrounding neighborhoods.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.: In "Smithfield Courts," a community center was built with housing funds and adjacent land was developed into a playground for use by residents of the entire neighborhood who formerly had to travel three miles for similar facilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Tenants in "Langston" are affiliated with a neighborhood association of citizens. Residents of the neighborhood likewise participate in the recreational and cultural activities of the "Langston" tenants.

EVANSVILE, Ind.: A model apartment for use in home economics training has been established in one of the basement areas of "Lincoln Gardens" where home economics training groups for both adults and children will be conducted with the assistance of the Evansville Board of Education. Facilities also will be used by home economics classes in the nearby Lincoln High School.

READING RESULTS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.: A branch of the City Public Library has been established in the administration building of "Dixie Homes." In one week, a count disclosed that 184 adults, of whom 15 per cent lived outside the project, and 385 children, of whom 75 per cent lived in the adjoining teritory, obtained books from this library, which is estimated to serve a radius of three miles.

ATLANTA, Ga.: A community center has been established in one of the project buildings of "University Homes." During last January, 180 children in the project and 386 from the surrounding neighborhood registered for participation. Before this center was established there were numerous complaints of boisterous conduct by the youth of the neighborhood and frequently petty thefts. These annoyances have virtually disappeared with the establishment of the center.

Another type of community activity in Atlanta was successfully demonstrated by the residents in "Techwood Homes." A spectacle, "Phoenix, a pageant of Atlanta," received high commendation in the press and was attended by 2,500 persons most of whom resided outside the project.

NURSERY SCHOOL

CLEVELAND, Ohio: At "Lakeview Terrace," the Cleveland Child Health Association, with the cooperation of other local agencies, conducts a nursery school as a teacher-demonstration center.

CINCINNATI, Ohio: Nursery schools are maintained in each of the two divisions of "Laurel Homes" with a total attendance of about 50 children. The Mothers' Training Center at the University of Cincinnati cooperated with the mothers' club of the project in arranging lectures and discussions on child care, health, nutrition and behavior.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.: At "Hill Creek" project the community activity program has been worked out by the Tenants' Association, the civic association and the women's club. The program ranges from kindergarten classes to a course in interior decorating, and includes instruction in beadcraft, needlecraft, upholstery, pottery making, woodwork, drawing and painting, athletics, social and tap dancing, piano and choral music, dramatics, public speaking and journalism.

PROJECTS HOUSING NEGROES ARE LISTED

Courier 4-6-40

WASHINGTON, May 30 (ANP) —Recent surveys of USHA aided projects now open for occupancy show that eight are for predominant Negro occupancy and six for mixed occupancy, with a total of 9,733 families housed in them. Of this number some 1,060 are Negro families.

Following are the housing projects exclusively for Negroes: Jordan Park, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Sunset Homes, Augusta, Ga.; Brewster Addition, Detroit; Willert Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; Poindexter Village, Columbus, DeSoto Bass, Dayton; Anson Borough Homes, Charleston, S. C.; Rosewood, Austin, Tex.

In the mixed occupancy projects are the South Side Terrace Homes, Omaha, Neb.; Pennington Court, Newark, N. J.; Red Hook, New York; Queensbridge, New York; Pioneer Homes, Syracuse, N. Y., and Westlake Terrace, Youngstown Ohio.

Randolph Announces Plans for Conference of Best Negro Minds In Present Crisis

Black Dispatch 8-10-40 Oklahoma City, Okla.

Big Trouble With Blacks Rest In Lack of Understanding of What Should Be Done

Anti-Red Leader Speaks

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—In order to attempt an answer to some of the questions facing the Negro in this time of world crisis, A. Philip Randolph last week announced plans for a conference of the best Negro minds to meet some time in the near future.

Mr. Randolph, director of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and formerly president of the National Negro Congress, described the new move as a "conference of persons who can think theoretically and practically about the issues facing Negroes, upon a basis of knowledge, experience and devotion to the well-being of Afro-Americans."

"The main and basic troubles of the Negro today arise on account of the lack of understanding as to what is to be done, who to support and what to oppose. The leadership lacks a solid grounding in the theoretical foundations of the movements that are human action and determining human institutions," Mr. Randolph continued.

The dynamic leader of the railway employees' brotherhood resigned from the National Negro Congress, of which he was one of the founders, at the last annual meeting because of the "red influence," which he said had grown to dominate the organization.

500,000 Step from Slums To Low-Rent Homes in '39

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than half a million persons with small incomes will greet the advent of 1940 as the beginning of a truly New Year, marked in memories by their removal from the squalor and dangers of America's slums.

For 20,000 in 13 cities, the new era of health and happiness deriving from the slum clearance program of the United States Housing Authority already is begun. They are the tenants of 19 low-rent housing projects which were opened to the public during 1939.

OTHERS OPEN SOON

The first contingent will be joined during the early part of 1940 by about 115,000 more women and children for whom decent homes at rentals within their means will be provided by USHA-aided projects now nearing completion.

This migration for the next six months is scheduled at the rate of 4,800 families per month, and will be considerably more during the last half of the year, making a total of 500,000 persons rehoused during the entire period.

All low-income families rehoused in the USHA slum clearance program are paying rents as low or lower than those paid for their former ramshackle habitations.

USHA shelter rents average $11.45 per dwelling per month in the South and $15.80 in the North.

Citing these and other data of definite progress in America's war against slums, Nathan Straus, USHA administrator, stressed also the very low average total development cost, $4,867 per dwelling unit, that has been achieved for USHA-aided projects now under construction contracts.

In this connection he pointed out that the average net construction cost of dwellings for these projects has been reduced to $2,831 per dwelling unit, which is $670 under the $3,501 average for private building as shown by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

USHA ACHIEVEMENTS

As the USHA enters the New Year, Mr. Straus summed up its major achievements to date as follows:

Loans totaling $581,776,000 representing 90 per cent of the $646,569,000 total estimated cost of projects, have been approved for 155 communities;

A total of 145 projects, designed to provide about 58,169 low-rent dwellings, have gone into construction; more than 17,000 persons migrated from substandard dwellings into USHA-aided projects during 1939.

Approximately $101,000,000 will be spent for building materials on 145 projects already under way;

An estimated $81,655,000 will go into the pay envelopes of 168,000 construction engineers, building trades mechanics, laborers and clerical workers engaged directly on the sites of 145 projects under construction;

EMPLOYMENT INCREASED

An additional 63,000 "off-the-site" workers will receive a full year's employment in the production, fabrication and transportation of building materials for these projects;

Dwellings now under construction will be completed for an average net construction cost of $2,831 per dwelling unit;

Shelter rents will average $11.45 per dwelling per month in the south and $15.80 in the north. This will permit families with average annual incomes ranging as low as $382 in the south and $670 in the north to be eligible as tenants;

The housing program has withstood legal attacks in 19 State tribunals, all of which have handed down Supreme Court opinions sustaining the constitutionality of the program.

FUTURE PROGRAM

Looking into the future, Mr. Straus asserted:

Bids will be opened for an additional 18 projects, containing 63,000 dwelling units, between now and June; a total of 121,300 dwellings will have been completed or will be under construction by late spring of 1940; an average of 4,800 families will move each month into new projects reaching completion during the next six months;

The present program in its entirety calls for loans totaling $693,000,000, which will defray 90 per cent of the $770,000,000 cost of projects to rehouse approximately 160,000 low-income families of 166 communities now having either loan contracts or earmaking funds;

RURAL PROGRAM MAPPED

Completion of the present program will see the removal of 640,000 persons from substandard living conditions to new low-rent homes;

A rural low-rent housing program will get under way with the New Year. This is designed to aid the most pressing need for decent homes among the approximately 4,550,000 farm families, about 65 per cent of the total number in the United States, now living in substandard homes;

Thirty county housing authorities, in the sixteen states having laws permitting rural rehousing program; Four of these local authorities already have applied for USHA loans to finance a total of 800 farm homes and are planning to start construction in the spring. Five more are scheduled to submit applications next month for about 1,000 dwelling units.

The rural rehousing movement on the passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, Senate Bill 591, which would authorize the USHA to lend an additional $800,000,000 for slum clearance and would earmark $200,000,000 of this for rural rehousing.

The additional $800,000,000 which the bill now pending in Congress would provide would enable the rehousing of approximately [illegible] families during [illegible] Mr. Straus asserted, has [illegible] the actual elimination of the hovels and insanitary tenements which they replaced. This elimination has included hundreds of substandard structures in the smaller communities of the nation as well as the more numerous slum areas of larger cities.

SLUM ELIMINATION

Mr. Straus also emphasized that the USHA, during the two years it has been functioning, has consistently lowered all costs involved in its slum clearance program. He said:

"The USHA is constantly aiding local authorities to clip costs in every phase of public housing. Already this has resulted in unprecedented lows in new construction costs and in total development costs.

"USHA technicians cooperating with local housing authorities not only have cut considerable costs but they also have been able to reduce financing costs, utility costs and insurance costs and the cost of land have been kept down far below those of any other public housing program.

"The savings in each of these branches may seem small in connection with a program involving millions of dollars, but they are fundamental and large in the aggregate."

RENTALS LOWERED

All savings in the program, Mr. Straus said, are reflected by lower rentals in the projects achieving them and utlimately will be translated into reduced government subsidies for the maintenance of rents which low-income families can afford to pay.

Among the more important savings in the costs of USHA projects achieved during 1939, were:

Savings of millions of dollars annually in the financing of USHA-aided projects by the sale of short term loan notes to private investors at rates of interest far lower than the 3 to 3 1-4 per cent which the USHA, under the law, must charge for its loans.

The initial $50,000,000 issue of these short term notes, offered by the local housing authorities in 11 cities last November, were snapped up at rates of interest averaging slightly less than six-tenths of 1 per cent. This was about one-fifth the rate the local authorities had been paying.

Savings of approximately $38,000 a year, or about 62 per cent on premiums paid for insurance on 44 housing projects constructed by the PWA Housing Division and now owned and operated by the USHA. This same plan is being submitted to local housing authorities, and will result in savings of millions of dollars on their USHA-aided projects.

Savings in costs for electricity, gas, water and other utility services for public housing projects. Several utility commissions have upheld special lower rate classifications for these projects. In virtually every USHA-aided porject utility services are being purchased at special wholesale rates.

OUTLOOK FOR 1940

Commenting on the progress of the USHA program and the outlook for 1940, Mr. Straus stated:

"It is gratifying to note that the peak of activity in the present USHA program has been attained and that the ground work has been laid for full speed ahead with the beginning of the New Year.

"America is moving rapidly toward freeing one-third of our people from the physical and moral handicaps of the slums. This is the major objective of our program but its correlated effects are much broader. The USHA's national slum clearance program also is proving a major stimulus to the business world through the reemployment of thousands of building trades workers and the purchase of millions of dollars worth of land, construction materials and equipment."

Maverick Urges Economic Justice For Negro as Benefit to the South

Needs Job, Home, Health and Money to Educate Children San Antonio Mayor Declares; Warns Dixie Against Industrialization Through Sweat Shops.

By LUKE GREENE.

Full economic justice for the negro and a change in the psychology of the south were advocated last night by Maury Maverick, vigorous reform mayor of San Antonio, Texas, as he tackled five of the south's most acute problems in an address at Georgia Tech.

Maverick expressed the opinion the negro constituted the south's "gravest problem" but took time to go into a discussion of southern psychology; industrialization of the south, its process and effect; conservation of natural resources and education.

The negro, Maverick said, should have a chance for a job, a house to live in, the right to good health and enough money to educate his children.

"If he has a job he'll be a good citizen; if he has a house and health, he will not spread disease among other people, including the whites," the Texas mayor emphasized. "If he has education, he and his children can improve." Maverick made his position clear by adding:

Praises Roosevelt.

"When I say this, it is not just from the viewpoint of giving justice to the negro. It is giving justice to the whites. For if the negro has a low standard of living, a high prevalence of disease, it has a direct effect on white people.

"As for social equality, negroes do not even talk about it. I know What they want is groceries, a chance to eat and live."

The south's new psychology should be a national psychology Maverick explained. He praised President Roosevelt as "the best friend the south ever had," declaring that during his administration more money had been spent in the south than ever before.

"Now what does this money spending in the south mean?" he asked. "It means we are getting some of our money back, that we would never get back otherwise.

The federal government should do its part in developing the nation, the speaker continued, "and we of the south should get in on the swing, or else we swing alone and from a rope."

Against Cheap Labor.

Turning to industrialization Maverick warned that this section should not sacrifice its standards or offer free taxes or cheap labor to get industry.

"Let us demand our industrialization on a decent, free-born American standard," he said. "We want no sweat shops; we want no exploitation of our southern people.

"When we industrialize the south, the unions are coming in," he explained. "I hear some of my brethren shout and cry and moan over the coming in of the Reds, the CIO's, all preaching social equality and trying to break down the constitution, they say."

Instead of trying to stop what is certain to occur, he recommended that the south be prepared "with some decent labor laws."

Destruction of the soil is the most pressing problem in looking to conservation of natural resources, for the nation as well as the south, he said.

"To save our American resources, that is your job," he told the Geoergia Tech students. "Get to thinking about it if you want to eat regular. Do so if you don't want our standards of living to drop to that of China. And remember, to save soil, we will need the government of the United States, with the help of every state, county, city and citizen in the country."

"Keep Minds Open"

As to education, Maverick urged the students to keep their minds free, open and busy.

"Read all you can," he said, "don't do any mob thinking, and then stand by your opinions when the mob tries to shout you, or burn you, down."

In voicing his warning against "taking anybody's advice," Maverick made this explanation:

"If you have a question concerning the War Between the States, don't believe what some famous Georgian, or some famous relative, had to say about it. Read all the facts you can get; then read what some abolitionist said, then read Alexander Stephens, Toombs, Hiram W. Evans, The Atlanta Constitution. After that read a Yankee general—Sherman preferred—and then a Confederate general. In other words, make your own research, and maybe then you will find at least a part of the truth."

Science has marched thousands of years ahead of the science of government, the San Antonio mayor declared. He predicted, however, that "our new world is to be built by engineers and scientists who look in test tubes, microscopes, transits, and not by lawyers peering into dead books of laws that were useless a century or so ago."

Relief Agencies To Suffer

Proposal Would Keep Thousands From Howard U.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Of Importance to every Negro in the United States, yet casually regarded by most, President Roosevelt's eight billion dollar budget, now ready for congress, offers an analysis to the 1941 situation which should warrant the closest attention.

All along the lines, where Negroes benefit most in the social aspects of the government, cuts have been inaugurated which bode the Negro no good.

JOBLESS TO BE HIT

Of especial interest is the all important aspect of relief, which some believe the Negro has learned to regard as his divine inheritance. In the new proposal, one-half billion dollars has been lopped off, which now makes the item read $1,300,000,000 estimated to care for 1,350,000 persons as compared with the last year total of a half million more or 1,850,000 persons. Under the commonly accepted ratio of 10 per cent of the population sharing in the relief, this means quite a reduction for Negroes.

In the CCC camps, the 1941 estimate asks for 1,227 continental camps as compared with the present 1,500 continental camps. The enrollment of these camps will be limited to 245,000 men, as compared with the present 295,000 enrollment. The sum of $230,000,000 is asked in the budget for the camps.

106,000 CUT IN NYA

The NYA will get only $85,000,000 as against the almost $100,000,000 asked in the revised 1940 budget. The sum is believed to be adequate to provide relief for some 600,000 youths per month. In the old budget, 706,000 youths were provided for monthly, a drop this year of 106,000 which quite naturally will affect the number of Negroes enrolled.

For the operation of the new tuberculosis unit at Freedmen's hospital, $71,200 is asked for six month's trial.

HOWARD LOSES $3,000

In the 1941 budget, Howard university loses some $3,000, the new figure being $741,960 against $745,000 for last year. Freedmen's is raised from $484,840 to $579,625.

Due to the elimination of a unit in the recorder of deeds office, this organization loses $1,900 as against last year's estimate.

Interesting, however, is the increase in the budget of the department of justice where it is anticipated there will be a 12.5 per cent increase in the U. S. prison population during 1941 over the present. Statistics issued by the department show a larger percentage of Negro prisoners than whites as compared with the total population.

DECREASE IN FARM BUDGET

The Farm Security administration has been asked to operate on an 80 percent estimate of its present budget.

All along the line, there has been a general decrease in the appropriations, except in the national defense, which has been given funds hitherto mentioned only in awe.

AIM AT EXTENSION OF RURAL HOUSING

National Conferees Also Put 'Middle Income' Groups in Year's 'Balanced Program'

ROOSEVELT ACCLAIMS IT

Mrs. Simkhovitch Sets Goals in Letter to Final Session of Conference at Capital

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Intensive support of a national housing program, expanded to include more adequate provision for rural families and "middle income" groups was pledged at today's concluding session of the National Public Housing Conference.

The conferees dedicated themselves anew to their campaign of education after receiving messages from President Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, conference president, and hearing addresses by Senator Capper, Representative Voorhis and Leon H. Keyserling, deputy administrator of the United States Housing Authority, endorsing the proposed "balanced" program.

"Joined together, the rural and urban housing programs together should continue to grow," President Roosevelt wrote to Miss Helen Alfred, executive director of the conference.

In a letter from New York, read by Miss Loula Lasker, Mrs. Simkhovitch set these chief objectives for the year:

Obtaining provision by Congress of subsidies necessary to continue the low-rental program.

Helping other States to follow the example of New York with loans and grants supplementing Federal action.

Securing low interest credit for "those great groups which are economically just above the public housing level."

Senator Capper and Representative Voorhis, who addressed luncheon meetings, emphasized the need for dweller-owned homes in rural areas and deplored the disparity between agricultural and industrial incomes, which both declared to be the root cause of migratory worker problem.

This problem was also discussed by Cecil Owens of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who further took up the situation in mining and mill towns where he advocated building homes at $2,000 per unit.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, American Labor party member of the New York City Council, announced that he and Councilor Salvatore Ninfo were preparing to present "a five-year $200,000,000 low-rent housing program for New York City which can be put into effect immediately and take full advantage of the State loans and subsidies."

This city program would be financed by a 5-cents-a-month "modest tax" on telephone instruments, expected to yield about $900,000 a year.

Jonathan Daniels, editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, Carey McWilliams, chief of the Division of Immigration and Housing of the State of California, and Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, were elected to the board of the National Public Housing Conference and all other members were re-elected.

The delegates were received by Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House for tea at 4 o'clock.

F. D. R. Appeal To Mussolini Is Fruitless

World © 1940, by King Features Syndicate for The Birmingham News. All rights reserved. Reproduction in full or part strictly prohibited.

News Behind The News

BY PAUL MALLON
Special National Correspondent

THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORS IN MR. ROOSEVELT'S CONFIDENCE HAVE BEEN TROOPING OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE LATELY WITH SADDENED COUNTENANCES. They passed the word along the top wavelength here that Mr. Roosevelt's negotiations with Mussolini were unsatisfactory.

The Italian leader seemed to give some asurance he might do nothing before June 15, but considered himself bound to enter the war. His position was that he had a contract obligation with Hitler which must be fulfilled.

German Losses At Dunkerque Heavy

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICES ALSO CONFIRMED ONE IMPORTANT BIT OF ALLIED NEWS WHICH HAS SOUNDED LIKE PROPAGANDA. The Germans lost very heavily in the final stages of the Dunkerque engagement, especially in flooded areas where they were forced to abandon their tanks and meet the French and British on an equal footing, sometimes two feet deep in water and mud. That is why the British escaped.

The news raised some hopes that Germany might require a breathing spell for reorganization.

New Housing Fund Plea Hits Snag

THE ATTEMPT OF THE NEW DEALERS TO GET A FRESH $800,000,000 APPROPRIATION FOR HOUSING fell like a feather upon the floor of the House banking committee—softly, but surely. The downtown boys had stirred the committee into calling a meeting, now that the budget is shot anyway, and the committeemen dutifully assembled to start the vast spending project on its way toward enactment. But as they entered the committee room, a congressman handed each member a May 21 copy of "Public Housing," the weekly newspaper of the United States Housing Authority. Therein textually published was an address by Assistant USHA Administrator Robert C. Weaver on the subject of the Negro as a tenant. The following were the final two paragraphs relating to government projects for mixed racial occupancy:

"In addition to the six USHA-aided projects in which both Negro and white tenants are now living, there are 14 projects for mixed occupancy developed by the housing division of PWA. This mixed occupancy has in no instance occasioned any serious and lasting difficulties.

"What effect the government's public housing program will have on the problem of residential segregation only only time will tell. However, the program has already made an initial demonstration of two important factors involved in this problem: First, that Negro occupancy need not result in depreciation of property, that the Negro is a responsible tenant in a recent home, and, second, that the two races can live harmoniously together in the same project, that the Negro can be a good neighbor as well as a good tenant."

The chairman of the committee comes from Alabama and other Democratic members represent other Southern communities. The meeting thereupon was silently adjourned.

Not Alms, But Opportunity

Journal & Guide 7-27-40

AMONG the substitutes offered for USHA slum clearance is Mr. Robert E. Baldwin's proposal that charitably inclined people in the community be asked to contribute a fund with which to make initial payments for prospective underprivileged homeowners under the FHA plan.

The plan misses the mark. The USHA plan adequately provides decent housing for people earning from $50 to $70 per month. There are thousands of them—decent people—who will never earn more. It would be far better to subsidize these people as renters for the remainder of their lives than to start them to buying homes on a 15-year plan at monthly payments which they could not meet.

Unless Mr. Baldwin has a plan for raising the economic status of about one-third of the population, the USHA plan is infinitely better than his. The decent people who are forced by low earning capacity to live in slum type dwellings do not ask alms: they ask opportunity.

New Housing Units Replace Old Pestilence-Breeding Area

Project On Southside Will Provide Healthy, Modern Living Quarters For 1,500 Negroes

BY BILL ENNIS

Blighted areas—havens of disease and pestilence—are rapidly being stricken from the face of the Magic City and one of the most prominent of the projects under way is the Southtown low-cost housing project.

Brown's Hill, one of the oldest Negro populated sections of Birmingham and known to be a breeder of tuberculosis and other insidious diseases, has been moved from the face of the earth and in its place is rising a modern, healthy and clean living space for hundreds of Negroes.

Of all the places in Birmingham which are known to be infiltrated with disease, Brown's Hill has always been in prominence.

James W. Morgan, commissioner of public improvements in Birmingham, who is a member of the board of directors of the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, as well as an effective worker in tuberculosis eradication in Jefferson County, has this to say about the Southtown project:

"When plans were started for the Southtown project I conducted a survey in conjunction with the City Board of Health and found that several advanced cases of tuberculosis were prevalent in the area and that four of the victims of the disease were taking in washing for people on the Southside."

"A condition such as this has no place in Birmingham. Therefore, the committee and I redoubled our efforts to have this condition stamped out. Tuberculosis is one of the major problems in Birmingham and Jefferson County and the only way in which this insidious disease can be stricken from the face of our town and county is to have the utmost cooperation from the people of the territory. The George Eaves Clinic on the Southside, operated in its entirety by the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, has the finest equipment available for examination of citizens for tuberculosis and every effort must be made to have servants, washerwomen and all other persons handling household goods, tested for this disease."

The vital facts about Southtown follow:

Southtown is located on the Southside between Twenty-Third and Twenty - Sixth Streets and Eighth and Ninth Alleys. The project, covering 19 acres, will have 58 buildings, containing 448 units and 2,038 rooms.

Modern housing will be provided for 1,500 Negroes. The project is expected to be completed next Summer.

The project is being built on the site of what was many years ago a white residential area. This section has long since been occupied by Negroes living in filthy, crumbling shacks. On one block alone, more than 80 families were using 18 unkept outhouses.

Southtown will cost $2,050,000. Of this amount, Birmingham property owners have already received $462,000 for their holdings.

Local labor is to be paid $635,000 in wages to build the project. Approximately $952,000 will be spent for materials for the project with Birmingham concerns being given preference whenever possible.

Southtown is being built by Daniel Construction Company, of Birmingham. Company officials estimate the job will create some 700,000 man hours of work for demolition to completion of the project.

Frank E. Spain, chairman of the Housing Authority of Birmingham, builders and administrators of all local projects, says:

"The Southtown area was found by the Birmingham Health Department to be one of the most contaminated sections of our city. That 1,500 human beings will be given a new chance in life and this menace to the whole of us will be eliminated is reward enough."

Members of the board who serve without pay are Mr. Spain, George C. Leigh, Frank P. Samford, C. P. Thiemonge and Charles P. Marks.

USHA Names Fourth Woman To Important Administrative Post

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. OCT 19 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The number of Negro women holding responsible management positions in the government's low-rent housing program was increased to four by the recent appointment of Mrs. Marguerite Pennybacker Anderson as management supervisor of the new 250-unit Butler Place project in Fort Worth, Texas, a check-up by the United States Housing Authority reveals.

She is the first Negro woman to be appointed to such a position on a USHA-aided project. Three others in the State of Ohio previously had been appointed to responsible management positions on projects developed by the housing division of the Public Works Administration.

Mrs. Ellen T. McWilliams is resident housing manager of the Brand Whitlock Homes, a project rehousing 264 families in Toledo.

In Cleveland, Mrs. Essie Hague Scott, management aide, assists Gordon Simpson in the supervision of the 579-unit Outhwaite Homes project.

Miss Verna Greene is management aide in charge of tenant relations for 296 families living in the Laurel Homes project in Cincinnati.

These women are among 51 Negroes now holding responsible management positions in the government housing program. In size these projects range from the huge Ida B. Wells Homes in Chicago rehousing 1,662 families to Terrace in Columbia. S. C.

Names Of 22 Housing Projects Honor Outstanding Race Leaders

Defender 8-17-40 Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The history of the Race in this country may be charted through the names of 22 low-rent housing projects commemorating famous Negroes who have contributed to the development of America, the United States Housing Authority revealed this week.

These Race leaders, in whose honor projects have been named range from Crispus Attucks who fell on Boston Common on the eve of the Revolution, 1775, to James C. Napier, banker and one-time registor of the U. S. treasury, who died last April in Nashville, Tenn.

The local housing authority in Pensacola, Fla., has named one of its projects Attucks Court in honor of the Revolutionary martyr. The Nashville housing authority, of which Napier was a member until a few months before his death, honored his memory by naming one of its projects for him.

Named for Douglass

Frederick Douglass, the great abolitionist orator and leader during the pre-Civil War and Reconstruction periods, was similarly honored by the local housing authority of Baltimore, whence in his early youth he fled as a fugitive slave, and of Phenix City, Ala.

Across the meandering Chattahoochee River, the Columbus, Ga., housing authority has commemorated Booker T. Washington, famed founder of Tuskegee institute.

The memory of two poets, Paul Laurence Dunbar, beloved author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life" and James Weldon Johnson, author, diplomat and one-time executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have also been honored by local housing authorities.

A project in West Palm Beach, Fla., has been named for Dunbar and one in Philadelphia for Johnson.

Dr. Hope Honored

The city of Atlanta has named two of its projects for two of its distinguished sons, John Hope, president of Atlanta university, and Alonzo F. Herndon, founder of the Atlanta Life Insurance company.

Included in the list is the name of one woman, Ida B. Wells, journalist and civic leader. The Chicago housing authority has named in her honor the nation's largest project providing new dwellings for 1,660 low-income families.

Other's so honored include Henry Butler, ex-slave, Civil War veteran, and educator, Fort Worth, Texas; J. M. Baxter, educator, Newark, N. J.; C. T. Branch, physician and civic leader, Camden, N. J.; James P. Poindexter, clergyman and political leader, Columbus, Ohio; William H. Foote, educator and lawyer, Memphis, Tenn.; John Wesley Gilbert, educator, Augusta, Ga.; Albertus Brown, founder of the Douglass Community Center, lawyer and political leader, Toledo, Ohio; DeSoto Bass, clergyman, Dayton, Ohio; William Howard Day, editor and one-time president of the Harrisburg School Board, Harrisburg, Pa.; John M. Washington, educator, Huntington, W. Va.; Morris Wright Cuney, political leader, Houston, Texas, and Kelly Miller, revered dean of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

These 22 projects, all developed by local housing authorities with the financial assistance of the United States housing authority, will rehouse more than 8,000 low-income Negro families. Several of them are already open for occupancy while others are under construction. Hundreds of other low-income families will live in USHA-aided projects named in honor of Abraham Lincoln in Trenton, N. J., and Paducah, Ky., and of Harriet Beecher Stowe in Louisville, Ky.

W. P. A. Proves A God-Send to Handicapped Negro

Northwest Enterprise SEP 27 1940

NEW YORK—About 300,000 Negro men, women and young folk were employed by the Works Projects Administration during 1939. It is estimated that these workers received better than $15,000,000 in monthly wages. The colored American, the first to be fired and the last to be hired, has proportionally shared in the varied activities of this gigantic "New Deal" plan. New employment opportunities were offered the Negro that he never dreamed of heretofore. They found all types and professions open to them.

In the arts they were given unlimited opportunity to prove their ability. As musicians they composed and played; they sang in choral units over the radio, in concert halls and at the World's Fair, for the King and Queen of England. They starred in the theatre, wrote excellent books, proved superb scenery designers and sculptors and master artists in general.

As doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses, they aided the local health agencies to extend this service among the underprivileged. Lawyers were able to work at their profession and at the same time, aid their fellow-man in need of advice.

Negro boys and girls who had taken up a business course and found no work in the commercial world, were able to use their training many years, with dignity and received fair remuneration for their services. These white collar workers found work with the "New Deal" Work Relief Agencies as stenographers, statisticians, draftsmen, map workers, clerks and typists.

The skilled Negro workers—electricians, carpenters, pip fitters, brick layers, metal workers, blacksmiths, painters, plasterers and others, found that their Government was loyal to them—under the Roosevelt banner—just as that Government had expected them to be loyal to it in an emergency. It was a new government philosophy, that the state was in duty bound to aid its citizens in disrtess. It was the philosophy of the great patriot and humanitarian, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

And in every section of the nation, North, South, East and West, eligible Negro workers found employment—some measure of security and happiness. Educational, health and recreational services were likewise made available. Truly the New Deal has been a God-Send to the Negro in distress.

WPA Proves A God-Send to The Handicapped Negro

OCT 12 1940

NEW YORK.—About 300,000 Negro men, women and young folk were employed by the Works Project Administration during 1939. It is estimated that these workers received better than $15,000,000 in monthly wages. The colored American, the first to be fired and the last to be hired, has proportionally shared in the aried activities of this gigantic "New Deal" plan. New employment opportunities were offered the Negro that he never dreamed of heretofore. They found all types and professions open to them.

Dispatch

In the arts they were given unlimited opportunity to prove their ability. As musicians they composed and played; they sang in choral units over the radio, in concert halls and at the World's Fair, for the King and Queen of England. They starred in the theatre, wrote excellent books, proved superb designers and sculptors and master artists in general.

Oklahoma

As doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses, they aided the local health agencies to extend this service among the underprivileged. Lawyers were able to work at their profession and at the same time, aid their fellow-man in need of advice.

Washington City

Negro boys and girls who had taken up a business course and found no work in the commercial world, were able to use their training many years, with dignity and received fair remuneration for their services. These white collar workers found work with the "New Deal" Work Relief Agencies as stenographers, statisticians, draftsmen, map makers, clerks and typists.

Okla.

The skilled Negro workers—electricians, carpenters, pipe fitters, brick layers, metal workers, blacksmiths, painters, plasterers and others, found that their Government was loyal to them—under the Roosevelt banner—just as that Government had expected them to be loyal to it in an emergency. It was a new governmental philosophy, that the State was in duty bound to aid its citiens in distress. It was the philosophy of a great patriot and humanitarian, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

And in every section of the nation, North, South, East and West, eligible Negro workers found employment—some measure of security and happiness.

Friend of the Negro

DEC 28 1940

Editor The Telegraph:

I want to express my deepest appreciation for the very fine article you wrote, entitled Negro finds Santa Claus. I am sure you don't have to say anything about this matter upon which you have written so beautifully, because you could leave the condition there to struggle for itself, as thousands are doing, but finding that you are concerned, to me it is very great.

Telegraph

I am sure you know that Negroes in the South feel that if a white man sees the needs and expresses them for Negroes, this becomes a very important matter. I fear you never will know how much good this one article will do in the way of making friends for this institution, as there is very great need for its life and growth. I don't think anyone else could have said it like you did, for I fear that no one knows the Negro race like you do, and I fear that two few care like you care.

Macon Ga.

I and many others who may never say a word to you, feel that you are our friend. Macon is blessed to have a man like you who has convictions and courage to express them, and not regarding race, creed or color. I think you have shown very clearly that you fashion your life after the Christ life, namely, the strong bear the infirmities of the weak. May God bless you, and I trust others will catch your spirit.

Yours for a greater Macon.

Macon. J. M. McMATH.

New, Modern Project Homes Cost Less Than Slum Units

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Low income families in "Sunset Homes," USHA-aided project in Augusta, Ga., are paying lower rents for their new homes than they paid for the miserable slum dwellings in which they formerly lived, an analysis proved recently.

Examination of the admission applications of 85 families showed that they had been paying an average of $14 per month for shelter, heat, light and ice. In "Sunset Homes," the average monthly shelter rent plus utilities is only $11.52. Developed by the Augusta Housing Authority with the financial assistance of the United States Housing Authority, this project provides decent, safe and sanitary dwellings for 168 Negro families.

Most of the substandard dwellings in Augusta, the local housing authority reports are "frame buildings, unpainted, poorly planned, poorly ventilated and without adequate sanitary facilities. Outside insanitary water closets predominate." Each dwelling in the project is well planned with windows in every room providing cross ventilation, has hot and cold running water and a private indoor toilet.

29 PER CENT FOR RENT

On the average these applicants were paying 29 per cent of their income for rent. One two-person family with an annual income of $662 paid 15 per cent of its income for rent. At the other extreme, the rent of another two-son family with an income of $253 amounted to 64 per cent of the family income. By laws, families living in USHA-aided projects may not earn more than five times the rent, except that families with three or more minor dependents may have incomes amounting to six times the rent.

The average annual income of the families whose applications were studied was $578.25. As an effort is being made to reach the lowest income families, the local housing authority anticipates that the average income of the families accepted and admitted to the project will amount to $498.

Sunset Homes was opened for occupancy on February 1, 1940 under the management of Samuel L. McCoy, the first Negro to be appointed manager of a USHA-aided project in the South. The study of income and expenditures of applicants was made by Mr. McCoy under direction of the local housing authority.

Negroes Main Occupants of 8 of FSHA Projects

WASHINGTON, May 29—(ANP)—Recent surveys of USHA aided projects now open for occupancy show that eight are for predominant Negro occupancy and six for mixed occupancy with a total of 9,783 families housed in them. Of this number some 1,060 are Negro families.

Following are the housing projects exclusively for Negroes: Jordan Park, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Sunset Homes, Augusta, Ga.; Brewster Addition, Detroit; Willert Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; Poindexter Village, Columbus; DeSoto Bass, Dayton; Anson Borough Homes, Charleston, S. C.; Rosewood, Austin, Texas.

In the mixed occupancy projects are the South Side Terrace Homes, Omaha, Neb.; Pennington Court, Newark, N. J.; Red Hook, New York; Queensbridge, New York; Pioneer Homes, Syracuse, N. Y., and Westlake Terrace, Youngstown, Ohio.

SAY PREJUDICE MAY DESTROY HOUSING BILL

Southern Opposition Seen As Serious Blow To Administration

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Through the opposition of an unnamed southern representative, a serious blow against chances of reviving the administration's housing bill was struck on the eve of renewed efforts to draft a compromise measure when that official, whose name was not learned, used a speech made recently by Dr. Robert Weaver before the National Negro Congress as an example of what the federal government meant to do.

While there has been criticism in some sections that the government sought to set up segregated ghettoes, with Negroes not being permitted to live in housing projects where there were white families it has been pointed out that there has been joint tenancy in several of the larger projects and that this has existed in sections where customs permit such residence.

Mr. Weaver's speech pointed out very plainly that there has never been any difficulty regarding tenancy where these mixed projects existed, yet he did not state that the government was planning to shove such projects down the throats of communities where existing conditions varied from this pattern.

When the matter was brought up in the house banking and currency committee, a lively discussion ensued with one unfriendly member declaring that Dr. Weaver's speech would kill the whole program.

Dr. Weaver cited facts, which may or may not be disputed but which in the main heretofore have always been held regarding tenancy by Negroes, especially in the minds of southerners where there are some of the worst slums arears in America. "However, the program has already made an initial demonstration," said Mr. Weaver, "of two important factors involved in the problem; first, that Negro occupancy need not result in depreciation of property, that the Negro is a responsible tenant in a decent home; and, second, that the two races can live harmoniously together in the same project, that the Negro can be a good neighbor as well as a good tenant."

That such a statement should destroy a governmental program is unbelievable in the minds of many who have discussed it. They feel that Dr. Weaver's speech has been seized on by those who oppose the housing program and that they hope to capitalize on it.

F. D. R. Appeal To Mussolini Is Fruitless

World © 1940, by King Features Syndicate for The Birmingham News. All rights reserved. Reproduction in full or part strictly prohibited.

News Behind The News

BY PAUL MALLON
Special National Correspondent

THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORS IN MR. ROOSEVELT'S CONFIDENCE HAVE BEEN TROOPING OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE LATELY WITH SADDENED COUNTENANCES. They passed the word along the top wavelength here that Mr. Roosevelt's negotiations with Mussolini were unsatisfactory.

The Italian leader seemed to give some assurance he might do nothing before June 15, but considered himself bound to enter the war. His position was that he had a contract obligation with Hitler which must be fulfilled.

* * *

German Losses At Dunkerque Heavy

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICES ALSO CONFIRMED ONE IMPORTANT BIT OF ALLIED NEWS WHICH HAS SOUNDED LIKE PROPAGANDA. The Germans lost very heavily in the final stages of the Dunkerque engagement, especially in flooded areas where they were forced to abandon their tanks and meet the French and British on an equal footing, sometimes two feet deep in water and mud. That is why the British escaped.

The news raised some hopes that Germany might require a breathing spell for reorganization.

* * *

New Housing Fund Plea Hits Snag

THE ATTEMPT OF THE NEW DEALERS TO GET A FRESH $800,000,000 APPROPRIATION FOR HOUSING fell like a feather upon the floor of the House banking committee—softly, but surely. The downtown boys had stirred the committee into calling a meeting, now that the budget is shot anyway, and the committeemen dutifully assembled to start the vast spending project on its way toward enactment. But as they entered the committee room, a congressman handed each member a May 21 copy of "Public Housing," the weekly newspaper of the United States Housing Authority. Therein textually published was an address by Assistant USHA Administrator Robert C. Weaver on the subject of the Negro as a tenant. The following were the final two paragraphs relating to government projects for mixed racial occupancy;

"In adidtion to the six USHA-aided projects in which both Negro and white tenants are now living, there are 14 projects for mixed occupancy developed by the housing division of PWA. This mixed occupancy has in no instance occasioned any serious and lasting difficulties.

"What effect the government's public housing program will have on the problem of residential segregation only only time will tell. However, the program has already made an initial demonstration of two important factors involved in this problem: First, that Negro occupancy need not result in depreciation of property, that the Negro is a responsible tenant in a recent home, and, second, that the two races can live harmoniously together in the same project, that the Negro can be a good neighbor as well as a good tenant."

The chairman of the committee comes from Alabama and other Democratic members represent other Southern communities. The meeting thereupon was silently adjourned.

* * *

Loopholes For Allied Credits Is Created

A SMOOTH LOOPHOLE LARGE ENOUGH TO PUSH SMALL GOVERNMENT CREDITS THROUGH TO THE ALLIES may have been formed in a section of the new reconstruction finance bill pending in Congress.

The loop is not evident to anyone who would read the legislation. It merely allows the RFC to grant money advances on purchases from abroad.

But the Agriculture Department has confidentially made a recommendation to RFC which would enlarge the crevice. It suggests the arrangement be applied to our purchases of such strategic war products as rubber and tin, so that Britain, for example, could get money from the RFC for the purchase of planes at least 60 days before its tin or rubber was delivered here.

* * *

IN A MINOR KEY

Not A Dissertation On Music - But A Vivid Summary of How Race "Casts Its Shadow Across Every Phase of Negro Youth's Life"

The ordinary problems of youth-securing jobs, poor recreational and health protection facilities—are complicated for Negro youth because of his color, writes Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology in Atlanta University, in a recently published study of colored youth entitled "In a Minor Key."

Reid's book is the first in a series of studies on the Negro youth problem now being conducted by the American Youth Commission, of which Owen D. Young is chairman and Floyd W. Reeves is director.

"From birth to death," the author says, "his (Negro youth's) is not only an outer environment of social and economic problems and adjustments, but also an inner environment of being a Negro—which . . . is interpreted to mean inferior, impoverished, and inconvenienced.

Within Iron Ring

"Both of these environments . . . not only determine the status of Negroes, but also create a Negro personality—a personality that has had to develop in whatever way . . . it could within the iron ring of race prejudice . . ."

Reid observes that despite the difficulty faced by colored youth to get jobs, he seems more 'alive' than ever.

"His chance of getting a job," he points out, "has diminished progressively with the years. In 1890 there were 'Negro jobs' which whites would not fill, such as cook, baker, valet, coachman, footman, butler, and waiter. . . .

"In the South, Negroes were also brickmasons, plasterers, carpenters, and planters; for slavery had given the Negro a heritage of skills. Then came . . . the Industrial Revolution with its machines and organized labor, followed by the scarcity of work and the growing of 'Give jobs to white men and women.' "

No "Negro Jobs" Now

Reid says that, as a result, the jobs of Pullman porter and dining car waiter are "the only ones" (now) in which the Negro is still free from competition with white workers."

He also reveals that when Negro youth does work, he is underpaid, in comparison with salary received by white youth. With studies made by the American Youth Commission as the basis of his argument, he states that the average wage for Negro youth is barely more than half $7.98 weekly) of what the white youth receives ($14.33 weekly).

Advancing the sharecropper and the farm laborer as examples of health problem among Negroes, Reid attributes the high rate of mortality to the absence of protective health facilities.

Recreation Facilities Poor

He points out, in addition, that "in some communities the question of recreation for Negroes is utterly ignored, while in others it receives only passing attention.

"In areas of racial segregation the schools do not meet the need . . . 'Doing nothing, hanging around, loafing' from the recreational pattern of the moneyless urbanite, who finds the street corner the 'barbecue joint,' the 'chicken shack,' the beer garden, and the pool room the places of least discomfiture and greatest relaxation . . ."

He concludes that public agencies—the YMCA and YWCA, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls, the National Recreation Association, and the Playground Association of America—are narrow in scope and barely "scratch the surface."

New Deal's Youth Program Praised by Negro Leaders

Amsterdam News
SEP 23 1940
New York, N.Y.

Social Welfare for all the people and a genuine interest in the nation's youth, regardless of color or creed, became an actual fact for the first time in American history when President Roosevelt was inaugurated 8 years ago, according to T. Arnold Hill, who was named assistant director of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration last week.

Citing figures to bolster his statement, Mr. Hill declared: "The NYA program has provided opportunities we never would have gotten otherwise. Needy students have been able to continue their education, enabling them to be trained properly for better jobs.

The National Youth Administration was established in 1935 to provide part-time work, training and guidance to youths needing help. Special State Supervisors, working under the direction of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Negro Division, operate in 27 states.

More than 500 colored persons are employed as project supervisors and 23 states have colored members serving on advisory committees. An estimated 82,800 colored students were employed under the NYA program when the last survey was made last January.

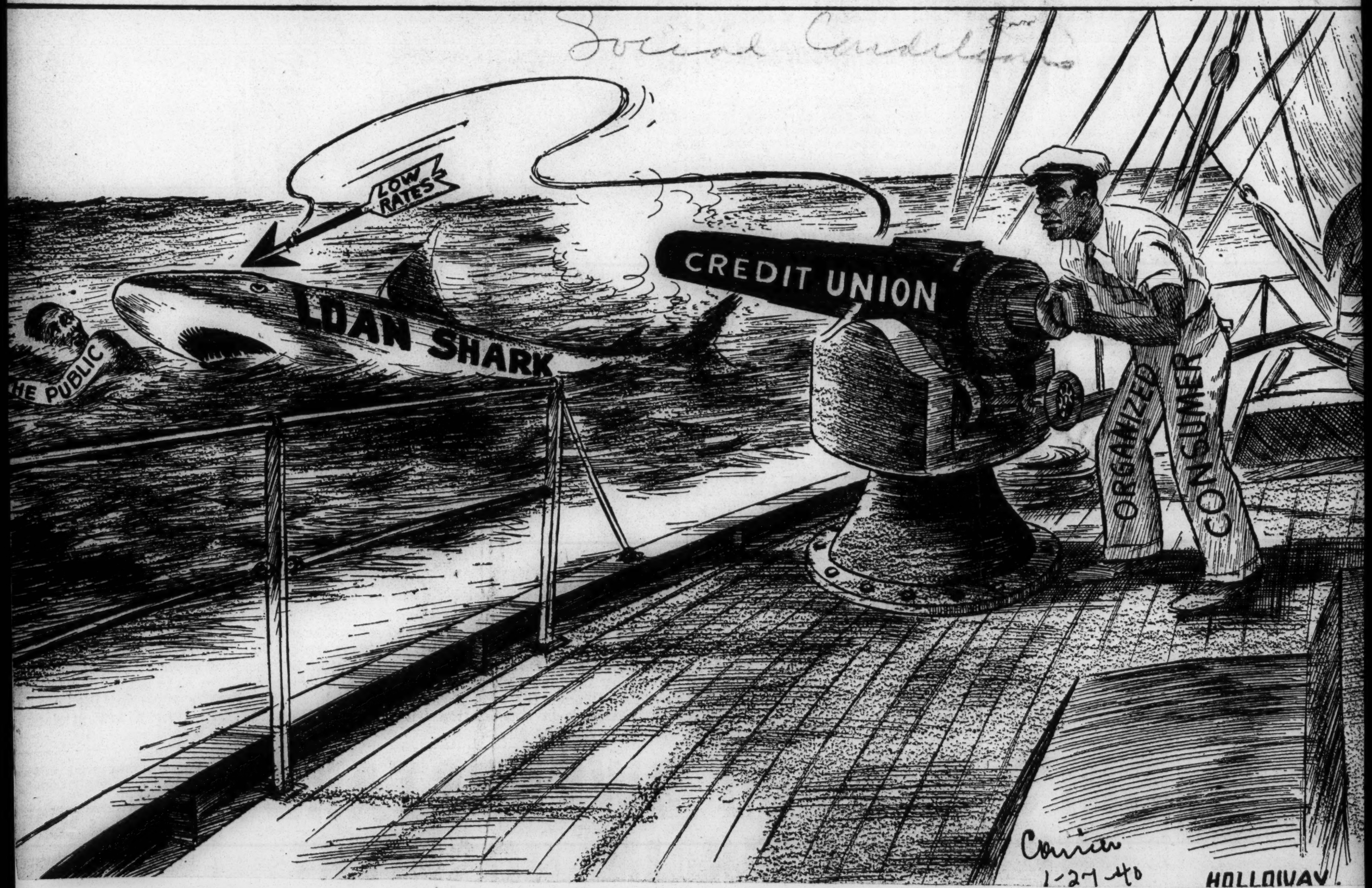
In the southern states and a few institutions above the Mason and Dixon Line, 119 colored colleges have participated in the program.

The far-sightedness of President Roosevelt in selecting aides like Mrs. Bethune and Mr. Hill to administer one of the New Deal's most complex agencies, has been praised throughout the country.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940 GENERAL

TO THE RESCUE

Illustrated By HOLLOWAY



MILLIONS of Americans, colored and white, are in the grip of LOAN SHARKS with little hope of getting free.

With insufficient income to meet EMERGENCIES or the needs of ordinary modern living, they mortgage their FUTURE INCOME by burdening themselves with credit and loans at exorbitant rates.

This is particularly true of those in the middle and PROFESSIONAL CLASSES whose salaries are not large enough to maintain the standard of living to which they aspire.

They go deeper and deeper into DEBT, spending each year MORE than they earn.

Whereas there was $4,500,000,000 in consumer debt in 1933 in this country, the consumer debt TODAY is nearly $9,000,000,000!

INVESTIGATION by business groups in Dallas last year revealed that there were 50,000 BORROWERS in that city, or one in every four adults.

The lowest interest rate charged was 120 per cent, the AVERAGE WAS 271 PER CENT and the highest was 1,131 per cent.

In Georgia the AVERAGE interest rate charged by these loan sharks was 240 PER CENT, while the highest was as much as obtainable.

The picture throughout the country is not much different, although an AROUSED PUBLIC OPINION is slowly eliminating some of the worst offenders.

Negroes receive an average LOWER INCOME than others, but must live up to the standards and requirements of their communities and their social groups.

It is therefore NOT SURPRISING that hundreds of thousands of our people are firmly in the grip of LOAN SHARKS.

The deeper they get in debt to these loan sharks, the less able are they to EXTRICATE THEMSELVES or to be of any social service to their respective communities.

The Negro in the grip of a loan shark CANNOT be a good union member, a good church member, a good worker or much of an asset to his community because he has lost the GREATEST FREEDOM of all, ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

The individual who is ENSLAVED ECONOMICALLY cannot be free mentally or socially or politically.

There is one SURE WAY to rescue SOME of those in the grip of the loan sharks and to PREVENT others from becoming VICTIMS.

THAT way is the CREDIT UNION, the co-operative loan company owned and operated by prospective borrowers who KNOW each other and are interested in SERVICE, first.

Because the credit union is operated PRIMARILY FOR SERVICE, because it is operated largely by VOLUNTEERS, and because its OVERHEAD IS SMALL, it can and does charge the LOWEST INTEREST rate, thus placing loans at the disposal of members at rates they CAN PAY.

Credit unions can be formed and operated by any group of consumers who are ASSOCIATED in some way and KNOW each other, and the ideal group to form a credit union is a CHURCH CONGREGATION.

Unfortunately few Negro church congregations seem to be so ENLIGHTENED as to organize this weapon to RESCUE their members from the LOAN SHARKS.

An EXCEPTION is a group of young people in Bethel A.M.E. Church in Detroit, Michigan, who have recently formed the Fannie B. Peck Credit Union, named in honor of the pastor's wife.

This is PROGRESS in capital letters, a SERVICE to individuals and to the community.

There are 40,000 NEGRO CHURCHES in the United States.

How many will follow the example of Detroit's Bethel A.M.E. Church?

Business League Urges Passage Of Housing Bill

MEMPHIS—(ANP)—J. E. Walker of this city and Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee institute, president and secretary, respectively, of the National Negro Business league, this week sent out a strong appeal to local business leagues, chambers of commerce and other civic bodies throughout the Nation to urge passage of the government's low-rent housing Bill, S. 591.

The measure, now before the House of Representatives, will make available to the U. S. Housing Authority, the sum of $800,000,000, without which the Government cannot continue its low-rent housing program. The Senate has already passed the bill. The League's message stated:

This legislation is of vital importance not only to the Negro but to all low income groups. Under terms of the pending bill, the present program will be expanded and extended to rural areas where the millions of our people are still living. The public housing program not only is developing decent, safe and sanitary homes for families who otherwise would be condemned to continue living in slums, but it also offers opportunities for employment for our building trades workers and technicians as well as for our white collar workers. Rents have been brought so low that they are now within reach of families earning from $7 to $10 a week in the South to $15 to $20 a week in the North.

OPENED NEW FIELDS

Fully one-third of the 130,000 dwelling units already approved for development will be occupied by Negro families. It is estimated that at least a million dollars has been paid out in wages to Negro building trades workers, skilled and semi-skilled as well as unskilled. Negro architects, engineers, and and other technicians as well as Negro lawyers, social workers, stenographers, and other white collar workers are employed in this program. Management and maintenance of low-rent housing projects have opened up new fields of employment in which many Negroes are participating.

Because of the further development possibilities offered through his housing program and because of the impartial attitude of the administrator, Nathan Straus, and the responsibilities he has placed upon his able Negro assistants, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, the National Negro Business league hopes that local groups may, after a careful study of the facts presented, seek every way within their means to gain support for passage of this bill.

NEGROES GET GOOD JOBS IN USHA PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10—Negro workers have been employed in more than 60 job categories in the field of public housing, according to a survey of employment opportunities in housing made by Dr. Frank S. Horne, Acting Special Assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority. This variety of employment reflects the policy initiated by Nathan Straus, USHA administrator.

These jobs, created by the Government's public housing program, range from professional and technical positions on the USHA staff to maintenance labor on projects developed by local housing authorities with the financial assistance of the USHA. The list includes a variety of managerial and clerical work as well as skilled employment. In addition, Negro building trades workers have been employed in 18 crafts in the construction of USHA low-rent housing projects.

Among positions in which colored persons have been employed by the USHA are the following: Special Assistant to the Administrator in charge of racial relations, assistant adviser on racial relations, assistant for Negro labor relations, Negro press relations representative, associate attorney, junior attorney, architectural consultant, architectural engineer, junior architect, associate management auditor, associate management supervisor, secretary-research assistant, regional racial relations advisor, also various grades of stenographers, typists, clerks and messengers.

Positions to which Negroes have been appointed by local authorities include: assistant building and materials inspector, construction engineer, chief architect, consultant architect, architectural draftsman, landscape architect, housing manager and assistant manager, junior, senior and principal management aides; assistant to rehousing supervisor, land purchaser, relocation clerk, tenant investigator, title searcher (lawyer), appraiser, tenant selector, tenant selection verifier, interviewer, staff photographer, accountant, various grades of stenographic and clerical workers; also such maintenance jobs as building superintendent, general mechanic, painter, electrician, janitor, skilled laborers, operating engineer, and general laborer.

Although the 22 Negro members of local housing authorities and the two members of state housing boards are not paid officials, they are members of local policy-making bodies which initiate, develop, and manage public housing projects. In many instances these housing commissioners have been effective in opening employment opportunities to qualified Negro workers.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 12, 1940

$22,000,000 Will Be Cost of Six Housing Projects in Atlanta

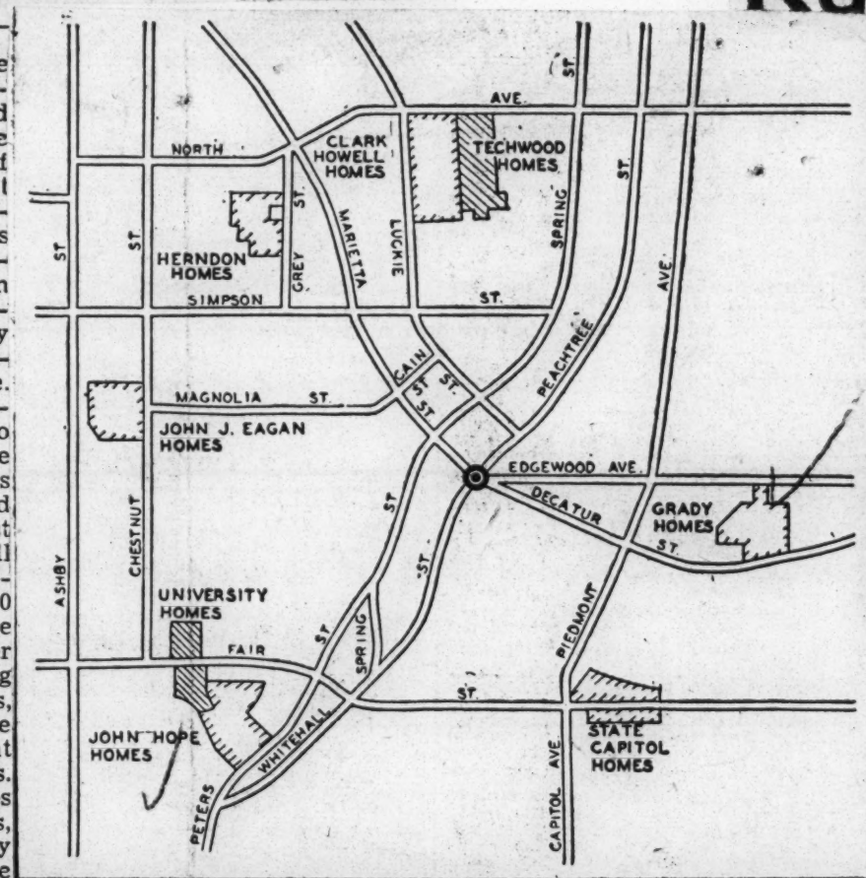
The housing authority of the city of Atlanta came into existence June 11, 1938. One hundred and seventy-eight acres have since been bought in six slum areas of the city from over 1,000 different owners. There are six great projects, the average area of which is 30 acres. The total cost is $15,577,675. Their locations are shown in the drawing herewith. The tenants will begin moving in by July 15 and all six projects will be finished within 12 months from date.

On March 1 the housing authority of the city of Atlanta also took over the management of the two projects finished several years ago, known as Techwood and University homes. These cost around $6,000,000. So Atlanta will have invested in publicly controlled housing around $22,000,000—a sum proportionately to the population larger than any other city in the country. Including Techwood and University homes, the local program will provide 4,811 dwelling units with that many separate families as tenants. The rent of every unit includes space and water heating, lights, cooking and refrigeration. Only families of low income who move out of substandard housing are eligible as tenants. Families with the lowest acceptable incomes and removing out of the worst conditions will be given preference.

Clark Howell homes, a white project, is taking applications now for occupancy July 15. An office has been opened for this purpose at 118 Merritts avenue under the direction of Mrs. Mildred Mitchell.

It is worth a Sunday afternoon's trip to explore Atlanta's housing projects. Clark Howell homes is already half done. It lies between Luckie street and Techwood homes and covers 18 former city blocks. Ground has been cleared and the contract let to build Grady homes for colored just east of Grady hospital between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street. By continuing south down Piedmont avenue one can see construction already begun on State Capitol homes, east of the capitol between Hunter street and Woodward avenue. John Hope homes lies to the west along Peters street and joins up with the University project. The John J. Eagan homes is between Ashby and Chestnut streets and at the end of Magnolia. The land has been bought for Herndon homes, but work has not been started. This lies south of Kennedy and east of Gray.

Two thousand men daily are employed on the payroll of these projects and more are to be employed as production is stepped up. This program is responsible in a large part for Atlanta's peak position in the nation.



TWENTY-TWO MILLION—That is the amount invested in Atlanta publicly controlled housing, under control of the Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta. The location of six projects, to cost about $22,000,000 and covering 178 acres, are shown above.

South-Wide Jr. Red Cross Rally Closes At Morehouse

The third Southern Junior Red Cross Rally, which opened its two-day session Friday afternoon at Howe Hall, Spelman College closed one of the most profitable meetings in the history of the organization last night with a presentation of a movie featuring the work which is done by the Red Cross throughout the World.

Over 100 delegates were in attendance.

The morning session, presided over by Miss Bessie Arnold of Booker T. Washington high school, consisted of reports from various groups, representing over 10 states. Main addresses were delivered by Mrs. Ethel B. Matson and Livingstone L. Blair, assistant National Director of the American Junior Red Cross.

Highlights of the entire meeting consist of demonstrations of various local schools. Featured among them were a tableau by Younge street school, Miss Cora Finley, principal and a chorus of elementary schools of the city, directed by Mrs. J. M. Wartman.

An exhibit of the work done in various sections of the Southland was on display during the conference, which proved most beneficial to the large delegation.

The social events for the youngsters and adults consisted of a banquet, which was held in the spacious cafeteria of Washington high school and a sight-seeing tour of the city.

Miss Maria August, assisted by Miss Z. Thomas represented Washington high school, the host school for the large delegation. The supervisors and principals of elementary, junior and senior schools with their sponsors deserve much praise for making this rally of national importance because of the worthwhile contribution.

Rural Enterprise Is Model To Others

By W. A. HAGINS

"Sand Hill" or "Smith's Chapel" is a rural Negro settlement in upper Long county, some twenty miles from Ludowici, the county seat, and about six miles east of Glennville. Like many other exclusively Negro communities throughout Georgia and the South, it has been necessary to fight hard and continuously for its existence during the last fifteen years, for farming is the source of its income.

How these people have held together under these changes in farming plans and economic difficulties seems worthy of study, for back of it all there is a human interest story.

Assistant State Club Agent Z. T. Hubert first visited this community some three years ago and reports that he was struck by the general appearance of the men as to size, show of intelligence, and sense of cooperation. "Our meeting," he said, "was at the community church." "Not far off from this church was the skeleton of an enlarged school house which evidently was going up by degrees as their labor and finances became available," the Assistant State Club Agent declared. This indicated healthy growth.

SCHOOL FINISHED

The 1939-40 school term finds this building finished and in use. Also during the month of April construction began on a school lunch kitchen on the grounds, and they own and operate a school bus which brings in school children from near by communities, assisted, of course, by the County Board of Education, thus becoming in a small way a rural consolidated school.

But Why How can one account for this enterprise, this cooperative community objective? Why is this Sand Hill Community so different from the hundred of other localities in this low country district, far off from the influence of urban social life—and the "bright lights," he asked Now in a very solemn mood, the Assistant State Club Agent made a comparision of another nearby community by saying, "In a neighboring community, not twenty-five miles distant (which shall not be named) I could not find one home with a garden, and no attempt made at home ownership.

School was taught in an old abandoned church building, propped up on one side with poles. And to secure a school garden a generous white neighbor had to give the use of an acre of his cultivated land. And so why the difference?"

Now here's the story as told by the Assistant State Club Agent:

ONE MAN—HENRY PORTER

"Somewhere between 1860 and 1866 (the records do not show, and he does not know exactly) a Negro boy was born not over eight miles from where he now lives. He grew up (as other boys did) under the very exacting and trying conditions of Reconstruction. But somewhere in his late teens or early manhood, he heard of Hampton Institute, far up in Virginia, and finally made his way there. From 1866 through 1888, while working his way thru school doing farm work and serving on river boats, he was able to know and drink in some of the spirit of the late General Armstrong. Perhaps the General never knew that the boy "touched his garments", but we who visit "Sand Hill 'know it'."

"He is now an old man, but tall and well preserved, still doing his work. No teacher, no preacher; just a farmer who has quietly gone about his work, buying a farm, building a home, and raising a family. Gradually other people have followed his example and the result is the 'Sand Hill' settlement. You would not learn this from him outright; for he is rather reserved and quiet. We sat on the house steps and talked of the farm and community problems, and gradually I learned all this and more; that he has six hundred acres of good farm and timber land, that he has sons and daughters, and grandchildren."

SON SUCCEEDS FATHER

"One son's farm adjoins his, and this son is gradually taking over community leadership under the guidance of the father (how many wise people forget this obligation!"

"So when I see this 'up and coming' farming community and realize that one man, this man, perhaps born a slave, is responsible for it all, I know that he has done a wonderful thing; he has wrought better than he knew."

"Henry Porter is the real citizen—an asset to his country and to his country" he added.

Child Welfare Association Plans Important Social Research Study This Fall

In its final meeting of the 1939-1940 term the past week end, the Joint Case and Advisory Committee of the Child Welfare Association, 779 Juniper Street N.E., re-elected Lucius E. Jones chairman. Dr. Raymond H. Carter was elected secretary. Both were unanimous choices.

Miss Helen C. Williams, field worker at the CWA Site, laid out the agenda of the meeting and told of the expansive program of work that faces the body this September when activities are resumed.

Miss Williams, assisted by Nelson C. Jackson, professor at the Atlanta University School of Social Work, related details surrounding an important social research study to be conducted this fall and winter.

Valuable opinions by the entire group were voiced, but most of the discussions, as is customary, were of a private and "inside" nature. Disapproval of the proposed "merger" was formally endorsed.

Participating in the important discussions were Drs. T. H. Slater and R. H. Carter, Professor Jackson, the Rev. W. R. Wikes, Mrs. W. J. Shaw and Misses Docia Steele and Edith Bythe. Mr. Jones presided and Miss Williams, until election of the new secretary, served in that capacity.

Atlanta Ga Journal
October 16, 1940

Bids on Decatur's Negro Housing Plan

Bids on the construction of two Negro homes in the "Bottom" were forwarded to Washington Wednesday by the Decatur Housing Authority, W. F. Tabor, executive director, announced.

Gilbert Beers, Atlanta, was apparent low bidder on the construction job at $509,000. Other bids were A. Farnell Blair, Decatur, $514,045; Mion Construction Company, Atlanta, $574,495, and Joseph A. Bass, Minneapolis, $615,000. Contract will be awarded from Washington.

The project will be located on the block bounded by Herring, Oliver, Robbins and Electric Avenues. Bids were opened Tuesday afternoon by the Housing Authority, of which C. H. Blount is chairman. Other members are W. S. Nelms, Murphey Candler, Mrs. J. A. McCrary and A. R. Alman.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
October 16, 1940

Bids Opened For Decatur Housing Unit

Atlanta Firm Has Low Base Bid; Project Is for Negroes.

The Decatur Housing Authority yesterday afternoon opened competitive bids for the construction of a slum clearance project in the community's negro section known as the "Bottom."

Four companies submitted the following base bids: Joseph A. Bass, of Minneapolis, $615,000; Gilbert Beers, Atlanta, $509,000; A. Farnell Blair, Decatur, $514,045, and Mion Construction Company, Atlanta, $574,495.

According to W. F. Tabor, executive director of the local authority, the seven alternate bids attached to each of the base bids will be sent to Washington for final selection of contractor by the federal authority.

Members of the Decatur commission are C. H. Blount, chairman; W. S. Nelms, Murphey Candler, Mrs. J. A. McCrary and A. R. Alman.

The resettlement project will be located between Herring, Oliver, Robbins and Electric avenues

Work will begin soon after the federal authority selects the contractor.

Waycross, Ga., Georgian
September 27, 1940

Negroes To Hold First Aid Classes

A First Aid Instructors' Training Course for Negroes will be launched by the Waycross Chapter of the American Red Cross in Waycross next Monday night, session to be held each evening at 7 o'clock at Center High School.

Harry A. Kenning, field representative of the National Red Cross, will be the instructor.

Mr. Kenning, several months ago conducted a similar course here for white people, and interest among Negro citizens resulted in in the organization of the class for colored people. It will be the first class of this type conducted in this area.

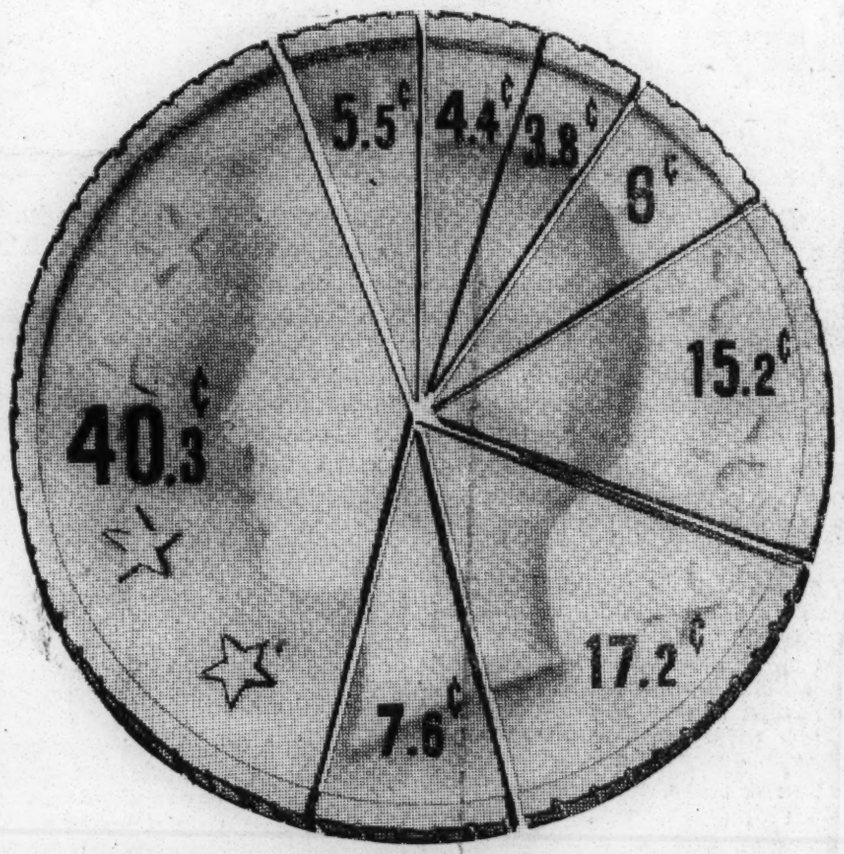
Prof. R. J. Martin is co-operating with the chapter in arrangements for the class, and a heavy enrollment is expected.

The thirty-hour course will continue through Oct. 11, the only expense to enrolees being a nominal charge for the textbook.

An effort is being made to have

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 10, 1940

Only 4.4 Per Cent Goes For Fund Campaign



Here's where that Community Fund goes, shown in a breakdown of the dollar for 1940: 5.5 cents went to care of the sick and handicapped, 40.5 cents to family and adult care, 7.6 cents to shrinkage reserve, 17.2 cents to child care and protection, 15.2 cents to character building and group work, 6 cents to co-ordination and education, only 3.8 cents for administration and 4.4 cents for the Fund appeal.

Careful Budgeting and Scientific Planning Necessary to Finance Charities

By HARRY WILENSKY

How is the Community Fund money spent?

Those who contribute the funds which finance the social welfare agencies have not only the right but the duty to inquire as to just how that money is used. A knowledge of the expenditures, and the careful budgeting and scientific planning underlying them, is necessary for a true appreciation of what the Community Fund means to Atlanta.

By far the largest part of the Community Fund dollar goes for family and adult care, 40.3 cents being allocated for this work. Child care and protection comes next, receiving 17.2 cents. Character building and group work follows with 15.2 cents, while care of the sick and handicapped receives 5.5 cents of every dollar.

In the days before the various agencies got together and pooled their money-raising into a single campaign, the separate drives cost the individual agencies as much as 25 per cent of the money they raised. Now the total cost of the campaign is only 4.4 per cent—that is what the last appeal cost—while year-round activities and administration cost 3.8 per cent, making a total fund operating expense of 8.2 per cent.

The following summary shows the type of work done by each agency and the amount allocated for financing this particular activity. The allotment figures are for the entire year 1940, while the service figures, unless otherwise indicated, cover the period from July 1, 1939, to July 1, 1940.

AMERICAN RED CROSS, ATLANTA CHAPTER—Service to all veterans, disaster relief, Junior Red Cross, classes in home hygiene, first aid and life saving, and Braille instruction. Allotted $8,000. Home service alone served 3,285 individuals.

AMERICAN RED CROSS, DEKALB CHAPTER—Services in DeKalb County corresponding to those of Atlanta Chapter in Fulton County. Allotted $3.500. Home service provided for 61 persons (in first half of 1940).

ATLANTA CHILD'S HOME—Provides care for white infants and dependent, deserted, widowed or unmarried mothers with babies. Allotted $9,000. Cared for 123 children.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. Professional training for Negro students preparing for social welfare work. Allotted $517. Student enrollment. 122.

BOY SCOUTS—Character building and citizenship training for boys from 12 to 16 with supervised outdoor recreation and craft instruction. Allotted $17,738. The 175 troops have 5,906 boys and 2,097 adult members.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS—Character building for girls from 10 to 18 with supervised craft instruction. Allotted $5,634. There are 74 groups with 1,308 girls and 250 adult members.

CARRIE STEELE-PITTS HOME — Negro orphanage. Allotted $5,141. Cared for 97 children.

CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION—Licensed child-placing agency for white and Negro children from birth to age of 18, with adoptions made when there is need of permanent placement. Constant supervision, counsel and medical care. Allotted $38.096. Cared for 383 children.

CHURCHES' HOME FOR GIRLS—(Four homes.) Low-cost room and board for working girls and women, with some temporarily maintained while unemployed. Allotted $4.600. Served 773 girls and women.

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. Finds work for white and Negro unemployed without cost either to employer or applicant. Also maintains training for Negro domestics. Allotted $11,222. Found jobs for 2,916 individuals.

COMMUNITY SHOP—Employment for blind and otherwise handicapped persons through workshop for manufacture of brooms, mops and similar articles for sale at market prices. Allotted $2,650. Employed 21 blind workers.

DEKALB FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION—Helps develop wholesome family life; aids in securing employment and relief where needed; provides medical care and participation in program for community social betterment. Allotted $6,250. Served 361 individuals in 88 families.

FAMILY WELFARE SOCIETY—Diversified family services in situations involving maladjustments, domestic relations, desertions and nonsupport, unmarried mothers, problems of parent-child relationship, health problems and other types of family stress. Allotted $95,000. Served 913 families with 4,269 members.

FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE—Allotted $38.002 and in the first half of 1940 served 2,394 individuals in its three departments as follows: Family Welfare Department, providing a broad relief and service program to meet economic stress caused largely by illness, poverty, family discord, desertion and broken home life; Morris Hirsch Clinic, providing a dental clinic and a general medical department treating diseases of women and children; Jewish Educational Alliance, providing a community center with a program of educational and recreational activities for youths and adults of both sexes.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME—Maternity home for unmarried white girls, with care provided during convalescent period also. Allotted $3,260. Cared for 98 mothers with infants.

GATE CITY DAY NURSERY ASSOCIATION—Daytime care for Negro children of working mothers and widowed fathers. Allotted $4,661. Provided 8,549 days' care for 238 children in the first half of 1940.

GIRL SCOUTS—Helps girls from 10 to 18 realize ideals of womanhood, providing recreation and craft instruction. Allotted $5,637. The 60 troops have 1,200 girls and 322 adult members.

GOODWILL INDUSTRIES — Maintains workshop for reconstructing cast-off articles, providing self-support and shelter for the jobless and friendless. Allotted $2,000. Employed 225 workers.

HEBREW ORPHANS' HOME—Licensed adoption agency, caring for neglected, abandoned children by placing them in foster and boarding homes, and also subsidizing dependent widows and children in their homes. Allotted $12,915. Served 103 children.

HILLSIDE COTTAGES — Cares for school-age children in cottage homes during periods of temporary family stress when foster home care is not considered desirable. Allotted $5.729. Cared for 126 children.

HOME FOR INCURABLES — Cares for those afflicted with incurable diseases, who cannot maintain themselves. Allotted $4,423. Cared for 73 patients.

HOME FOR OLD WOMEN—Institutional care for aged women of refinement unable to provide for themselves. Allotted $3,600 Cared for 91 women.

HUMANE SOCIETY—Provides care for homeless animals. Allotted $2,250. Handled 4,135 animals in first half of 1940.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY—Provides legal advice and assistance for those unable to hire private counsel and genuinely needing such help. Allotted $7,895. Served 3,683 clients.

SALVATION ARMY—Temporary shelter for transient women and children, and relief to families and local men and women contacted in religious activities. Allotted $24.500. Served 9,456 persons.

SHELTERING ARMS DAY NURSERY ASSOCIATION—Daytime care for white children of working mothers and widowed fathers to enable parents to support family. Allotted $7,000. Cared for 332 children.

SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL—Co-ordinating organization for social service agencies and individuals interested in the study and promotion of social welfare. Allotted $20,950.

SOCIAL SERVICE INDEX — Clearing house of information on clients registered by the social service agencies. Allotted $6,150. Handled 58,928 inquiries.

TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY — Service and emergency relief for travelers and non-residents. Allotted $16,050. Handled 9,665 cases.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—Medical and nursing service for both whites and Negroes unable to pay, serving positive cases, suspects and those exposed to the disease. Educational prevention program. Allotted $13,000. Served 6,627 persons.

URBAN LEAGUE—Designed to improve social, industrial and economic conditions of the Negro. Allotted $4,032.

Y M C A. (Butler Street Branch)—Wholesome surroundings and recreation for Negro men and boys. Residence for men. Allotted $4,500. Served 1,925 persons in first half of 1940.

Y. W. C. A. (White and Colored)—Recreational activities; adult education classes; summer camping; health education; vocational guidance; leadership training courses. Allotted $26,845. Served 10,189 girls and women.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 13, 1940

COMMUNITY FUND HELPS FIND JOBS FOR NEEDY

Highest Degree of Charity, According to Maimonides

Maimonides has been dead for more than 700 years, but if the great thinker were alive and philosophizing in Atlanta today, he would lift his voice in praise of the Community Employment Service. Not only that, but he would be one of the first to contribute to this cause in the Community Fund drive.

The reason this particular agency of the Community Fund would have a special appeal to the great thinker is that it so perfectly represents the highest and most effective form of charity.

One of the most famous works of maimonides is his study of charity, an analysis which towers as a monument of social thought. What the philosopher said about charity back in the twelfth century is just as true in this year of 1940, and will be equally sound a thousand years from now.

Maimonides came to the conclusion that there are eight degress of giving, ranging from the reluctant handout representing the lowest form of charity to a certain type of far-sighted assistance representing the highest form. Here is what he had to say about the highest degree of giving:

Summit of Golden Ladder

"Lastly, the eighth and most meritorious of all is to anticipate charity by preventing poverty; namely, to assist the reduced fellowman either by a considerable gift or a sum of money, or by teaching him a trade, or by putting him in the way of business, so that he may earn an honest livelihood and not be forced to the dreadful alternative of holding out his hand for charity. . . . This is the highest step and the summit of charity's golden ladder."

In other words, there is no finer type of charity than that which enables the recipient to help himself. Which is exactly what the Community Employment Service does.

Without cost either to employer or applicant, this bureau finds jobs for unemployed men and women, boys and girls, irrespective of race and color. The agency also trains Negro domestics. It already has obtained employment for 4,425 persons this year (January through September), and is busy seeking jobs for the 14,673 individuals it has registered.

A pretty, 23-year-old widow with three children came to the agency. She was desperately in need of work, but had no business training or experience. During the interview it was noted that she had a particularly pleasing voice and an excellent command of English. Two days later an employer called to say that he needed someone for telephone contact work. The employer gave the woman a trial, and she got the job.

Woman 50, Gets Job

Another case was that of a 50-year-old woman who had no business training but badly needed a job. Her only assets were a nice personality and a pleasant voice. After interviewing her, the agency advised that she consider demonstration work. In the meantime, the bureau contacted an employer who uses many demonstrators and told him about the applicant. An interview was arranged; the woman made a hit, and she now does demonstration work for several big firms.

That's the way the Community Employment Service works. And this agency is only one of 34 which seek to help people help themselves through the Atlanta Community Fund.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
October 10, 1940

NEGRO DIVISION'S LEADERS CHOSEN FOR CHEST DRIVE

Negro division headquarters for the 1941 Community Chest campaign was opened Wednesday at People's Methodist Episcopal community center, 2009 Loyola avenue, and a downtown branch was opened at the Young Women's Christian Association, 2436 Canal street, according to V. C. Thornton, principal of Albert Wicker school, chairman of the division.

Others appointed to solicit Negro schools, business concerns and organizations during the campaign November 11 to 29 were Rev. C. C. Taylor and Sarah N. Vauquelin, associate chairmen; Rev. G. W. Carter, secretary, and W. H. Mitchell, Jr., associate secretary. An executive committee includes Mildred M. Clark, Marie Jefferson, A. W. Dent, James E. Gayle, E. J. Labranche, Sister Mary Theresa, Eola Lyons Taylor, L. D. Crocker, Clyde Reynols, Dr. P. P. Creuzot and Ferdinand Rousseve.

Executive chairmen named for the division were George Carpenter, public school teachers; H. Twitty, private schools and colleges; Dr. P. P. Creuzot, parochial schools and colleges; Preston King and Lionel Hoffman, fraternal organizations and societies; A. B. Randolph and W. G. Coelho, Catholic organizations and societies; J. W. Mason, Catholic churches; Rev. W. C. Haywood, Protestant churches; Dr. N. R. Davidson, medical profession; Wylene C. Saizon, insurance companies; Camille McCann, social agencies; A. V. Boutte and George McDemmond, business enterprises; C. Laws, labor groups; Gladys Green Sartor, social and recreational organizations; Daniel Ellis Byrd, publicity; Paul Hortmann, Chest tours; L. D. Crocker, speakers' bureau.

Chest speakers today will be Guy L. Deano, New Orleans Auction Exchange, 820 Union street, 10 a. m.; Miss Blanche Best, First Unitarian Church Women's Branch Alliance, 1806 Jefferson avenue, 12:15 p. m.; W. W. Young, Jr., Parents' and Patrons' Club of St. Cecilia's school, 4219 North Rampart street, 2 p. m.; Mrs. Ray J. Fitzgibbon, Co-operative Club, Sophie Wright High school, Napoleon avenue at Prytania street, 2 p. m.; Miss Juanita Coppanex, Ladies' Co-operative Club, St. Mathias school, school meeting room, General Pershing near Broad street, 8 p. m.; Mrs. Daniel Kingsley, Court Mater Dei Chapter Catholic Daughters of America, 1528 Philip street, 8:15 p. m.; Thomas C. Fischer, Hayden Y. Grubbs Camp No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans, Benevolent Knights of America Hall, between 8:30 and 9 p. m.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 13, 1940

Start Selecting Negro Tenants for Egan Unit Monday

548 Families Will Occupy $2,000,000 Housing Project Here

The Atlanta Housing Authority will begin selection Monday of the 548 families to occupy the John J. Egan Homes, the third housing project for Negroes in the city, which is expected to be ready for occupancy by December 1.

Persons wishing to apply as tenants should call at the Housing Application Office at 68 Fair Street, S. E.

The Egan Homes occupy a 22-acre tract, bounded on the north by Spencer Street, east by Chestnut, west by Ellijay and south by Carter Street. The homes consist of two, three, four and five-room flats and row houses, all fireproofed. Cost of the development has been approximately $2,000,000.

Housing leaders point out that each home will have its own fenced-in back yard. Homes will have hot and cold running water, electric lights, refrigerators and individually - controlled heating units.

For eligibility families must have a weekly income between $10 and $20, and must meet other requirements as to a basic need for housing, normal family composition and adequate family size.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 20, 1940

A program of achievement mapped last October by the NEWNAN Rotary Club, Mayor and City Aldermen, has been almost completely successful. The program called for a Parent-Teacher Association, Schoolboy Patrol, supervision of local charities, improveing streets in the Negro section, placing of traffic lights at strategic points, building a new bus station and a new Negro hospital and improving the city's sanitation. Every project has been successfully launched with the lone exception of a P. T. A.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 1, 1940

Fact-Finders' Work Noticed In 38 States

Summary Shows Nation-Wide Interest in Georgia Activity.

Georgia's unique organization for economic, civic and social progress—the citizens' fact-finding movement composed of 17 state-wide organizations with a membership of 250,000 interested persons—now is active in 639 Georgia communities and has penetrated 38 states.

A summary made public yesterday, reciting its results since operations were started in September, 1937, showed that 317,000 copies of its analytical reports on subjects ranging from health and education to agriculture, industry and the penal system, have been distributed. More than 11,000 individual requests have been received for the findings.

Within the state, 39 colleges and universities, 127 libraries and 218 newspapers have been supplied. There have been more than 2,000 news stories and editorials detailing the work and findings of the organization.

Problems Sifted.

Nation-wide interest has been aroused in the method whereby a group of consultants and experts sift thoroughly the facts of a given problem and present practical solutions. News services, notably the Associated Press, have offered lengthy articles which aroused educational and reform groups in distant places to the possibilities of the method for their own states and communities.

It was set forth that the cost of the total work for the period was slightly less than $15,000, raised in individual donations.

From Actual Recoords.

Figures of the accomplishments, the summary declared, "are taken from actual records. Since our records are necessarily incomplete, these figures can be considered only as an indication of the extent reached by the reports."

Consultants include:

W. Harry Vaughan, director, state engineering experiment station, Georgia Tech; Dean Paul W. Chapman, State College of Agriculture; President Harvey W. Cox, Emory University; Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, state health officer; Former Chancellor Philip Weltner, of the University System of Georgia; Arthur Raper, research secretary, Commission on Interracial Co-operation; Edward Kahn, executive director, Federation for Jewish Social Service; Tarleton Collier, publicist; Judge Orville A. Park; Dean R. P. Brooks, school of commerce, University of Georgia; Judge Blantson Fortson; Miss Emily Woodward, director, Georgia Public Forums; Erle Cocke, banker; Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones; Rev. Dr. J. A. Wilkinson, and Professor W. A. Smart, school of theology, Emory University.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
April 10, 1940

Negroes of City To Set Up Own House Project

Will Finance 94 Homes Near Booker Washington High School.

Plans for Atlanta's first Negro housing project to be financed by private Negro capital are nearing completion, and construction is expected to begin within the next few weeks, L. D. Milton, president of the Citizen's Trust Company on Auburn avenue, said yesterday.

The project, which will be located back of the Booker T. Washington High school athletic field, in an area bounded by Hunter road, the belt line railroad, and Parsons street, is being financed by Morris Brown College, which owns the land, and Blaymiya, Inc., a Negro corporation chartered by J. B. Blayton, L. D. Milton and C. R. Yates.

Ninety four houses will be erected over a period of a year, ranging in price from $2,500 to $4,500. They will be designed for families with incomes from $1,500 to $3,000 a year.

"We are building for people who make a little too much to be eligible for slum-clearance housing," Milton said, "yet who don't make enough to buy or build expensive homes."

The Federal Housing Authority has agreed to insure the financing of the project, Milton said.

The neighborhood will be restricted against construction which might lower the value of the property, and the houses will be built in groups of 10 or 12, as buyers appear, Milton said, until the full complement of 94 houses has been built.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 22, 1940

Decatur to Name Project For Rev. A. A. Wilson

Decatur's Negro housing project, construction of which will get under way soon, will be named for the late Rev. Allen Augustus Wilson, former principal of one of the community's Negro schools and preacher in a Negro church. Claude H. Blount, chairman of the Decatur Housing Authority, said yesterday.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 9, 1940

Negro Charity Day at Lakewood

Mayor Hartsfield has proclaimed Monday "Outing Day" for Atlanta's Negroes.

Lakewood Park will be the scene of an all-day program, featuring motorcycle races, prize fights, music and other events. All gate proceeds and grandstand receipts will be turned over to the Atlanta Educational and Charitable Association.

The Mayor urged employers to co-operate in giving the Negro citizens the opportunity of attending the outing. It is forecast that between 20,000 and 30,000 will visit Lakewood.

Macon Housing Program To Be Expanded With New Allotments From U. S. H. A.

MACON, Ga. — (SNS)—

The Macon Housing authority will receive an additional $900,000 from the United States Housing Authority for future projects construction. The federal grant plus 10 percent in local funds will mean an aggregate million for expansion of the low rent housing program here.

This will mean that the entire present program in Macon will reach a total of $3,100,000. The local authority was notified recently of the new grant.

Due credit and commendation must be given Congressman Carl Vinson of the sixth district for his splendid cooperation and efforts in obtaining the additional earmarking for Macon.

It was his untiring work and interest that was of much assistance in showing the USHA the need for an enlarged program in Macon.

NEGROES ARE TAKING INTEREST

Since the colored people are getting straight information about the housing program here, they are responding and taking much more interest in its purpose and opportunities, H. R. Harris, supervisor of the Tindall Heights project said this week.

"We are getting nothing like the foolish questions that we use to hear", he explained "and whenever forums are held the questions are much more reasonable.

The Tindall Advisory Board headed by Dr. C. W. Dyer, chairman, is holding meeting about important matters that will affect families living in the colored project. Sessions are held in the project office in the Douglas Three Building.

BOARD INVITED TO COLUMBUS

A. T. Jackson, manager of the Booker T. Washington Apartments in Columbus has invited the local board to attend a statewide session in Columbus in the near future.

Hampton Graduate Heads Georgia Housing Project

By V. TRENTON TUBBS

MACON, Ga. — Hiawatha R. Harris, one of the outstanding graduates of Hampton Institute for the past decade, who has firmly rooted himself in the solid South and is doing a creditable work in the race in that section has recently been named supervisor of the Tindall Heights low rent housing project in Macon, Ga.

Until the close of the past school year, when his resignation ed as made mfvo mfo mmommm became effective, Harris served of Georgia Baptist College. Under his administration the school's physical plant has been greatly increased with the addition of two new buildings, the agricultural training building and the John Comer cottage.

Recently, James H. Porter, white, Macon industrialist and philanthropist and personal friend of Mr. Harris, gave $10,000 toward the establishment of an endowment fund for the school. This amount was supplemented by $5,000 raised from other sources, giving the school a present endowment of $15,000.

FEW APPLICANTS

The Tindall Heights project, designed to accommodate 318 colored families, almost twice the number to be accommodated in the white project, Oglethorpe Homes, had very few applicants previous to the placement of Mr. Harris as supervisor and aide to the tenant selector, R. J. Flourney. Since establishment of colored offices on Macon's popular thoroughfare, Broadway, Mr. Harris has been literally swamped with persons seeking tenancy in the project.

An extensive program of public orientation has been conducted by the new supervisor including the showing at various church, civic and social meetings of a moving picture, "Housing In Our Times" depicting the work of the Federal Housing Authority.

Harris graduated from Hampton after a brilliant athletic and scholastic career. Last summer he served with a group of Hampton students and alumni in a speaking tour through the East and midwest familiarizing various groups with the work of the Institute.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 1, 1940

Negro Housewives' Buying on Program

Facts about what, when, and how housewives should buy under the national defense program will be discussed Monday in a Negro conference on consumers' problems and national defense, sponsored by the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A. Dr. Elsie Baker and Frances Williams, of Washington, will tell what defense means to the public, about governmental agencies in Atlanta interested in consumers' problems, and the part the consumer may play in the national movement.

There will be sessions Monday at 4 p. m. at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. and at 6 p. m. at the Savoy Hotel.

HAS CONTRIBUTED IMMENSE FORTUNE TO NEGRO WELFARE

By TED POSTON
(Staff Correspondent)

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 6—A cultured Southern-born white woman, daughter of one of the city's most distinguished families, is the most beloved character in all of Negro Savannah.

Within a short period of 15 years, this woman, the widow of a noted New York civil engineer, has established a record for civic and welfare work among the city's 50,000 Negro inhabitants.

During this time, she has established and endowed a home for Negro aged at a cost of more than $315,000.

She has invested a similar sum in the establishment and operation of a free kinderargten and nursery for Negro children.

She has contributed more than $40,000 towards the erection of a Negro-staffed community hospital.

She has given $11,000 for the establishment of a Negro boys' club, $2,000 towards the construction of a community house at Georgia State College, and enlisted thousands for the feeding and clothing of the city's most unfortunate Negro families.

CALLED "THE ANGEL OF NEGRO SAVANNAH"

In short, she has earned the title which a grateful Negro community has bestowed upon her—the Angel of Negro Savannah.

This unusual white woman, who has invested the major portion of two inherited fortunes in Negro welfare work, is Mrs. Henry Wilson Hodge, an aristocratic native of Savannah.

Born Sarah Mills, the daughter of a wealthy private banker, some 50-odd years ago, Mrs. Hodge spent 30 years in New York after her marriage to Major Hodge, a wealthy civil engineer.

Major Hodge succumbed to an illness contracted in France during the World War, and the widow began her philanthropic work among Savannah Negroes in 1925 after the subsequent death of George J. and Mrs. Euphemia F. Mills, her parents.

"I didn't need my parents' money." Mrs. Hodge told The Courier representative, "My husband had left me well cared for. So I regarded it as God's money and tried to use it in his cause."

MILLS MEMORIAL HER FIRST VENTURE

Her first venture was the Mills Memorial, the $65,000 old folks home which she established in memory of her parents, and endowed with $250,000 of the money they left her.

Elaborately furnished, with accommodations for 38 "guests for life" (Mrs. Hodge forbids the use of "inmates" or "old folks home") the Mills Memorial is supervised by Mrs. Charlotte S. Curley, a former Red Cross nurse at the Veterans' Hospital. A cook, two maids, nurse, laundress, janitor and houseboy, all Negroes, complete the staff.

Individual rooms, private lockers, living rooms, dining hall, modern kitchen (with three meals daily supervised by a dietician) spacious grounds, flower gardens and all modern conveniences brighten the lives of all the guests who must be 60 years old, five-year residents of Chatham County, and lacking in personal resources.

KINDERGARTEN AND DAY NURSERY IN YAMACRAW

The Mills Memorial preceded by four years the establishment of the Hodge Memorial Kindergarten and Day Nursery in Yamacraw, the oldest and most picturesque Negro community in America.

Established at 610 West Bay street as a memorial to her husband's interest in youth work (Major Hodge taught a Sunday School class for Chinese boys in the First Presbyterian Church in New York for years), the kindergarten is supervised by Mrs. Lucille Spencer Johnson, a trained kindergarten teacher whom Mrs. Hodge persuaded to leave the schol system.

More than 500 children have graduated from the kindergarten and nursery since it was opened, and the two-story building is a center for home-making, health and hygene activities in Yamacraw.

A "better home" contest is conducted in a different community block each year and Mrs. Hodge awards practical prizes to all the winners.

Before establishing the kindergarten, Mrs. Hodge invested more than $40,000 in the drive for the 1$125,000 Charity hospital here. The drive had been inaugurated by Mrs. Lucy A. Lucas, 85-year-old seamstress for the Mills family. Mrs. Lucas began the drive in 1900 after her own mother had died in Georgia Infirmary where Negro patients are treated by white doctors.

The elderly seamstress now conducts another project for Mrs. Hodge—welfare work in "Tin City," a ramshackle Negro community on the northeast border of Savannah where two score aged Negro families eke out an existence in tin and metal constructed houses.

CHRISTMAS BASKETS FOOD, CLOTHES, TOYS

Mrs. Hodge gives more than 50 Christmas baskets to these residents each year and provides seeds for the truck gardens by which they make their living. She also provides clothing, food and even toys for the children there.

Besides contributing $11,000 for the establishment of the Savannah Boys Club, under Frank Callum, the philanthropist spends more than $600 yearly for Christmas presents for the boys there. She also makes other specific gifts to the club.

Her many philanthropies are not confined to these particular projects. Hundreds of other Negro residents have received specific gifts of clothing, food and money and she has aided all civic projects.

DROPPED FROM SCHOOL SYSTEM, BACK ON JOB

A Negro nurse was recently dropped from the school system in a budget cut, for instance. Mrs. Hodge placed the nurse on her personal payroll and returned her to her post. A Negro youth was robbed of his Christmas savings; she reimbursed him and sent him to the boys' club. Several youths have been given scholarships at Johnson C. Smith University and other schools.

Mrs. Hodge's philanthropies have been devoted almost solely to Negroes. Other whites, and even her relatives, have criticized her for not giving similar support to white charities.

"The white children have plenty of persons to assist them," she told The Courier, "But these people—and I regard them as real members of my family—need my help."

In 1935, however, Mrs. Hodge did accept the chairmanship of the Savannah Family Welfare Society in a drive for $30,000. She used her position to see that Negroes received their share of the money.

QUALIFIED NEGROES IN CHARGE OF PROJECTS

Savanah Negroes have also appreciated Mrs. Hodge's action in placing qualified Negroes in charge of all of her projects. Mrs. Adra Johnson, for instance, is assistant principal at the kindergarten, and Miss Ida Lee, a registered nurse, heads the nursery. At one time another registered nurse was employed at an infirmary connected with the kindergarten. Mrs. Curley, head of the Mills Memorial, had 13 years experience as a Red Cross nurse.

Although Mrs. Hodge has repeatedly spurned offers of Government aid to her projects ("That entails too much red tape and rules to cope with human suffering," she says) she has interested many other whites in her efforts.

One of the latest contributors is Henry Ford, the auto magnate, who only recently visited the Hodge Memorial. Mr. Ford now regularly sends fresh fruit and vegetables from his nearby farm to the nursery and old folks' home.

LAWTON FAMILY ALSO INTERESTED

Mrs. Hodge's own interest in Negro welfare is believed to have been aroused by the A. R. Lawtons, another distinguished white Savannah family. Mrs. Lawton herself maintained a kindergarten in Yamacraw for a number of years, and her husband, chief counsel for the Central of Georgia Railroad, was noted for his interest in Negro welfare.

Son of a former U. S. Minister to Austria, Mr. Lawton was chairman of the Savannah Interracial Committee and an outspoken champion of Negro rights. Mrs. Lawton, also a committee member, fought successfully for the expansion of Negro school facilities. Both did extensive Red Cross work among Negroes in the World War.

On the death of his father, A. R. Lawton Jr., succeeded him as counsel for the railroad and continued his work among Negroes. The son is now a member of the Georgia Board of Regents, and has assisted in securing improvements for Georgia State college.

$2,000 TO HELP BUILD COMMUNITY HOUSE

Mrs. Hodge recently contributed $2,000 towards the erection of a $15,000 WPA-constructed community house at the college. At the dedication services, where Mrs. Hodge spaded the first shovel of dirt, President Benjamin F. Hubert said:

"Mrs. Hodge is a woman with a great vision and a great soul. She believes in challenging people to do things for themselves. Her example here today is a challenge to both races in the Southland. She is only a factual evidence of the growing spirit of the new South that seeks to encourage and stimulate people—black and white—to work together here in the Southland for common ends."

Mrs. Hodge's deep interest in Negro welfare was displayed even further a few years ago when the Citizens and Southern Bank here informed her that the two $250,000 trust funds established for the kindergarten and old folks' home were no longer bearing revenue.

Although her own income had shrunk—due to similar depreciations in railroad and other stocks—the philanthropist did not curtail her work. She merely placed all the Negro workers on her personal payroll—at a cost of more than $13,000 a year—and expanded her activities to include "Tin City."

HAS REDUCED HER OWN STANDARD OF LIVING

This action necessitated a reduction of her own standard of living. She gave up her annual vacations to New England (where her husband had maintained two estates), her winter trips to Bermuda, her elaborate apartment in the Hotel DeSoto here, and took smaller quarters in the De Renne apartments.

But her work among Negroes continued. And evidence of the improved relations between the two races was contained recently in a letter from the Negro mothers of Yamacraw to the sponsors of a fund drive for the Margaret Doty Day Nursery (for white children) here.

"We have been reading the appeal through the papers about helping to keep the doors of your nursery open," the Negro mothers wrote, "We know what you are doing for the mothers of your race. We are enjoying the same privilege, made possible by our friend, Mrs. Hodge. To show our gratitude to her and to assist you in a small way, we are making the small contribution of $7 to be used in any way you see fit to provide a little sunshine and happiness for you and your babies."

And $7 is no small sum in Yamacraw.

Negro Administrators Named To Tindall Heights Project

Dailies. World 4-29-46. Atlanta, Ga.

MACON, Ga.—(S N S)—Two race members have been added to the personnel of the Macon Housing Authority and will be engaged in taking applications for apartments in the Tindall Heights Housing Project for Negro families.

With an Advisory Board composed of the city's leading Negro personalities already engaged in aiding the work of the local housing authority, the appointment of two actively engaged and paid employees to the staff of the project administrative personnel begins to evidence the major part that Negroes will have in the local housing program.

HARRIS NAMED SUPERVISOR

H. R. Harris, business manager and acting president of Georgia Baptist College, has been named supervisor of the Tindall Heights project. He will permanently resign his administrative duties at the college on or about June 1, but has already begun his duties with the housing authority.

Mr. Harris is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and has been connected with Georgia Baptist College for the past five years. During his administration the school's

M. R. Harris To Head Local Personnel

physical plant has been increased by the addition of more than $12,000 in buildings, including a cottage donated by Mrs. John D. Comer and the new agricultural building donated by Mr. James H. Porter. Mr. Harris drew plans for the buildings and supervised the construction and technical work.

Recently during a drive for the establishment of an endowment fund for the school, Mr. Harris spear-headed the work of raising $5,000 to be supplemented by a $10,000 gift by the school's greatest benefactor, Mr. James H. Porter. The successful completion of the drive saw the establishment of a $15,000 endowment fund for the school.

OUTSTANDING STUDENT OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Mr. Harris received his liberal arts education and instruction in vocational arts at Hampton Institute in Virginia and holds the Bachelor of Science degree from that institution.

An outstanding personality on the campus of the school during his matriculation there, Harris was amply fitted for the work that has been his administrative lot since graduation by participation in a multitude of extra-curricula activities and by serving as captain of the military unit to which he was appointed.

At one time he worked in the machine shop of the Institute and recently traveled throughout New England with the Hampton quartet making talks about the school. Before coming to Macon he was connected with the Charlotte County Training School in Virginia.

HOUSING WORK ALREADY UNDERWAY

Until the middle of the summer, Mr. Harris will work with Mr. R. J. Flournoy, tenant selector, in taking applications and making visits to prospective tenants.

He will work with the Tindall Heights Advisory Board headed by Dr. C. W. Dyer, and will lead a series of forums and meetings in various sections of the city to inform the public of the housing program.

Upon completion of the low-rent housing units which according to the present schedule are expected to open for occupancy about September 1st, Harris will be in charge of the Tindall Heights project.

OTHERS NAMED TO HOUSING WORK

Mrs. Birdie Holbrook, former instructor at Georgia Baptist College, and recent employee of the census bureau whose work with local Girl Reserve units has brought her much acclaim has also been chosen for work with the local housing authority as special interviewer.

Mr. Jack Cutler, executive director of the program, announced that Otto L. Cook, Jr., has been selected superintendent in charge of maintenance of both projects here.

Others added to the staff as interviewers are Mrs. Florence Olmstead, Mrs. Helen Thomason and Miss Belle Newell who will interview tenants applying for apartments in the Oglethorpe Homes.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 2, 1940

Help Is Given To Thousands By Boys' Club

Dr. Louie D. Newton Urges Support for Vital Cause.

By LOUIE D. NEWTON.

Jesus was talking with His disciples one day, and they asked Him a question concerning ultimate greatness. He answered them by calling a little child unto Him, and set him in their midst. You will find this revealing incident in the 18th chapter of Matthew.

I wish that the people of Atlanta, on this first Sunday in June, would heed the words of the Master, and take a look at the child within the midst. How strong are we as a city? How weak? We get the answer as we look at the child within the midst.

We have done very well by the child within the midst, and I join with you in thanks for all who have sought to meet this first and most important responsibility of every community. Parents, teachers, neighbors—all who have served these fine children are ever to be thanked for their service to society.

But not all our children have had a fair chance at life. I am thinking now of a group of Negro boys, many of them without any home influence, who must look to someone for help if they are to escape the griefs that await them.

Some years ago S. J. Thompson, moved with compassion for these underprivileged boys, undertook to do something for them. Encouraged by Judge Garland Watkins, of the juvenile court, and by other friends of both races, he established a Colored Boys' Club. He has rendered a vital service to thousands of these boys, despite the fact that he has had very little money with which to do the job. In rented quarters, utterly inadequate, on Auburn avenue, he carries on a fine service every day in the week, providing games, classes in singing, classes for illiterates, etc.

During the past month 1,380 Negro children received training in this club, as shown in their attendance upon the regularly supervised games, classes, etc. I believe the Colored Boys' Club is doing something for the underprivileged Negro youth of our city that no other agency is reaching and that no other agency at the present time can reach. I bespeak your support of this very vital cause. I believe it will pay big dividends.

The work has the favor and approval of the National Boys' Club. It has the approval of everyone who has seen what he is doing. The work is carried on under a duly chartered board of trustees. The government has recently acknowledged this work as worthy of gifts by providing that all such gifts will be allowed as exemption on income taxes.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
June 28, 1940

Housing Group, City Planners In Zoning Fight

City Planning Commission Recommends Store Near Project.

A battle for zoning power between the Atlanta Housing Authority and the city planning commission is raging over Atlanta and Fulton county, it developed yesterday during a meeting of the county planning commission.

The housing authority was accused by Walter S. McNeal Jr., member of both the city and county planning commission, with "trying to usurp our authority."

A proposal whereby the housing authority would put up $30,000 to employ an engineer to make a zoning survey of Atlanta's businesses, residences and streets was brought to the city planning commission this week "behind closed doors," McNeal said, after it had been originally proposed to some members of the commission at "getting up time" in the Atlanta Lawyers Club.

Rejects Offer.

The city planning commission turned down the housing authority's offer—with the counter suggestion that the commission would gladly receive any donation the housing authority wanted to make but that the commission would employ the engineer to control zoning and that all reports of the engineer would be made to the city planning commission and not the housing authority, McNeal related to the county planning commissioners.

The city group has already fired a salvo in the zoning power battle by recommending location of a store near the Capitol Homes housing project.

"The Housing Authority did not want to zone this plot of land for business, but we could not see why residents of the homes should be made to walk five or six blocks for a loaf of bread," explained McNeal. "The place was entirely suitable for business and therefore we recommended it to council favorably."

Hear Report.

The county planning commission heard McNeal's report on the status of the battle between the city and the housing authority, but took no action. Frank Neely said the proposal had never been made to the county group officially, and it was decided to wait until the proposal is made before taking action.

"I don't think it will ever be brought here now," said McNeal. "I think this kills it."

C. F. Palmer, chairman of the housing authority, was out of the city, and James Therrell Jr., director for the authority, refused to comment on the developments.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 7, 1940

Co-ordinator For Housing Recommended

Would Work Directly With National Defense Group.

Recommendation for the appointment of a national housing co-ordinator to work directly with the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense was made yesterday in a statement on "Housing in the National Defense Program" issued by the board of governors of the National Association of Housing Officials.

"The national defense program must be our primary interest in the present emergency," the statement said. The recommendation came after a thorough study of the national defense housing amendment of the new national defense law. It was signed by the board of governors of NAHO, which includes C. F. Palmer, chairman, Atlanta Housing Authority.

Atlanta Called Vital.

The new defense housing law will enable necessary housing to be provided at and adjacent to naval and military bases and at places where national defense industries will be located.

Queries on the effect the new law will have on Atlanta brought the following reply from C. F. Palmer: "Atlanta is of vital importance in any development of the southeast. General Sherman once told the late Clark Howell that Atlanta was like the palm of a hand, with fingers spreading to all the important cities of the southeast. Even in 1864 Atlanta was important because big seaports in the area could be controlled. The general's observation should be good today."

Plans for the location of national defense industries and military and naval bases in this area come under the jurisdiction of the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense and the army and navy, Palmer explained.

15,000 New Jobs.

According to figures released by the industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, however, approximately 15,000 new jobs will be created in the Atlanta area by the expansion of the national defense program. A new $750,000 building is planned at Fort McPherson for the quartermaster, fourth corps area, which would employ 500 persons. One or more proposed new airports, in operation, would employ an additional 500. An airplane plant employing approximately 100 persons is considered a certainty by the Chamber of Commerce. Expansion in steel and other industries and in processing plants such as stock yards and in rail and truck distribution will create the largest increase in employes.

Under the terms of the defense act, housing projects could be built where needed to care for workers and their families in all these vital defense industries as well as for families of enlisted men and civilian workers at military posts.

Projects Approved.

Already two defense housing projects, requiring nearly $2,000,000 in USHA loans, have been approved for Maxwell field, army air base at Montgomery, Ala., and at Corry field, naval air station, Pensacola, Fla. These are the first housing projects approved under the national defense program.

In the housing amendment of the national defense act, no specific funds are provided. One phase of the housing program will be carried out by making it possible to devote to the program a few of the projects now under construction by public housing agencies where they fit in with the plans of the defense program.

Fully 6,000 Witness Dedication Of John Hope Homes Sunday

Daily Record 7-15-40

Augusta, Ga.

A crowd estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 attended the formal opening of John Hope Homes Sunday. Visiting hours were from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

The thousands of visitors were conducted through three demonstration units, located at the corner of Peters and McDaniel streets.

During the hour of four to five o'clock Sunday afternoon, a concert was conducted in front of the units by the Booker T. Washington High School band, directed by Earl Starling.

The demonstration units were furnished by two local furniture companies and a group of tenants of University Homes. Alonzo G. Moron, manager of John Hope and University Homes, said the demonstration units will be opened to the public from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. each day until all apartments have been occupied.

A crowd was on hand long before doors of the apartments were thrown open and a large gathering was still seeking entrance to the exhibition units as the 8 o'clock hour neared.

Several members of the University Homes staff aided the John Hope attaches in handling the milling crowds.

Mr. Moron said the first unit of the low-cost housing project will be ready or occupants by Aug. 15.

A large number of prominent colored Atlantans attended the formal opening'.

C. F. Palmer, chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority, and J. H. Ferrell, executive director of the Housing Authority, were among the early arrivals.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
October 1, 1940

Boy and Girl Patrolmen

THE AMERICAN Automobile Association has launched a nation-wide investigation to find and to honor the pioneers who started the school patrol system back in the early 1920's. While this is a laudable effort, what interests us is not so much the inception of patrol work years ago as its operation now.

With a new scholastic year now getting under way, sending thousands of children to and from school every day, traffic hazards are greatly multiplied, and the threat of death or injury to children is automatically heightened. It is gratifying to know that some 10,000 Georgia boys and girls will be on the job again to protect their classmates. They are part of a national school patrol army of 300,000.

Last year only three school children were killed in Georgia during school hours, a tribute to the school patrols working under the supervision of the State Highway Patrol. This safety movement is operative along rural highways as well as on city streets, among Negroes as well as whites. It is being expanded this year to take in every Georgia county.

The National Education Association has estimated that 62,000 child lives have been saved through such safety work in the public schools. And it should not be overlooked that the child trained in safety today is the careful motorist of tomorrow.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
December 28, 1940

Friend of the Negro

Editor The Telegraph:

I want to express my deepest appreciation for the very fine article you wrote, entitled Negro finds Santa Claus. I am sure you don't have to say anything about this matter upon which you have written so beautifully, because you could leave the condition there to struggle for itself, as thousands are doing, but finding that you are concerned, to me it is very great.

I am sure you know that Negroes in the South feel that if a white man sees the needs and expresses them for Negroes, this becomes a very important matter. I fear you never will know how much good this one article will do in the way of making friends for this institution, as there is very great need for its life and growth. I don't think anyone else could have said it like you did, for I fear that no one knows the Negro race like you do, and I fear that two few care like you care.

I and many others who may never say a word to you, feel that you are our friend. Macon is blessed to have a man like you who has convictions and courage to express them, and not regarding race, creed or color. I think you have shown very clearly that you fashion your life after the Christ life, namely, the strong bear the infirmities of the weak. May God bless you, and I trust others will catch your spirit.

Yours for a greater Macon.

Macon. J. M. McMATH.

First Units In John Hope Homes To Open Next Sunday

Daily world
7/14/40
Atlanta, Ga.

Next Sunday, July 14, the first of the John Hope Homes' units will be open for public inspection from 3 to 8 P.M. These first units are located at the corner of Peters and McDaniel Streets and will consist of several two and a half room units, three and a half room units, four and a half room units and five and a half room units. Shortly after this opening, around August 1, the eight buildings in this group at McDaniel and Peters Streets will be opened for occupancy. Applications are still being taken at 668 Fair Street, S.W. for residence in the new John Hope Homes.

In addition to the special attraction of seeing these new housing units for low income people for the first time, two other special features are being prepared for visitors next Sunday afternoon. The

Washington Hi Band to Give Special Concert

first is a concert on the John Hope Homes' grounds by the Booker T. Washington High School Band. This youthful aggregation is under the leadership of Professor Starling.

The second feature attraction will be a four and a half room unit completely furnished with reconditioned furniture. For some time a group of tenants at University Homes have been working on this project in an attempt to demonstrate to themselves and to the general public that attractive and useful furniture can be made from old pieces and from inexpensive materials.

In using this furniture for the demonstration unit in John Hope Homes, this group also wants to help the new tenants avoid the mistake made by our first families in University Homes in buying new furniture that they did not need when they could have reconditioned their old furniture.

Many people who have looked into these new homes have been surprised by the spaciousness of the rooms, the individual homelike arrangements of the yards and dwellings and the modern gas and electrical equipment to be found in these new dwelling units. On July 14, from 3 to 8 P.M. everyone will have an opportunity to see these new dwellings.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 14, 1940

$20,000,000 Month Going to Local Housing

Money Going for Building Materials and Payment of Wages.

More than $20,000,000 a month now is flowing to private industry from local housing authorities whose slum clearance and national defense low-rent housing projects are financed by the United States Housing Authority, says news from Washington.

These expenditures, which is estimated will range up to more than $30,000,000 a month as the current national program is further accelerated by the demands for national defense housing, are largely for the purchae of building materials and for the payment of wages to workmen on project sites.

Money is advanced to local housing authorities with which the USHA has entered into loan contracts as it is needed to finance the development of their projects. Up to July 1, estimated total expenditures of local housing authorities amounted to $234,470,000.

Well over half of the 160,000 low-rent homes for low-income families projected in the courrent USHA program now are under construction or completed, USHA Administrator Nathan Straus said today.

Estimated cash disbursements by local housing Authorities during June, 1940, amounted to $21,260,000. Compared with June, 1939, this was an increase of more than 135 per cent.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 17, 1940

GEORGIA NYA ALLOTMENT IS $596,722

A total of $596,722 was allotted the Gergia National Youth Administration Wednesday to be used in helping some 13,000 high school and college students complete their education during the next school year.

It was part of allocations aggregating $26,240,281 throughout the nation to finance NYA student work during 1940-41.

Boisfeuillet Jones, acting Georgia NYA administrator, said that $332,122 of the Georgia allotment would be used in the school work program of the federal youth agency and would financially assist some 10,000 students in about 830 high schools throughout the state. The remaining $264,600, Mr. Jones said, would benefit approximately 3,000 students, both graduate and undergraduate, in 49 colleges and universities of the state. The money is used to give part-time work to youths who otherwise would be financially unable to continue their educations.

An estimated 500,000 needy students between 16 and 24 years of age will be assisted throughout the country by Wednesday's $26,000,000 apportionment.

The NYA also allocated $100,000 for a special program to aid Negro college and graduate students.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 18, 1940

WELFARE BOARD GRANTS SALARY INCREASES TO 38

Both White and Negro Workers Get 2 Per Cent Raises

The Fulton County Board of Public Welfare at a luncheon meeting Tuesday granted a 2 per cent salary increase to 38 white and Negro social case workers attached to the County Department of Public Welfare and closed the relief shelter for aged Negro men on Auburn Avenue.

The luncheon was given by Dean Paden, a board member, for Ivan Allen Sr., who recently succeeded W. E. Mitchell on the board. County Commissioner I. Gloer Hailey, head of the commission's relief committee, also was a guest.

The Welfare Board discussed closing the WPA gardening project, but took no action.

In Line With Policy

Henry B. Mays Jr., county welfare director, said the salary hikes were in line with the board's policy of granting a 2 per cent increase yearly for five years. Under the board's action, white case workers will receive $90 per month and Negroes $80. The increases, however, may later be affected by the merit system, now being inaugurated by the State Department of Public Welfare, which contemplates salaries ranging from $75 to $110 per month, Director Mays said.

The Negro shelter, formerly housing 110 single, elderly Negroes was ordered closed as a fire hazard. Some of the inmates will be assigned to old-age assistance, others to the county almshouse and the remainder will be placed on direct relief. The white men's shelter was closed last April.

$1,400 to Operate

Since most of the food used at the shelters was produced by the WPA gardening project, which cost $1,400 to operate last year, the board considered abandoning it as useless.

The board also authorized the renting of more floor space for the school free lunch program, which is now housed in the old surplus commodities warehouse.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 17, 1940

Housing Termed Crime Deterrent

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 16.—(AP) The nation's housing chief told residents of this Georgia coastal town that low-rent housing projects held a hope of reducing disease, crime, and delinquency through removal of dwellers from slum areas.

Here for today's cornerstone ceremonies for the administration building for Yamacraw Village, low-rent housing development for Negroes, Administrator Nathan Straus of the United States Housing Authority, voiced this estimate of the housing program in this country:

"We will probably repeat the experience they have had abroad in housing. This will be by reduction of crime, delinquency and disease to less than half in the areas affected."

Valdosta, Ga., News
May 24, 1940

Negro Housing

Negro housing conditions in Valdosta, a problem which few of our citizens have concerned themselves about, but indeed a problem which touches us in our homes in more ways than one, are becoming more seriously congested every day. There is filth, disease, and lack of sanitation in every corner of negro residential sections.

Some, it is true, live in a comparative luxury, while others must accept the best which is offered and make an effort to keep it safe and sanitary. We cannot lay the bulk of blame for existing conditions to the negroes themselves. It is the lack of foresight and planning in building their homes which has rendered the present condition unfavorable.

Take a ride through any part of the negro section. Observe the small, rackly frame buildings, crowded and without sufficient space for a small family to even breathe, then wonder how a family of ten, twelve, and possibly a couple of brother-in-laws and sisters live under the one roof.

It is deplorable. Bath and drainage facilities are not sufficient, and, in some cases, not even there.

We are not complaining simply because these negroes are a part of the human race and should at least, be provided with a suitable residence, but largely because of the fact that when sanitation becomes a problem in their homes and in their sections, it also becomes a problem in our own homes and in our own places of business.

Negroes who are forced to grow up and live under such conditions are not a safe addition to our home or business as a servant, common laborer, or otherwise. The negro house which handles family washes is not a safe place for our clothes to go unless every precaution is made to maintain sanitation within these houses.

Disease in every form spreads into our homes from the lack of proper sanitation in negro residences, and it is up to thewhite race of this community to help correct this distasteful situation. Ride down a street in the colored section, take a look for yourself. See the lack of proper plumbing facilities, the lack of space, and the utter disregard for sanitation in some homes. Perhaps it isn't the fault of the nerog families, but rather the failure of their superior race to educate them and help them in [illegible] their home clean, modern, and more livable.

While there can be a general clean-up under present housing conditions which would constitute a vost improvement over present conditions, there must be some slum clearance program which would provide for the razing of a large number of these houses and reconstruction of decent living quarters for these people who provide the labor which keeps our homes and the wheels of industry turning round in Valdosta.

Other cities of our size and smaller have received huge amounts to be used in slum clearance. They have wiped this blot off their good name, and have begun a better health program which is sure to reap large dividends in the future among the white race of the city.

These other cities had a bonded indebtedness. They, too, owed money, and many of them had no such bright and rosy future outlook as Valdosta to depend upon.

When the health of our citizens, and their children, and generations to come is involved, there should be no question about funds. Life in its simplest form is more precious than a few dollars in the city treasury.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
November 10, 1940

Women to Assist Negro Boys' Club

The Negro Boys' Club of the Law and Order League, 277 Auburn Avenue, was chosen Friday by the Atlanta Council of Churchwomen as the project to assist for the coming year.

Dr. Louie D. Newton, Judge Garland Watkins, Morgan Blake and S. J. Thompson will serve as a co-operative committee for the council.

Mrs. R. L. Turman, chairman of the committee on legislation, recommended that the council call on the next session of the Legislature to pass a bill for the appropriation of funds for the maintenance of a training school for delinquent Negro girls. The committee, which met at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, appointed a committee to study the project.

Dawson, Ga., News
October 31, 1940

RECREATIONAL INSTITUTE IS HELD FOR COLORED YOUTHS

Physical And Mental Recreation Emphasized At Group Meeting.

Saturday morning a group of 4-H club leader boys and girls were called in from different sections of Dougherty, Lee and Terrell counties and assembled at the Madison High School in Albany where they received training in singing, play, games and other physical and mental recreation. The program was arranged so that the group was kept busy as they went from one game to another or from playing to singing.

Through the co-operation of Prof. M. L. Heard, principal, several of the city teachers gave assistance to Agent King in conducting the Institute. Negro County Agent S. H. Lee, of Macon, was present and gave valuable assistance in representing the state extension office in Savannah.

The recreational institute was the first ever held in Georgia, and it was reported a splendid success.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
October 20, 1940

Rankin-Whitten Closes Deals Worth $39,750

12-Unit Two-Story Brick Apartment On Felton Drive Is Largest Sale

Headed by the transfer of Negro investment property on Felton Drive, a group of sales involving a total of $39,750 has been closed recently by the Rankin-Whitten Realty Company, realtors, it was announced Saturday by Jack Salmon, sales manager.

The largest sale was that of a 12-unit 2-story brick Negro apartment house at 292-96 Felton Drive, N. E., acquired by Mrs. Kathleen G. Nelson for $11,500. Seller was the Georgia Savings Bank.

Other sales were: Mrs. Marion P. Candler to E. B. Cass, 873 Argonne Avenue; F. A. Flanagan to Louis Rosenbaum, 1525 and 1527 Acton Street; Mrs. Mamie Weir to Louis Rosenbaum, 336 White Street; Ralph McClelland to Mrs. Noble Hamilton, 910 Williams Mill Road.

Atlantic Life Insurance Company to Mrs. Augusta G. Gaines, 217 Second Avenue; Horace Pope to W. S. McLarin, vacant lot on East Wesley Avenue; Mrs. L. H. Hunter to O. L. Heath, 531 Park Drive; Atlantic Life Insurance Company to Charlie W. Cross, 1799 Langston Avenue.

Salesmen participating in these sales were Gene Craig, K. A. Brown, Walter H. Warnke and Everett Thomas.

Booker T. Washington Apartments To Open House On January 17

By A. T. JACKSON

COLUMBUS, a.—SNS—

The Booker T. Washington Apartments are very attractive, modern low rent homes for colored people built in one of the beautiful locations of Columbus, in the areas between 4th and 6th Streets and 4th and 6th Avenues in the downtown section.

The rental office will be open and ready to receive your application on Wednesday, January 17th, 1940. The office is located at the corner of 4th Street and 5th Avenue.

These apartments will represent one of the finest investments that the city of Columbus has ever made for the colored people in particular and the entire community in general. It will pay a large dividend in that it will contribute to better health conditions, thus decreasing the morbidity and mortality rates among our people.

Also it will be a potential factor in reducing juvenile delinquency, and make for better citizens who are in the lowest income bracket.

The following is the schedule of rents:

Type of Home	Rent	Family Size	Family Earnings
Liv. Rm. Kit. 1 Bed Rm.	$10.56	2	$507.00
Liv. Rm. Kit. & Din. 1 Bed Rm.	10.80	3	528.00
Liv. Rm. Kit. & Din. 2 Bed Rm.	11.32	4	549.00
Liv. Rm. Kit. & Din. 3 Bed Rm.	11.80	5	570.00
Liv. Rm. Kit. & Din. 3 Bed Rm.	11.80	6	591.00

Preference will be given to families with children, who have low incomes, and who are in greatest need of better housing.

This rent will include water, hot and cold; gas ranges for cooking and heating; electric lights; modern equipped bath room with medicine cabinet; built-in bath tub, etc., and gas heater.

You and your friends and neighbors are cordially invited to come to our opening for taking applications on Wednesday, January 17, 1940, or anytime there after that best suits their convenience.

Booker T. Washington Apartments,

A. T. Jackson, Housing Mgr.

All Is Not Lost---at Least, Her Two 'Babies' Are Left

Constitution 2-12-48 Atlanta, Ga.

Associated Press Photo.

Clinging to her two tiny dolls, this pickaninny wonders what's going on here. She doesn't understand that a tornado has just blown away her home and almost wrecked her baby bed. This unusual picture was made shortly after the tornado brought death and destruction to Albany.

$122 Check Forwarded To Albany Tornado Victims

A check for $122.55, representing the total amount of donations made to the Albany tornado relief fund through the Atlanta Daily WORLD, through February 24, Saturday was forwarded to V. W. Hodges, publisher of the Southwest Georgian, Albany publication, and Chairman of the Albany Citizens' Relief Committee.

The WORLD and the GEORGIAN cooperated in the solicitation of funds to aid those who were affected by the recent tornado destructon.

An additional $8 in contributions to the fund Saturday increased the fund to $122.55. The previous day's total was $144.55. Contributing Saturday were:

Artistic Needlework Club Mrs. Mattie L. Walker, pres., $5.00;
Needlecraft and Art Club Mrs. Louise Render, pres., $1.00;
Mrs. Ludie Andrews, $2.00.

A complete list of donors to the relief fund to date is as follows:

W. A. Hamilton $2.00
J. R. Jones 1.00
Cannolene Beauty College
Miss F. Daniels 2.00
Mrs. H. M. Holmes 1.00
J. W. Dobbs 5.00
Dr. C. W. Reeves 2.00
Atlanta Daily World, C. A. Scott, Gen'. Mgr. 25.00
Mrs. Mary E. White 1.00
W. J. Shaw 1.00
Mrs. H. L. Lewis 1.00
Friendship Baptist Church
Rev. E. R. Carter pastor.... 5.05
The Dainty Hour Club
Mrs. Ethel Lewis, pres. 1.00
Ruth Emmeline Scott 1.00
A Friend 1.00
Siloam Baptist Church
Rev. E. M. Johnson, pastor..5.00
Needle Guild Sewing Circle
Mt. Olive Baptist Church ... 1.00
James Martin 1.00
Dermis Cura College
By Wm. Driskell 5.00
Ebenezer Baptist Church
Rev. M. L. King, pastor ... 25.00
Independent Savings Club
C. W. Crumley, pres. 1.00
Japonica Art Circle
Mrs. Albert H. Williams, president 2.00
Henry Green 1.00
Greater Bethlehem Baptist
Rev. Wm. Jackson, pastor...8.50
Atlanta and Fulton County
Med. Assn. Dr. C. Waymond Reeves, pres. 10.00
Hunter Terrace Com. Club,
Mrs. Rosa Harper, pres. 1.00
W-A-T-C-H So. Club 1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Frank P. Raiford..2.00
Woman's Aux. of NAPE, Mrs. B. F. Gaither, pres. 2.00
Artistic Needlework Club, Mrs. Mattie L. Walker pres. 5.00
Needlecraft and Charity Club, Mrs. Louise Render, pres. .. 1.00
Mrs. Ludie Andrews 2.00

Total $122.55

New Unit Will Cover 19 Acres

The Atlanta Housing Authority announced Saturday construction of the Herndon Homes, a new low-cost housing development having 522 units and costing $1,798,000.

The project, named in honor of Alonzo F. Herndon, late head of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and benefactor, will cover 19 acres and will be bounded on the north by Kennedy street, on the east by Gray street, on the west by Lambert street, and on the south by Western avenue. It will have an average of three and one-half rooms to each dwelling unit. Bids for construction of the project will be asked about April 1, according to present plans, James H Therrell, executive director of the Authority, said.

The Herndon Homes will mark the fifth project for colored families in Atlanta. When completed the Housing Authority will have about 22,000,000 worth of federal projects under its administration and will have consumed all the funds now available from the government thruogh the United States Housing Authority.

The Herndon project is the final half of the old project which had been planned for the West End section of the city. The John J. Eagan Homes had previously been announced.

The Eagan Homes, on which work already has begun, will have 648 units and will cost $2,000,000 when completed.

White residents in the West End section raised objections to a huge low-cost housing development for colored on a site extending southward from Hunter Street to West View, causing the Authority to abandon that site and to split up the development into two sections.

HIT WORST SLUMS

The Herndon Homes will clear away some of the worst slum areas of the city, according to Director Therrell. Many of the run-down houses are well known to the city-at-large. On old house occupied by the Dolly Turner family for the past thirty years and weatherboarded with tin picked up over the city is among the "residences" in this section. The authority plans to move the old house to a part of the Herndon development to show the contrast it was learned.

In announcing the name of the new project in honor of Mr. Herndon, the authority officials sadi:

"He began his career with 12 hours of schooling and $22 in cash. He lived his favorite maxim: Don't expect a mountain of success out of a mole hill of effort. He walked humbly, but with self-respect. He believed in honesty and hard work. We have given it this name to inspire the children living there with the thought that poverty can be the nursery to lasting achievement."

OTHERS IN CONSTRUCTION

In addition to the Herndon and Eagon homes, the Atlanta authority now has jurisdiction over Techwood and University Housing projects, having more than 1,200 units and costing an aggregate of $6,000,000; Grady Homes, having 616 units and costing $3,100,000; Clark Howell and Capitol Homes for whites.

Hope Homes are about 30 per cent while Howell Homes are about 35 per cent complete. Construction is about ready to start on Capitol Homes, while demolition of the old buildings is underway on the Grady project and bids on construction will be opened April 2. Construction is about ready to begin on the Eagan Homes.

Drawings are complete for approximatey $15,000,000 worth of additional projects for Atlanta. The ultimate Atlanta development is expected to reach $50,000,000 over a period of years.

Griffin, Ga. News
November 29, 1940

Original Colored Stocking Fund Group Will Operate Again

The original group of colored citizens who put on the Empty Stocking campaign for colored children will operate again this year. Last year they were most successful in their campaign and provided a Merry Christmas for a lot of negro children.

The original committee is composed of A. C. Touchstone, L. S. Molette, C. V. Goldwire, C. L. D. Nimmons and Marie Kelsey.

The committee this morning reported the following subscriptions had been made:

J. M. Molder, $1.00; R. G. Molette, $1.00; Seaton Edwards, $1.00; A. C. Touchstone, $1.00; L. S. Molette, $1.00; and Raymond Head, $1.00.

Heaquarters will be maintained in the office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Negroes in Atlanta and in more than 60 Georgia communities will participate in forums to be promoted by the National Youth Administration through the state-wide Public Forum Project which enters its third season this month to extend through February, it has been pointed out by William H. Shell, Georgia NYA administrative assistant on Negro affairs.

Subjects pertaining to national defense, the European crisis, citizenship, education, health and employment are among topics being featured by the project this year. On request, speakers are also furnished by the NYA offices.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Since the inception of this project in 1938, approximately 27,000 Negroes in 36 communities of the state have been reached through the forums. During the 1938-1939 season, 17 centers functioned while 34 centers were active last year. For the two-year period, there was an average of 119 persons for 227 forums.

Moss Hyles Kendrix, NYA supervisor of Youth Activities for Negroes, is in charge of the project and is being assisted by Frank A. Dodson, former teacher in the public school system of Waycross, Ga.

"Through these forums," Kendrix states, "the National Youth Administration is attempting to encourage Negroes in Atlanta and in Georgia generally, to gather in their schools, churches and community centers for the purpose of discussing subjects of civic, economic and social significance. The ultimate goal is that of building a greater Georgia through the promotion of an intelligent understanding of the privileges and duties pertinent to a democratic society."

Regional Music Festival

Local interdenominational churches will present a regional song festival at the City Auditorium, November 18-19. Choirs of some of the leading churches are participating: Namely, Wheat Street, Big Bethel, Ebenezer, Cosmopolitan, Friendship, Central, Allen Temple and West Mitchell Street Churches.

On the night of November 18, a giant chorus composed of local church choirs will be featured. On the night of November 19, the program will consist of out-of-town choirs, quartettes and choruses. Choral groups from Greenville, S. C.; Gadsden, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Augusta, and Macon, Ga., will be represented.

The program will begin at 8:15 each evening and will feature Prof. E. A. Starling, band director, Washington High School, who will direct the choruses.

Advance tickets are available at the offices of local churches.

Discuss Consumers' Co-operatives

The aims, problems and methods of the consumer co-operative movement will be discussed this afternoon (Sunday) at 4 o'clock at the "fireside" in the lobby of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Leader of the discussion will be J. B. Blayton, professsor of business administration, Atlanta University.

The subject of last week's forum discussion was "Unemployment," which was presented by J. E. Moreland.

Declare Hunt Memorial

Tuesday, November 12, will be more than an ordinary school day to thousands of Atlanta school children, for it is the day officially designated by Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, as Henry A. Hunt Memorial Day. The commemoration is a tribute to the late Dr. Hunt, former president of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., and a leading educator.

Plans are for the erection of a suitable memorial in Dr. Hunt's honor to be placed on the campus of the school. School children over the state will contribute pennies to this memorial and Atlanta children are expected to share generously in the donation.

Achievement Week Observance

Beginning today, Atlanta chapters of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity join with other chapters of the fraternity throughout the United States in the observance of National Negro Achievement Week, November 10-17. Local plans call for a number of programs centering around the topic for discussion this year as announced by Major Campbell C. Johnson: "Negro Builders of American Democracy."

Members of Iota Chapter were to attend services this morning (Sunday) at Mt. Zion Baptist Church to listen to a special sermon delivered by the Rev. D. Albert Jackson. The formal opening of the week's observance takes place this afternoon, however, with a radio address at 2 over Station WROL. Sunday night, at 7, Eta Omega Chapter is presenting Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a lecture at the First Congregational Church, which will be open to the public.

Other features of the week will be the presentation of Stephen Vincent Benet's play, "The Devil and Daniel Webster," by the fraternity men on Friday night at Spelman College, a banquet and various social affairs for Omega men and their guests.

Open meetings to be held at the First Congregational Church and the Vine Avenue Methodist Church next Sunday will climax the week's activities. At the former meeting, the results of a study of the hospitalization facilities for Negroes in Atlanta made by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, of Atlanta University, will be presented.

During the past week, Negro Achievement Week activities promoted by Psi Chapter centered around addresses to the faculty and student body of Morehouse College by Dr. Clarence L. E. Monroe, professor of biology, Morris Brown College, and William Y. Bell Jr., of the Atlanta Urban League.

COLORED LEADERS IN DALTON SUPPORTING COMMUNITY CHEST

That the colored citizens of Dalton are wholeheartedly behind the annual drive to raise funds for the Community Chest was indicated Wednesday night at an enthusiastic meeting of colored leaders held at Emory Street School.

Headed by Charlie Maxwell, president of the local Colored Civic Club, the group represented a cross-section of colored citizens from some 30 civic, fraternal, church and other organizations, all of whom pledged their cooperation and every effort toward raising the $200 quota assigned their race as its share of the community fund.

"In this day of strife and unrest, when humanity is living at a rapid pace, there are some in the community who have not bread, fuel or money to buy medicine," President Charlie Maxwell said in appealing to those present for support.

Ideal of "Voluntary Aid"

"The 1940-41 Community Chest fund is conceived in liberty, dedicated to the blazing ideal of voluntary aid, to services freely given, to good fortune generously shared, and has produced a new feeling of 'oneness" among all the citizens of Dalton, both colored and white.

"If it were in my power to suggest a slogan for this campaign," Maxwell continued, "it would be this:

"THINKING OF THE OTHER FELLOW".

President Maxwell was assured of 100 per cent support from all groups represented by the colored men and women present, and several suggestions were made as to possible ways of raising funds, Emory Street School officials announcing that they would sponsor a colored football game between Emory and Booker T. Washington High of Chattanooga, the time and place to be announced later. The entire proceeds of the game will go into the Community Chest fund.

Henry Nevin, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, addressed the group briefly, expressing the appreciation of Chest officials for the cooperation of the colored citizens and assuring them of the interest of all civic groups in the proposed plans to establish a hospital for colored people here within the near future.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun, December 18, 1940

Negroes Seek Funds For Nursery School

The Katie L. Paschal Nursery school for underprivileged colored children, located at the Friendship Baptist church on Sixth avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, under the supervision of Dagmar Ferrell, is very much in need of funds, it was stated Tuesday by Brigham Young, who says:

"It should be the indispensable duty of every colored citizen of this community to rally to this cause. It should be the problem of the colored ministers of the city to convey this message to their congregations. It is a human cause, as well as their duty, that we all owe to youth. Rev. R. K. Paschal, pastor of the Friendship Baptist church, graciously gave the Katie L. Paschal Nursery school its present location; of which every citizen of Columbus should be grateful. Let us all hope that Columbus will produce more big-hearted men like Dr. Paschal.

"In the near future there will be a drive for funds to carry on this most tangible work. We are hoping that every citizen will support this drive. It would be a privilege to anyone to visit this school to see just how the underprivileged colored children are cared for. Their training consists of eating proper diets, proper vitamins, proper rest periods, instruction in the care of their teeth and body, wholesome recreation and the proper toys to play with, and everything that goes toward the proper training of the child, of which the average colored parent has not the time, nor the money, to meet these emergencies.

"In thinking of this cause, let us remember the sayings of the Christ, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, and inasmuch as you do it unto these little ones, you do it unto Me."

Rural Rehousing

DEC 30 1940

Georgia's eleven counties uniting in a housing program bringing more than $1,163,700 in federal funds for the construction of adequate homes for tenant farmers have taken a great step forward in the harnessing of the state's potential wealth for the good of all.

The Constitution

The first step in the national rural housing program was made in Thomas county in this state. From that beginning a nation-wide program now under way will remedy, at least in part, one of the worst conditions of this country. Rural slums for years have attracted little attention because of their scattered character. Yet they have been no less harmful than city slum areas.

Atlanta, Ga.

The unified management provided under the 11-county plan undoubtedly will afford the basis for a more soundly integrated farm program under the aegis of the Farm Security Administration, which has made such great strides in wiping out the evils of the Tobacco Roads of Georgia and the south. The elements of co-operation between counties and individuals under this new plan will pave the way for other projects, such as co-operative marketing and intelligent crop planning under control of local farmers and officials. The benefit of this as a supplement to the federal program cannot be overestimated. While it cannot ever supplant a nation-wide program, it will at least provide a basis under which farm regions can determine where and how they will better fit into the economic picture of the agricultural world. This particularly is true at a time when the south is rapidly expanding in population and industry and at a time when the export markets for the great southern cotton and tobacco crops are rapidly dwindling.

DEC 30 1940

Such co-operation under present plans will be extended to other sections of the state, and a state-wide co-ordination will then further benefit the farmer.

The Georgia Housing Authority and the various county groups are to be congratulated upon their farsightedness and their spirit of co-operation in evolving the present program. The material benefits have been recited in the news columns. Other benefits which are inherent, yet intangible in the program, will prove far more valuable in years to come.

Rural Housing

DEC 30 1940

The rural housing program launched early this year by the federal government in farming counties in several states has been proceeding steadily, and now one part of it is taking a cooperative turn that is especially interesting. News of this development is contained in a report by the United States Housing Authority that 11 counties in the cotton, peanut and sweet potato country of Southwest Georgia are beginning a unique cooperative rural housing program.

Birmingham News

President Roosevelt has just approved USHA loans totaling $1,163,700 for these Georgia counties, which have joined together through their county housing authorities to form a cooperative group with a single management for all the housing projects.

Nathan Straus, administrator of the USHA, praises this new arrangement as one which will not only aid in keeping down the cost of rural housing, but will also result in greater efficiency in the building of the farm dwellings. Thomasville, the county seat of Thomas County, which was the first county in the United States to start a federal rural housing project, will be the headquarters of the 11-county cooperative group. Other counties participating are Baker, Brooks, Calhoun, Colquitt, Crisp, Decatur, Grady, Lowndes, Mitchell and Worth.

Birmingham, Ala.

Under federal supervision, these counties will construct a total of 648 houses for farmers. The houses will consist of two or three bedrooms, a living room, large kitchen, dining room and storage space. They will be wired for electricity, and there will be provision for the installation of bathroom facilities in the future. Each house will be built on a one-acre plot owned by the local housing authority. The net construction cost of the houses, it is estimated, will average $1,545.

DEC 30 1940

These dwellings will rent for about $70 a year, on the average, and of this $60 will be paid in cash and the remaining $10 will be credited to the tenants for their labor in maintaining the property.

The tenants will lease sufficient nearby farm land to provide the means of support. The farmers themselves will provide maintenance of their houses, lowering their annual cash outlay for rent.

Dwellings will be built for both white and Negro farm families. As in the case of city housing projects, the USHA will require the county housing authorities either to demolish or remove from use one house in slum condition for each new dwelling constructed. Some of the present structures will be used for barns.

There should be a great deal more of this improved rural housing in the United States. Similar projects are already under way in several other states—in one county each in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—but altogether they barely scratch the surface of the great need for better dwellings among farm families. Surveys have disclosed that approximately 4,000,000 farm families live in substandard houses. This is nearly two-thirds of all farm families in the United States. There is a great opportunity for social progress in helping these families to have better homes.

Milledgeville Negress Helps 15 Families

Macon Telegraph
Macon Ga.

DEC 29 1940

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 28—When Bessie Hill, Milledgeville Negress, went to sleep Christmas night she was tired but happy, for she had spent all her spare time that day bringing Yule cheer to a group not so fortunate as she.

According to the story, which was not heard until yesterday, veteran matron in the Negro division of the Georgia Training School for Boys, had to work part of Christmas day. But she found ample time to spend several hours visiting the sick, blind and aged among her own race. She carried presents of fruits, nuts and candies to 15 families.

Funds to purchase the gifts were contributed by Bessie and other employes of the training school.

Supt. W. E. Ireland said Bessie and her husband, J. B. Hill, have been employed at the institution for the past 14 years.

"They are very unusual Negroes," Mr. Ireland said. "They are very efficient and devoted to their duty. Both are active church workers, and each year they plan and sponsor special programs for the Negro boys at Christmas."

SOCIAL CONDITIO

Thomasville, Ga., Wkly. Times-Ent
December 17, 1940

Crime Reduction Program Planned for Thomas County Colored People—

There are substantial reasons for the lawless element in the negro race.

The promoters of this program are working hard to get the leaders and heads of families interested in civic matters, and sponsor that type of education that will awaken the conscience of the Christians of Thomas county to a higher sense of their Christian duty.

The greatest handicap to be faced in this work, is almost a total disregard for the Christian Sabbath and the sale of whiskey, beer, wine etc., all of which serves as a preventative of divine worship.

It is believed that the Gospel of Jesup Christ is a panacea for every evil, but, it will be of no effect unless it is believed and practiced.

The superintendent of the public schools of Thomas county, has kindly given her permission for a period of 15 minutes each day for Bible study, under the direction of the writer of this article. But it is understood that no funds are to be solicited from the schools.

There are religious organizations in other states which are cooperating with us in Bible teaching, by furnishing religious tracts, Bibles, etc.

There are a few of the Christian workers of the white race, who are helping in a financial way to get to the colored schools of Thomas county, there are more than 30 school to be reached, and they are all over Thomas county.

We are hereby appealing to the missionary spirit in the white churches to help us sponsor this program.

We believe that if the negro youths are taught and given Bible instruction, along with his regular school work, it will add to what he may be taught at home and in Sunday School.

The record of 1939, relative to the criminals tried and convicted in the municipal, city and superior courts in the city of Thomasville, is alarming to those who are striving to advance Christian civilization.

According to information furnished by those in authority 1874 cases were tried and convicted, and fines were collected to the tune of $9,568.75, most of this amount was paid by many of the parents who are on the bread line, and are getting relief from the federal government.

Now, the work which we are attempting to do will not help the matured minds, but, according to the teaching of God's word something can be done about the matter with the children in the teen age.

Approximately 95% of these little petty crimes were committed from 6 o'clock Saturday evening to 12 o'clock Sunday evening.

The writer shall be pleased to call on any organization and explain more definitely our plans to work on this crime reduction program. Organizations or individuals are urged to cooperate with us.

G. H. KENNEDY,
Evangelist of the Thomville Missionary Baptist Association.

The Fine Work Of The Red Cross At Albany

IN THE DISASTER at Albany, the colored residents were hardest hit in that shelter and food had to be gathered for them. The many homes destroyed made it necessary for the crowding up of residents in small areas afforded by friends and neighbors who were spared.

It is commendable in the manner in which friends shared with these unfortunate people. So much has this been done, one could tell only by the scenes of devastation that storm had passed through Albany. But for the fine work done for the Red Cross, the job could not have been accomplished in such a creditable manner. Be it said now and ever that the Red Cross is a guardian angel.

It came to the scene with the swiftness of the eagle and it ministered to the wounds of all alike. It knew no quarter but the devastated, and nothing was withheld from the sick, outcast and suffering. The Red Cross wrote a new chapter in the annals of its diary. It commanded the respect of every citizen who witnessed the great occasion it mastered. Many were heard to say after seeing this good work that wherever they saw the sign of the Red Cross they would not hesitate to give.

Long live the Red Cross. Long live the givers of its wondrous love and mercy.

34,906 ATTEND GEORGIA FORUMS

Constitution 3-10-40

Speakers Address 224 Community Meetings.

For the five-months period, October through February, the Georgia Public Forums has a record of 224 community forums held, with an attendance of 34,906, and mileage of 17,271 traveled by speakers.

Of these totals, 115 forums have been held for whites; 100, under the direction of William H. Shall, for Negroes; and nine youth forums have been held under the direction of Miss Eliza L. King. Total attendance for whites was 22,792, for Negroes 11,072 and for youth forums, 1,042. Total mileage covered by speakers for white forums was 16,413, and for youth forums, 858.

During this period, 18 radio forums have been held.

Tornado Relief Fund $206.97

Courier-Herald 2-29-40

H. A. Ghoston of 92 Howell Strete, NE, a steward in the Big Bethel AME Church, Wednesday contributed one dollar to the Albany tornado relief fund. Total amount contributed to the fund to date is $206.97.

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 11, 1940

Negro Welfare Conference Set For Brookgreen

BROOKGREEN, March 11.—Dr J. E. Blanton, president of Voorhees Industrial Institute at Denmark, will speak on the new "Rural South," Tuesday morning at the opening of the sixth annual Brookgreen Welfare conference.

Seymour Carroll, of Columbia, founder of the conference and southern field representative of the American Humane Education society, will open the meeting at 9:30 and present Louis L. Boone, of Brookgreen, who will preside at the morning session.

The conference will stress better rural life in the south among negroes, the discussions to center around rural health, agriculture, rural home life, humane and character education.

Leading the discussions will be Nellie N. Levister, Jeans supervisor of rural schools in Horry county, and Bertha L. Singleton, Waverly Mills rural school.

John P. Burgess, director of agricultural at State A. and M. college, Orangeburg, will speak on "Better Homes and Gardens in Georgetown County" at the afternoon session. Others in the program will be C. A. Johnson, supervisor of Columbia negro schools and Miles D. Bogan, director of agricultural training at Brookgreen school. The Rev. George W. Washington will preside.

The medical and dental clinics organized by Dr. Robert W. Mance of Columbia, will be held from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Officers of the conference are: Seymour Carroll, president; C. A. Johnson, vice president; Owens D. Boyd, chairman of the program committee, and Blanche E. Davis, secretary, both of Brookgreen.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
March 2, 1940

AUTHORITY CUTS LOW-COST HOUSING RENT IN ATLANTA

Techwood, University Projects Are Leased to Local Group by Federal Government.

Additional reduction in rentals for the Techwood and University low cost housing projects were announced yesterday by the Atlanta Housing Authority as it took over administration and operation of the properties under a lease agreement with the United States Housing Authority.

C. F. Palmer, chairman; James H. Therrell, executive director, and Philip Weltner, general counsel for the Atlanta Authority, announced acquisition of the properties which cost the federal government about $6,000,000 and which contain 1,279 dwelling units.

Rents Reduced.

The average monthly rental for the 604 units in Techwood has been $25.90 and it will be cut to $22.23 under the program announced during the day. The average rental for the 675 units of the University project has been $19.53 a month, and this will be cut immediately to a monthly average of $17.45. The per room monthly average rental for Techwood was $7.40, but it will be cut to $6.28 under the new rates, while the $5.83 per month room rental average for University homes will be reduced to $5.23.

In announcing the new rental rates, Therrell pointed out that they are to be made effective "as a policy of the Atlanta Housing Authority under terms of the lease agreement to make the facilities even more available to persons in the lower economic brackets."

Lease Approved.

Nathan Straus, Federal Housing Authority administrator, Washington, announced he had approved the lease of the projects to the local Housing Authority, and the Atlanta group immediately placed the new schedules into effect, beginning as of yesterday.

K. S. McAllister, manager of Techwood, and Alonzo G. Moron, manager of University Homes, will continue to operate their respective projects, Therrell said.

Under the agreement, both projects have been turned over to the Atlanta Authority from March 1, 1940, until September 30, 1941.

Eligibility Changed.

The two improvements were the first low-cost housing projects sponsored by the federal government. They were constructed by PWA and opened in August, 1936. When the Federal Housing Authority was established in 1937, they were turned over to that bureau, and yesterday in turn were placed under the administration of the local Authority.

New rules for eligibility of those occupying the projects also were laid down by the local board.

A family's income must not exceed more than five times the monthly rental charged for a dwelling unit, Therrell explained. He said this will force some of the families now residing there to move, but that a reasonable time will be given them to find other dwelling places. He had no estimate of the number who might have to move yesterday.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
March 31, 1940

TOTAL OF $78,264 FOR DRAPER-OWENS

Nineteen Parcels Were Sold to Atlanta Housing Authority.

A total of $78,264 was involved in 29 sales closed during March, as announced Saturday by the Draper-Owens Company, realtors, through Boyd F. White, vice president.

In the group were two vacant lots and eight residences, three of which were Home Owners' Loan Corporation properties sold through the co-operation of approved sales brokers.

Included in the total were 19 parcels sold to the Atlanta Housing Authority in connection with the proposed Negro housing development known as the Herndon project. These transactions were handled by Jesse Draper, president, and Julien Binford.

Sales not previously reported this month are as follows:

C. J. Shannon to Mrs. Nellie M. Mitchell, 1212 Boulevard, N. E.; Mrs. Nellie M. Mitchell to C. J. Shannon, 2316 Dellwood drive, N. E.; Atlantic Life Insurance Company, of Richmond, Va., to William E. McCleskey, 599 Fletcher street; and Home Owners' Loan Corporation to Mrs. O. W. Hawkins, 1381 Miller Reed avenue, S. E., to Harry Hubert Gibbs, 337 Anniston avenue, and to B. C. Walker, 221 Blount avenue in College Park.

Other salesmen participating in these transactions were J. W. Bedell, J. B. Nall, C. A. Wheeler and L. C. Pitts.

Red Cross Workers To Make Their Final Reports Tonight

Daily Record 4-18-40

Drive Is Over The Top, Says Dr. Reeves

Atlanta Ga

Though no definite goal had been set, it was disclosed last night that the colored division had gone well over the top in the 1940 Red Cross Roll Call. The colored division was headed by Dr. C. Waymond Reeves, president of the Atlanta Medical Society.

"The work of the whole and the integral part of the organization was beyond expectations," Dr. Reeves declared.

Before actual figures could be released, Dr. Reeves, asserted that the final reports must be made. Workers are expected to do this tonight at 8:30 o'clock in a meeting to be held at the Butler Street YMCA.

Oby T. Brewer, who is chairman of the whole drive, has indicated that he will be at tonight's meeting to individually thank each worker for making the roll call the success that it has become.

Dr. Reeves, who returned to the city following after a week at the Tuskegee Clinic, will preside tonight. It was announced that he, too, wishes to express gratitude to the loyal workers, who carried on during his absence, and to those who responded so liberally to the appeal.

The meeting tonight will be open to the general public, Dr. Reeves announced and all workers are urged to be present.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 9, 1940

33,900 Are Enrolled As Roll Call Nears End

All divisions of the Red Cross Roll Call are nearing their quota as reports yesterday showed a total of 33,900 members, according to the announcement made by Mrs. Oby T. Brewer, chairman.

L. D. Sandy, chairman of the public utilities division, reported that his division would go over the quota and Dr. C. W. Reeves, chairman of the colored division, reported 269 members, the largest from that division in the history of the Red Cross. According to Mrs. Raymond Wolfe, chairman of the residential division, 1,000 volunteer clubwomen would go into the field today and "ring doorbells" seeking memberships. Every membership is vital if the local chapters in Fulton and DeKalb counties continue their work in 13 fields of service.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 9, 1940

Rural Housing Parley Is Set for 7:30 Tonight

Facts about rural housing will be presented at a meeting at 7:30 o'clock tonight in the house of representatives.

State Treasurer George B. Hamilton, chairman of the Georgia Housing Authority, will be in charge of the meeting. Similar meetings have been held in various parts of Georgia, and 97 counties formed housing authorities. Hamilton urged farmers and businessmen of the fifth district to attend the meeting.

New Units To Open Very Soon

Daily Rec

Applications To Be Made At 668 Fair Street

5-26-40

Next Saturday, June 1, the Atlanta Housing Authority will begin selection of tenants for John Hope Homes at an Application Office at 668 West Fair Street. Application may also be made for residence in University Homes.

Atlanta Ga

For the last seven months, the Management Office of University Homes has been beseiged with requests for information about the new Housing Project that takes the place of unsightly slums along Peters Street, Chapel, Larkin and Humphries streets.

SHOULD BE WELCOME

This information about the actual taking of applications should be welcome news to the hundreds of families who have been searching for decent places to rent.

The new John Hope Homes will accommodate 606 families of two to six persons in modern, fire-proof apartments, each with its own front yard and fenced-in backyard. Each house will be equipped with hot and cold running water, heat that can be controlled individually and electric refrigeration. Ample play space has been provided in the backyards, in the three large play areas and in the attractive community porches.

FOR LOW INCOMES

Rents have been tentatively set at prices that families of very low income can afford to pay and in order to reserve these houses for occupancy by families of low income, maximum income limits for admission have been set below the legal limit of five times the rent.

The Authority advises that all families who are in the low income group—roughly, ten to twenty dollars a week—should make application as soon as possible and be among the first to occupy these new buildings. All applications will be considered on the basis of need for housing, income and on family size and composition.

Applications may be made each week day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. beginning June 1.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 10, 1940

Virginians File Lowest Bid On Grady Houses

Newport News Firm Makes Offer of $1,576,000.

Construction of the 616 units of the Henry W. Grady low-cost housing homes for Negroes will be done by the Virginia Engineering Company, of Newport News, Va., at a cost of $1,576,000, if the United States Housing Authority approves recommendations forwarded to it yesterday by the Atlanta Housing Authority.

Bids were opened for the project yesterday, and the Virginia company filed the low bid, which incidentally was considerably below the estimated $1,900,000 cost of the project, according to James H. Therrell, director of the local authority.

The completed project, on which work is expected to begin within the next month, will be bounded on the north by Edgewood avenue, the east by Hilliard street, the south by Decatur street, and a line running along Bell street to Gilmer, thence to Moore, thence to Pratt, thence to Fair and thence to an alley and back to Edgewood avenue. The tract contains 35½ acres.

State Planning Commission Plans Aug. 3 Meeting

Daily Record 7-28-40

Atlanta, Ga.

The State Central Planning Commission will meet at the Log Cabin Country Life Center in Hancock County, at 10:30 a.m. on August 3rd.

According to B. F. Hubert chairman, the meeting will be held for the purpose of discussing needs of colored people in Georgia.

He also pointed out that it "seems especially important at this time that we go into the whole matter of National Defense in so far as Negroes are concerned."

Chairman Hubert suggested that the question of educational opportunity be discussed by the commission.

A barbecue is being arranged for those who attend.

Savannah, Ga., Press
December 1, 1940

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF NEGRO DISCUSSED

Forum at Georgia State College.

Economic problems pertaining to the negro in this section of the country was the general topic of a panel discussion held this morning by eleven students at the Georgia State College, Thunderbolt. The discussion, headed by Benjamin F. Lewis, chairman, at a special assembly, demonstrated the negro's problem and his place in production, distribution, and consumption.

On the committee participating in the discussion besides the chairman were Oliver Logan, Roberta Robinson, Betty Mack, and Perry Stone, students from Savannah; Beretha Rivers of New York, Odessa Mariano of Eastman, Ishmael Reid of Marion, S. C., Joe Davis of Jackson, Miss., Clarence Woods of Bremen, and Heywood Anderson of Thomasville.

Tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock M. Goldberg, a local realtor, will address the students on savings and investments.

The regular assembly Friday morning will feature an address by Dr. C. M. Destler of the Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro, who will speak on the defense program. Following this Dr. Destler will hold a seminar in the various classes of the college.

Monroe, Ga., News
December 17, 1940

Seems To Have Backing

J. B. Johnson, the colored minister who, for some months, has been here in the interest of what has been chartered as 'The Aged, Orhpan and Industrial Home for Negroes, of America," notwithstanding his slowness of progress and handicaps, has some important papers with which to sustain his movement—one giving assurance of funds from leaders of the white race in Georgia, with which to erect his plant. It might be well for our prominent white people to investigate Johnson's claims.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF
1940

GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 20, 1940

Something new and wonderful in bombers is a United States army plane that drops missiles from eleven miles aloft. If you hit the right planet you get a cigar.

Money Well Spent

The $18,389.32 income the city is losing in land now utilized for housing projects is money well spent. The city undoubtedly will get more for that $18,389 than it will get from any other like amount spent on city services.

The tax assessors studied the income status of the city in relation to the eight housing projects now built, or under construction, or near the construction stage. They found the properties previously had returned $38,778.32, and that now a reduction to $20,389 was apparent. This does not take into consideration the increased taxes to be derived from surrounding areas improved because of the housing projects.

The eight projects are Techwood, University, Clark Howell, Capitol, John Hope, Grady, Herndon and Eagan homes.

In these eight projects will be housed 4,811 families. They are taken from the wage groups unable to obtain adequate housing at a cost they can pay. The buildings in which they are housed and will be housed stand on ground that until recently has been covered with slums, with all the squalor and filth and disease and crime that slums breed. It is evident the tax yield from these slums was so small as to be an economic burden on the city, for the returns could not possibly have paid for the city services necessary, even in slum areas. That is, for water, sewers, fire protection, police protection, hospital service, public health nursing service and the myriad other things a modern city provides.

Housing of these families in the new homes means dividends of better health, better community behavior, better spending power and better citizenship. One has but to visit Techwood or University Homes to mark the difference between the lives of those in the housing projects and those for whom decent housing has not yet been provided. Where heavy police protection once was the rule, where crime and disease once blighted the entire city, these things now are practically non-existent. Community behavior is better in these sections than it is in some of the sections where citizens in more affluent circumstances reside. Health is, as a general rule, better than it is in almost any other section of Atlanta. Community pride —citizenship—is at a higher level than it is elsewhere. These people have learned to be good Americans. Better Americans than a lot of others who have been more favored in the lottery of economic existence.

If Atlanta can have eight housing projects at a loss of $18,389.32 (to carry it down to the last penny), then it should have dozens more, for it is the best money the city has ever lost. For, remember, the loss is simply that loss which derived from the properties involved. It does not take into account the additional revenue from surrounding property, the savings in human costs or the investment the city has made for the future in good citizens, in better health for all Atlantans and in the children yet unborn who will enter the world in light and beauty, not in a dank and dark back alley shack.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 11, 1940

John Hope Homes Rent Rate Is Cut

The Atlanta Housing Authority announced yesterday a reduction in the proposed rents for John Hope Negro Homes, at Peters and McDaniel streets. The original rents were based on estimated costs of labor, materials and money needed to build this project, but economies effected are to be passed on to the tenants.

The rents depend upon the location and on the income of the family housed. Two-room units will vary from $10 a month to $15 a month, three and a half rooms will run from $11.40 a month to $16.40. Four and a half rooms and five and a half rooms will be available for $12 and $13 to $19 and $21, respectively. These rents include shelter, water, electricity for lighting and refrigeration and gas for cooking, heating and hot water. Each dwelling is equipped with an electric refrigerator, a gas range and a gas heater.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 30, 1940

U. S. Approves Bid on Herndon Homes Project

Work Expected To Start August 15 on $1,047,000 Construction.

United States Housing Authority at Washington yesterday approved a bid of $1,047,000 submitted by the Beers Construction Company for the construction of Alonzo F. Herndon Homes, final project under the present program of the Atlanta Housing Authority.

Work is expected to begin about August 15, and completion of the 520-unit project is expected within a year though the company is allowed 15 months.

Completion of Herndon Homes will give Atlanta five Negro and three white housing projects, totaling 2,945 units for Negro and 1,850 units for white families. An estimated 20,000 people, 12,000 Negro and 8,000 white, will be housed in the eight projects.

The Herndon project, located across the street from the Southern Railway shops, is named for Alonzo F. Herndon, born a slave, founder of the Herndon Barber Shops, and until his death in 1927 the biggest single contributor to the Atlanta Community Fund.

His name was given to the project, according to the housing authority, "to inspire the children living there with the thought that poverty may be the nursery to achievement." Herndon often said he began his career with "12 hours' schooling and $22."

Valdosta, Ga., Weekly Times
November 21, 1940

Negro Workers For Red Cross Ask For Help

L. Gaines Rogers, chairman, and Hattie Forrest, Helena Kenzey and Albert Dockett, making up the committee of Negro citizens working in the interest of the Red Cross Roll Call Monday asked the support of all Negro citizens in the effort to raise 100 percent of the quota assigned to this group.

Those who have not yet enrolled are asked to call on some member of the committee as soon as possible.

Atlanta Ga Journal
November 9, 1940

NEGRO PROBLEMS ATTACKED AT SAVANNAH MEET

South Carolina and Alabama Join in Georgia Conference

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 8.—(AP). The three-state attack on the major problems of Negro professional and businessmen and women has been launched here.

Representatives from South Carolina and Alabama joined Negro leaders of Georgia in a conference here which set out problems and suggested solutions. These included:

Lack of trained personnel.

Insufficient capital to equip and stock businesses properly.

Failure to advertise effectively.

Tendency to withdraw funds from business without regard to reinvestments to yield an increased capital and consequently increased business.

Failure to become integrated into the general business life of the community.

The Negro conference, including some 200 persons, outlined these solutions:

Better business training in high schools and colleges.

Training of business owners through forums and trade associations.

Increase capital through corporations, co-operatives, reinvestment of earnings, and private and government loans.

Creation of agencies for the development of the Negro market.

S. J. Phillips, sales promotion manager for a Columbus, Ga., soft drink corporation, said Negroes could become integrated into Southern business life pprovided they have special ability and special services to offer."

Savannah, Ga., News
November 5, 1940

NEGRO CITIZENS PRESENT PAGEANT

FOR RED CROSS RELIEF

It Was In Honor of the Late Dr. Richard Arnold

Savannah's negro population paid honor to the memory of the late Dr. Richard D. Arnold and raised funds for the Red Cross war relief fund last night with a fine musical program and historical pageant at the Municipal Auditorium.

Choruses from the Georgia State College, Beach-Cuyler High School and choirs from the various colored churches of the city participated in the program. A good-will historical pageant titled: "Southern Blueblood" was beautifully presented.

The Benedictine Military School Band played for the exercises. Another feature of the program was a violin selection by B. J. Whiteman, young violinist.

A number of prominent Savannahians seated on the stage were called on for talks. They included: Mayor Thomas Gamble, S. N. Harris, W. C. Gilbert, Jr., Miss Nina Pape, Miss Mary Battle Lowry, Dr. J. K. Quattlebaum, Dr. Ralph Porter, Dr. William A. Cole.

Prof. B. F. Hubert in his introduction of the Mayor commented on the efforts he has made to build Savannah both from the standpoint of white and colored.

The Mayor traced the career of Dr. Arnold, who manifested a great interest in the negro people. Dr. Arnold served Savannah as alderman and mayor, was president of the Board of Education and started the movement to procure school facilities here for negro youths, the Mayor said. In 1874, he said, there were 650 negro children enrolled in the public school system. Today there are twelve times as many negro boys and girls enjoying the advantages of the public school system.

Congratulations were extended to the negro people by the Mayor for the progress they have made, and forecasted "you will make further strides in the way of property ownership."

"Here in Savannah, and what I have said about the introduction and expansion of the public school system bears me out, there has been an atmosphere of good will between the white and colored people that has played its part in the progress of the city," said the Mayor. "In a community where 55 per cent of the population is white and 45 per cent is colored, there must be good will between them; there must be a spirit of co-operation for the well being of the community, for the safety of all."

"Those who have studied the story of Savannah in the last fifty years appreciate what has been done for the promotion of better health among your people, the great forward steps taken toward the elimination of certain diseases and in the building up of the physical stamina of the negro part of the population. It is true that Savannah was cursed with some frightful housing conditions—conditions that were a disgrace to our city and a menace to the health of all. Fortunately, through the Housing Authority, with the co-operation of the City Government, which was absolutely essential, a long step has been taken toward the elimination of these unsavory and unsightly conditions. Now that the program of better housing for your people has begun, it will probably go on unchecked until the last of the miserable, unsightly, unsanitary, so-called dwellings are removed. At least, let us hope and pray for a continuance of this program.

"You have reason to be proud of the progress you have made in business. Colored citizens of Savannah entering various lines of commercial life have demonstrated their ability in their successful operations. Your churches today attest your devotion to the religious life. You constantly have better church buildings; you have a more highly educated ministry; you have memberships that show your religious nature in the large church attendances; your Sunday schools are crowded with the young receiving religious instruction; and no one need fear that atheism or communism, or any other philosophies that deny God or Divine law, will find any lodging among the 45,000 negroes of our city.

"You can feel a pardonable pride in every element of the progress you have made; and you can rejoice in the sympathetic attitude of your white neighbors of Savannah toward your efforts to improve your position in life and to continue your development as responsible citizens of Savannah and the United States."

Atlanta Ga Journal
November 8, 1940

Local housing officials think that by March 1 the first group of Negro families will be moved into Grady Homes, in the vicinity of Grady Hospital. Just when all the 616 units in the $3,000,000 project will be completed could not be estimated at this writing, they said.

Likewise, they could not tell exactly when Herndon Homes, on Gray and Kennedy Streets, will be completed. Construction work is progressing rapidly, however, on the 522 Negro units which will cost approximately $2,000,000.

* * *

Still another Negro project, including 180 dwelling units, will be constructe at a cost of around $1,000,000, it was announced Friday by James H. Therrell, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority. It will be an extension of Capitol Homes. Options have been obtained on the land, and transfers of titles are expected to begin about November 15, Mr. Therrell said.

* * *

To sum up, the local Housing Authority now has under its management, or will have when the program is completed next year, 4,997 dwelling units. This includes 3,718 in the current $18,000,000 program. The other 1,279 units are in Techwood Homes (604 white) and University Homes (675 Negro), all of which are under lease.

* * *

Monthly rentals in the new white projects range from $11.25 for 2½ rooms to $23.25 for 5½ rooms, including all utilities. Eligible as tenants are couples making as little as $600 a year and families of six making not more than $1,500 a year.

The rent schedule in the new Negro projects begins at $8.60 a month for 2½ rooms and goes to $21.40 for 5½ rooms, including all utilities. Annual income ranges from $400 in a family of two to $1,400 in a family of six.

Monroe, Ga., News
December 17, 1940

CHARTER OF NEGRO ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN AGREED UPON

The General Board of Trustees of the Aged and Orphans' Industrial Hom eof America, Incorporated, convened in annual session in Monroe, Georgia, December 10, 1940. Joseph B. Johnson, president of the organization and Executive Director of the Corporation presided.

The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M. by the President, who stated that we should ask Divine guidance in business session. He stated that nations have failed because of not having God in their program. Therefore, in all we say or do let's not forget God.

The Rev. P. A. Evans, of Social Circle, offered prayer, after which the carter of the Corporation was presented to the trustees by the President, also a letter from another corporation in Atlanta, Ga., agreed to raise all money due on property and place deed in hands of trustees. After reading letter of said corporation of Atlanta, the trustees offered a resolution asking extension of time on notes that are due on property to July, 1941, and accept offer made by said corporation of Atlanta.

And on named date, the full purchase price will be turned over to a legal representative of the estate. The said resolution being unanimously adopted, it was ordered spread on the minutes.

"Resolved that the trustees establish an emergency fund of $25,000 and the authority be given said Corporation of Atlanta, to raise the said fund.

"Be it further resolved that the trustees launch a drive to raise the said $25,000, which shall be directed to Joseph B. Johnson, president.

"The first act of the trustees after acquiring clear title to the property, to establish a State Emergency Home, Hospital and school in Walton county for the aged, underprivileged youth, and orphans of the colored race.

"Be it resolved, that the trustees authorize a special expense fund, in the raising of the $25,000, the said expense is to be submitted to the trustees in special meeting of the board June 27, 1941, which will convene in Monroe, Ga., 115 W. Spring street.

"Resolved, That the trustees change the annual meeting from Tuesday after the second Sunday in December, to the first Tuesday in November of every year, which is to become a permanent act of the trustees."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940 GEORGIA
IMPROVEMENT OF

First Tenants To Move In Hope Homes Monday

SEP 1 5 1940

The Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta opened its books this week to enter the names of its first tenants in its $20,000,000 rehousing program for Atlanta. Beginning tomorrow, September 16, the first tenants will be moved into John Hope Homes, the low rent housing project for Negroes on Peters Street.

Only ninety of these 606 dwellings are ready for occupancy now and practically all of these have selected from the more than 1,800 applications received will be moved into these new homes. The second group of buildings should be ready for occupancy by the end of this month and by Thanksgiving the project should be 100 percent occupied.

Included in the first ninety families to occupy dwellings in the new project are eight families who were former residents of the site cleared for John Hope Homes. More of these displaced families have applied and their applications are in the process of being completed.

RENTS SCALED DOWN

Under this new program it will be possible for more of the former site occupants to live in the new projects due to the fact that the rents are graded to accommodate families of very low income. The speed with which these projects are being completed will also be a factor since new houses will be ready before the displaced families have a chance to break up or make permanent housing arrangements.

The John Hope Homes Project will be managed from the University Homes office at 663 Fair Street, S.W. This office is also handling the applications for both projects and beginning November 1st or sooner, applications will be received for the John Eagan Homes on Chestnut Street.

Only a very small portion of the project has been completed. As more buildings are released by the contractor, additional families will be notified.

THE ROYAL TWELVE CLUB

Met with Mrs. Susie Jackso Tuesday night. Devotions wer conducted by Miss Mattie Jackso The president is urging all mem bers to respond to the rally ne Tuesday night The club will me at 473 Kennedy on Tuesday nigh Visitors are always welcome. Sa Tolliver, president; and Mr Wimbush reporter.

First To Be Housed Under New Program

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 2 9 1940

At the end of the first two weeks of renting John Hope Homes, 132 units have been leased and 133 families had taken possession of their new properties. These families are the first to be actually housed under the twenty million dollar program of the Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta.

The incomes of these first families that the local authority is getting down to the lowest income families that can pay any rent at all. Of these 133 families only four have incomes of $95.00 a month or more. Twelve have incomes of $40 a month or less. The largest number 54, have incomes that range from $50.00 to $60.00 a month. The average income for all families actually in residence is $14.22 per average income per wage earner is slightly lower as many families have more than one wage earner. The new tenants in John Hope Homes average 1.2 wage earners per family and the average wage per wage earner is $11.60 per week. These wages are earned by working as porters (35), laborers (21), maids, cooks and butlers in domestic service (41) truck drivers (13), janitors (6), and pressers, cleaners butchers, meat packers, and in other scattered occupations.

RENTS VERY LOW

The rents these families will have to pay will range from $11.40 for a three-room unit to $21.40 for a five-room house. The average rent paid by this group will be $15.47 per unit or $4.58 per room. This rent will include shelter, electricity for light and refrigeration, gas for cooking. heat and hot water. Each unit is equipped with an automatic hot water heater, an automatic gas space heater, electric refrigerator and gas range.

Each dwelling has its own back yard and front and rear entrances. Three large playgrounds have been provided for the children in addition to the several indoor play spaces and seventeen community porches that can be used for outdoor play on rainy days as well as for sitting areas for adults.

These first families were selected from over 1800 families who have application for John Hope Homes since the Tenant Selection Office opened on June 1st of this year. In selecting the families, preference was given to families with young children, families of lowest incomes among those applying, and families in greatest need of housing. To date approval has been given to 28 families who formerly lived in the area now occupied by John Hope Homes—of these 28, eleven have already taken possession of their new homes. Many more of these former site occupants have applied and as additional units are completed. more of these families will be allowed to rent new houses.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal,
Nov. 8.1940-

STRICTLY BUSINESS

By FRANK C. GILREATH JR.

You no doubt saw The Journal's picture page Thursday. If you didn't, you really missed something. It told the story—in pictures—of the first family (Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harris and baby Patsy, 5 months), to move into Clarke Howell Homes, the Atlanta Housing Authority's first white project opened under the current $18,000,000 slum clearance and low-rent housing program. It was, in short, the story of three happy people.

But that's part of the AHA's business—to make people happy by lifting them out of unfit surroundings and placing them in modern, fireproof living quarters. The Harris family was the first to go into Clarke Howell Homes, but it won't be the last.

In fact, by the end of next week 188 families will have moved into the $3,000,000 project. Two or three weeks later keys will be turned over to 175 more families by Project Manager Peter M. Lynch. By February all 630 units in the projects will be occupied.

* * *

John Hope Homes, 606-unit project for Negro families, was the first to open under the present program. On October 15 families began to move into the development and now some 350 are living there. Within ten days all the units in the $3,000,000 development will be tenanted, it was pointed out.

* * *

The next of the AHA's projects to be opened will be John J. Egan Homes on Chestnut Street, which will receive about 100 Negro families by December 15. March 1 is expected to see all 548 of the dwelling units in the $2,000,000 project in operation.

* * *

The only other project for white families in the current low-rent housing program is Capitol Homes, near the State Capitol.

Milledgeville, Ga., Recorder
December 19, 1940

PRIZES TO BE GIVEN TO NEGROES FOR CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

Prizes will be given this year by the Milledgeville Garden Club to the Negroes of Milledgeville for the most attractive Christmas decorations outside of their homes or visible to the outside. They may be Christmas trees, porch decorations, window decorations or a combination of these.

Mrs. J. T. King, Sr., is chairman of this part of the Christmas committee of the Garden Club and she has announced the prizes. First prize will be $3.00 given by the Garden Club; 5 pounds of Vigoro given by R. W. Hatcher Co. second prize; third prize will be a shrub contributed by the Christmas Committee of which Miss Mary Simpson is chairman.

Dalton, Ga., News
November 5, 1940

Colored Civic Leaders Back Community Chest Drive

That the colored citizens of Dalton are wholeheartedly behind the annual drive to raise funds for the Community Chest was indicated last week at an enthusiastic meeting of colored leaders held at the Emory Street school.

Headed by Charlie Maxwell, president of the local Colored Civic club, the group represented a cross-section of colored citizens from some 30 civic, fraternal, church, and other organizations, all of whom pledged their cooperation and effort toward raising the $200 quota assigned their race as its share of the community fund.

"In this day of strife and unrest, when humanity is living at a rapid pace, there are some in the community who have not bread, fuel, or money to buy medicine," President Charlie Maxwell said in appealing to those present for support.

"The 1940-41 Community Chest fund is conceived in liberty, dedicated to the blazing ideal of voluntary aid, to services freely given, to good fortune generously shared, and has produced a new feeling of 'oneness' among all the citizens of Dalton, both colored and white.

"If it were in my power to suggest a slogan for this campaign," Maxwell continued, "it would be this:

"THINKING OF THE OTHER FELLOW."

President Maxwell was assured of 100 per cent support from all groups represented by the colored men and women present, and several suggestions were made as to the possible ways of raising funds, Emory Street school officials announcing that they would sponsor a colored football game between Emory and Brooker T. Washington high, of Chattanooga, the time and place to be announced later. The entire proceeds of the game will go into the Community Chest fund.

Henry Nevin, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, addressed the group briefly, expressing the appreciation of chest officials for the co-operation of the colored citizens and assuring them of the interest of all civic groups in the proposed plans to establish a hospital for colored people here within the near future.

GEORGIA COMMUNITY CENTER AN OUTSTANDING SUCCESS

Chicago Sun

DEC 15 1940

SPARTA, Ga., Dec. 12 — (By John Thompson for ANP)—The finest demonstration of community cooperation where religion, race relations and practical economics combine to make people happy is the Log Cabin Community Center in Hancock county, Ga., near here.

A practical and common sense approach to the rural situation in the South, it goes to the heart of many of the problems affecting life of the Negro on the farms. So outstanding have been the results here that it is attracting attention of not only educators but people in all walks of life.

The first land purchased in this community was that bought by Zack, David and Floyd Hubert, three ex-slave brothers, immediately after the Civil war. In three years they felled the forest primeval, planted crops, harvested and sold them. In this way they paid for the first 165 acres of land at $10 per acre. Today there are 27,000 acres of land owned by Negroes in Hancock county.

The most famous of these three brothers was Zack. When he died in 1926 he left 12 children, each of whom was a college graduate. Six of them had post-graduate work to their credit, two were college presidents and one a minister. On the old Hubert homestead there is a monument to Zack Hubert: an agricultural community center for Negroes where both good farming and good citizenship is taught.

5,000 Attend Dedication

This is the famed Log Cabin Community Center and when the main building was dedicated recently, at least half of the 5,000 people who came were white. So much good has been accomplished here that a county judge once stated that he had not had a case from the predominantly Negro territory in more than three years. And one can start on a farm owned by Negroes and walk fifteen miles and never leave Negro owned and operated land.

The Log Cabin Community is a beacon light for people throughout the South. The Center includes a much needed health center, recreation grounds, swimming pool cooperative store and teacher's cottage. A rural demonstration parsonage has recently been completed. A school and church have been enlarged and improved.

One of the best features of it all is that interracial cooperation is going forward every day in the year. The two racial groups respect and believe in one another and are working together for a common end. On the walls of the beautiful Community Assembly Room are pictures of local and national leaders of both races.

Cattle Breeding Flourishes

One of the first communities in Middle Georgia to begin breeding beef cattle, the first place pure-bred bull was introduced in 1930. Pure-bred beef cattle can now be found on most of the farms in this community.

DEC 15 1940

There is a community cooperative threshing machine which threshes the wheat from which Log Cabin flour, famed throughout Georgia, is made. The Community cooperative store, said to be the neatest and cleanest in Hancock county, is patronized by both races. It carries a full line of staples and fresh groceries. Started in 1930, it has gradually grown in stock and in sales.

More than 20 children are enrolled in the Rural Community high school. To accommodate the teachers, a beautiful little cottage, made of logs has been erected. A summer school for rural teachers is conducted each year and it enjoys a statewide attendance. The rural demonstration school, held during the summer for the training of teachers also teaches the children an appreciation of rural life, thus tending to keep them on the farm.

Health Center Outstanding

The Health Center, named Mary Otis Wilcox Health Center, is one of the most attractive and serviceable buildings in the entire state. Built entirely of lumber from adjacent forests, people of the community are here educated and inspired to improve their health. Sanitation about the home, self and on the farm is stressed as the best means of keeping good health. Among doctors who attend the clinic are Drs. C. W. Powell, R. S. Douthard and F. E. McLendon.

Realizing that the present problem which confronts the population is educating the Negro practically, Sparta Agricultural and Industrial Institute cares for the need of those who want higher learning. Founded by Linton S. Ingraham, a former slave who was educated by Alexander H. Stephens, a brother of his owner, Judge Linton Stevens, the institution, so courageously begun, has not only survived but has grown steadily.

More than 200 girls and boys are taught the lessons of agriculture and vocational work by the widow of the founder, Mrs. Ingraham, and a faculty of 9. Most of the children are picked up daily, to get to the school.

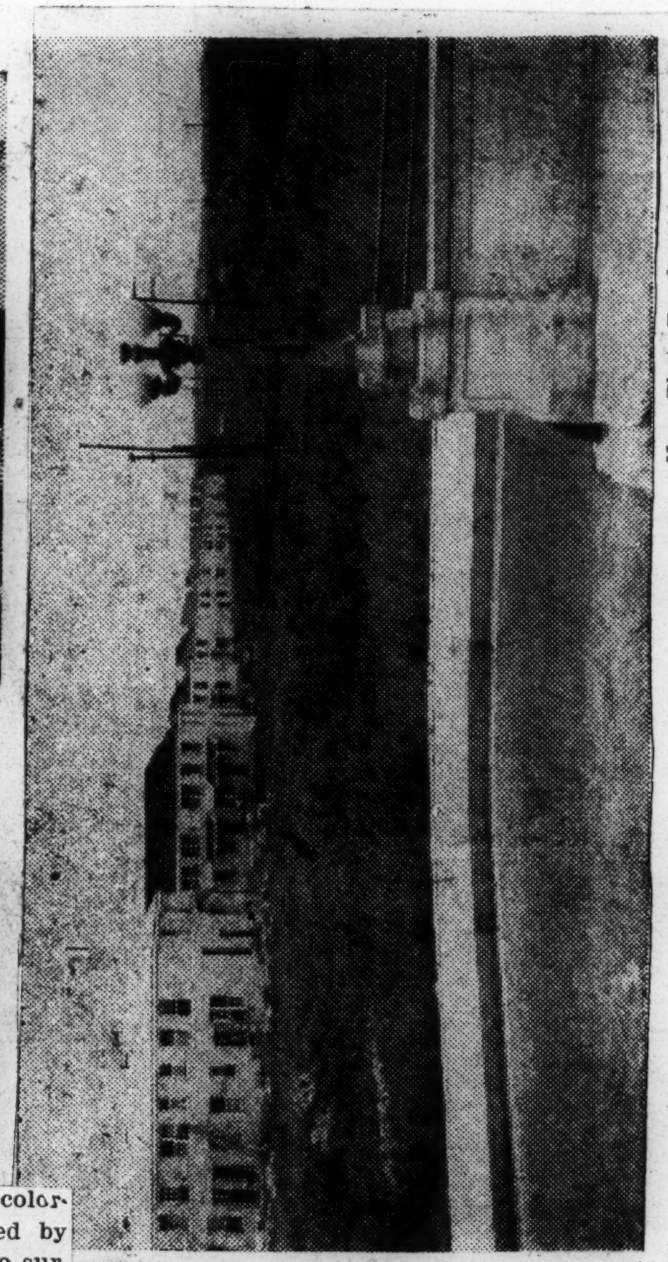
To the three acres purchased by Ingraham in 1910, more than 200 more acres have been added. These acres are the training field for boys interested in agriculture who learn modern farming. Other subjects taught include carpentry, blacksmithing, and handicraft.

Chicago

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 GEORGIA
IMPROVEMENT OF

Savannah, Ga., News
October 31, 1940

Progress Made. In Housing for Negroes



—News Photo Developed by Photocraft.

Above are scenes of the low-rent housing projects of the Housing Authority of Savannah. Top picture shows a handsome court view of Fellwood Homes, and the middle picture is a view of the project from Bay street extension. Lower picture shows Yamacraw Village project from the viaduct.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 1, 1940

USHA Approves Decatur Contract

The last formality in Decatur's first slum-clearance project was completed yesterday as the United States Housing Authority approved a $509,000 contract with Gilbert Beers, of Atlanta, to construct the "Allen Wilson Terrace" project.

Officials indicated that work on the Negro housing development would begin within a few weeks, and that 640 men would be given work for at least a year in the job.

The project will clear a slum settlement between Atlanta and Electric avenues in Decatur, providing apartments for 200 Negro families.

Dalton, Ga., News
November 7, 1940

Colorful Teams Play For Chest Benefit

As a share of their part in the campaign for funds in the Community Chest drive the colored clubs of Dalton are staging one of the most colorful colored games of the season out at Harmon Park tonight, Thursday, November 8, at 8:00 p.m. The committee for colored people in the city, headed by Charlie Maxwell, is anxious to surpass its quota and is interested in offering good clean entertainment as one of the means of raising the money.

The Dalton Tigers, without benefit of headgear, it is supposed, will toe the mark in an exciting, thrilling funfest of football with the rambling Raiders of LaFayette. And above all things this should be a game that will bring the white and colored fans out in great numbers. Some time ago these two teams fought it out on the same gridiron and the fans who attended said they would not have missed it for anything.

Children will be admitted for fifteen cents and adults for a mere quarter. Besides this is going to a charitable work such as the Community Chest, there'll be dollars worth of entertainment.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 24, 1940

ADAMS-CATES REPORT $67,400 TOTAL SALES

Church Property Transaction Finishes Block for University

Sales totaling $67,400 were closed last week by Adams-Cates Company, realtors, it was announced Saturday.

Seaboard Real Estate Corporation acquired from Warren Memorial M. E. Church the property fronting 129 feet on Greensferry and 144 feet on Mildred Street, S. W. This property is improved with a large brick church on the corner and a frame dwelling used as a parsonage on Mildred Street.

This completes the acquisition of the block bounded by Greensferry, Mildred, Fair and Lawshe Streets, this block having been assembled by Adams-Cates Company, realtors, for Seaboard Real Estate Corporation which in turn has deeded the property to the trustees of the Atlanta University. The block now forms a part of the new buildings and dormitories being built for Clark University. The transaction was handled by Rudolph Geissler.

Other sales include: Charles H. Holmes to M. K. Walker, the house at Ivy and Old Ivy Road, through Lynn Fort; Clarence Moeckel, guardian, to Montgomery Knight, a vacant lot on Ivey Road, through N. J. Wooding Jr.; Irving S. Nathan to G. E. Reynolds, 1289 Pasadena Avenue, through Hoke Blair; Thomas H. Scott, attorney, to J. D. Tindall, a vacant lot on Piedmont Road, also sold through Hoke Blair.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 22, 1940

ROME CHEST DRIVE IS TO BRING $18,600

Goal Was $22,400—Benefit Agencies Can Manage, Chairman Indicates

Special to The Chattanooga Times.

ROME, Ga., Nov. 21.—With more than $17,000 raised, Rome Community Chest workers tonight still lacked $5,000 of reaching the 1940 quota of $22,400, I. M. Sulzbacher, general chairman, announced.

Mr. Sulzbacher said the campaign for funds had been extended from last week and several more pledges had been signed this week. He predicted the drive would bring approximately $18,600.

"We are not too disappointed in not reaching our quota," Mr. Sulzbacher declared. "The $18,600 we now expect to be our figure is more than has ever been raised in a previous campaign and the benefiting agencies will be able to carry on their work fairly well on that sum."

Agencies to receive allocations from the Community Chest are Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Open Door Home (for underprivileged children), Maple Street Community House (for the poor), the Lucy Blalock Nursery School for Negro Children, the Salvation Army and an emergency fund for the unemployed.

Mr. Sulzbacher, who has directed the campaign, is secretary-treasurer of the A. B. C. Truck lines at Rome. Various divisions in the drive were headed by Raymond Broach, Van Enloe, John Nelms, J. W. Tromerhauser, Mrs. Rose P. Cox, L. N. Shahan, Jr., and T. A. Lamar.

Americus, Ga., Recorder
November 5, 1940

Negroes Plan Mass Meeting For Red Cross

All negroes of Americus and Sumter county are urged to attend a public meeting in the interest of the annual Red Cross Drive Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock at the Big Bethel Baptist church on Lamar street.

"At this meeting we wish to inform the negroes of some of the things that the Red Cross has done and what it will do," Oscar Maxwell, chairman of the colored division, said.

The campaign for members will begin Monday, Nov. 11, and will continue all next week.

"This is a great organization and it will pay our people to join," Oscar said. "You don't need any money Thursday night, so come and see what it is all about."

Maxwell asked for the same volunteers that worked last year to meet at the Big Bethel church. He issued a special invitation to the C. C. C. camp boys to be present, or to contribute to the Red Cross fund through their post commander.

Columbia, S. C., State
October 29, 1940

Rome, Ga., Oct. 28.—(AP)—Both the white and Negro projects in Rome's million-dollar low rent housing program will be ready for occupancy the same day, November 11.

Savannah, Ga., News
November 3, 1940

Racial Pride and Dignity of Labor Being Renewed

Dr. Hubert of Savannah, Works Wonders at Hancock County Community Center—Sons of Slaves Are Finding Themselves

LOG CABIN, Ga., Nov. 2 (AP).—City-wise negroes who scoff at farm life will raise an eyebrow anon when they slake their thirst at a spring of pure lemonade which pours right out of mother earth.

It will be a clear, free-flowing spring, and its stream will meander through a tree-shaded recreation area.

Dr. Benjamin Hubert may not disclose the big barrel and pipes he will use to feed his lemonade spring. But he will have taken the first step in obtaining new converts for farm life and the joy of toil.

Dr. Hubert, whose parents were slaves, eight years ago quit trying to talk his friends back to the farm and set out, instead, to lure them back by making the rural way of living so attractive the big city could not offer competition.

His view is that nothing is more desolate than the life of a poor man in a rich city. Even the poorest farm families have advantages over their city brethren, if they but knew how to utilize them, Hubert argues.

So he went into Hancock county, near Sparta, Ga., and purchased for $2 an acre the same plantation his father had worked. (Today he would not sell the trees on the place for $10 an acre, and nothing could buy his pleasure in the trees set out on the rolling land for miles around him.

President of a negro college near Savannah, a unit in the University System of Georga, he carries his enthusiasm for farming as a way of living for his race into the classroom. His purchase of the old plantation was partly for sentimental reasons, but the combination of avocation with his regular job worked out nicely.

He decided to demonstrate to the community just what could be done with the materals at hand. Boys from the college spent a summer holiday building "Pine Rest." They cut logs off the Hubert place, shaped them and fashioned them into a dwelling which they finished inside as a model for city as well as farm folk.

"I chose logs because logs once were associated with slavery," Hubert explained. "The boys simply took materail right at hand and showed the older folks around here what could be done with a little effort."

This was a beginning of Hubert's campaign to divert the interests of the farming community around the Log Cabin Center from distant points. Even the name lettered neatly at the entrance of "Pine Rest" had a purpose.

"Once you get these people to name their places, it's surprising the changes that will come about," he explained. "Just the fact of having named the place stimulates them to the next step of making it attractive. Flowers are planted. Kitchen gardens appear. Next a flock of chickens. And each is a step to better living as well as a source of pride."

Into the community went stone masons, taking the rock from neighboring fields to construct an enormous barbecue pit, where the tastiest pork and chicken is toasted and seasoned—(pork for the working folks, chicken for the visiting bishops and newspaper men, Hubert said).

Then a community hall was set among the tall trees, and a community school across the road from a co-operative store.

Hubert also is credited for a boom in the bathing suit business in a dusty section where dozens of negro boys and girls hadn't even heard of such things. Some enthusiastic friends of the project scooped out a big hole at the foot of a hill and in the path of a stream. Water filled the hole.

Soon appeared a few venturesome lads, clad in home-made swim trunks. By the second season, however, there were dozens of good swimers in the community and the merchants' stocks of swim suits at Sparta had to be replenished.

Hubert's problem is two-fold. He said the farm population was unbalanced, included the very young, and the very old.

"You don't see many of the folks in between," he insisted. "They have all gone to the city. Now the need is to make country life such that the young people will want to come back from the city. And the very young will want to stay in their home communities when they grow older."

The reason for the exodus from the farm, Hubert said, is "simply boredom."

"You can't keep energetic youngsters if they have nothing to break the monotony," he asserted. "You must have amusements, you must keep something doing in any rural community that wants to keep its young people away from Boston, Chicago and New York."

"That's where the Log Cabin Community Center fits in, because we encourage the young people around here to use it for recreation. They can use the building for dances. They can come here to swim, they can picnic in attractive surroundings, and they can bring their dates here and find other couples to enjoy an evening."

Besides aiming at the young people, Hubert has enlisted the churches—"The church is still the most powerful factor in the lives of my people," he explained—and already a score of old preachers are established in homes provided for them by their churches.

"It used to be that the churches here would have a service maybe once or twice a month with a minister sent over from Atlanta or Savannah," Hubert said. "Now we have a minister in the community, the Rev. R. E. Edwards who is a graduate of Morehouse and Oberlin."

His is the style of preaching that believes in showing his charges how to do things as well as telling them what to do.

Part of Hubert's task as a college president is the training of teachers.

"Now we believe the place to learn how to teach farming is on the farm," Hubert said. And this last summer there were 110 teachers enrolled in a school at Log Cabin Community to study rural life. "It brings the teachers and the farmer together when one can see the other at his job," Hubert grinned.

Some 12,000 acres of farmland are owned by nearly 100 families in the community. The process of teaching has gone so far that the community now produces its own ham, bacon, syrup, potatoes, and white wheat flour. Fruits and vegetables are preserved for home storage. One farmer boasted to Hubert, "I could have crop failure for two years and still have plenty for me and the old lady and our children to eat."

There is a community canning plant where the beans, squash, and soup mixtures are put up at cost. Luscious peaches and plums are grown now for home use as well as for market.

Hubert bought some first class cattle and started a competition which produced some fine herds of purebred Herefords.

There is a seven-teacher school, with a small farm shop and cannery. Lester Kennedy, Hancock county negro farm agent, and Mary Blount, home demonstration, agent co-operate in the community program.

There is a co-operative threshing machine, a corn mill and even a community pasture.

"We also plan for co-operatively-owned tractors and a sawmill," Hubert continued. "The farmers will co-operate in a terracing project and in the purchase of fertilizer."

On their own initiative, the people have formed a society to care for the sick and afflicted and to provide burial for the dead. This society, locally controlled, has about 200 members at a fee of only ten cents a month. Yet this society has enough money ahead to be able to lend to members to expand and develop their farming programs.

Hubert is proud of a rural health center and the fact a negro physician lives in the community. The center serves negroes from three or four nearby counties, with free physical examination for anyone.

The fine breeds of rabbits out of Log Cabin Community are attracting attention over Georgia.

In the last twelve months the negroes have purchased 1,109 acres of land to add to their original hold-ings. There are nine beef calves being fattened by boys for the state fat stock shows.

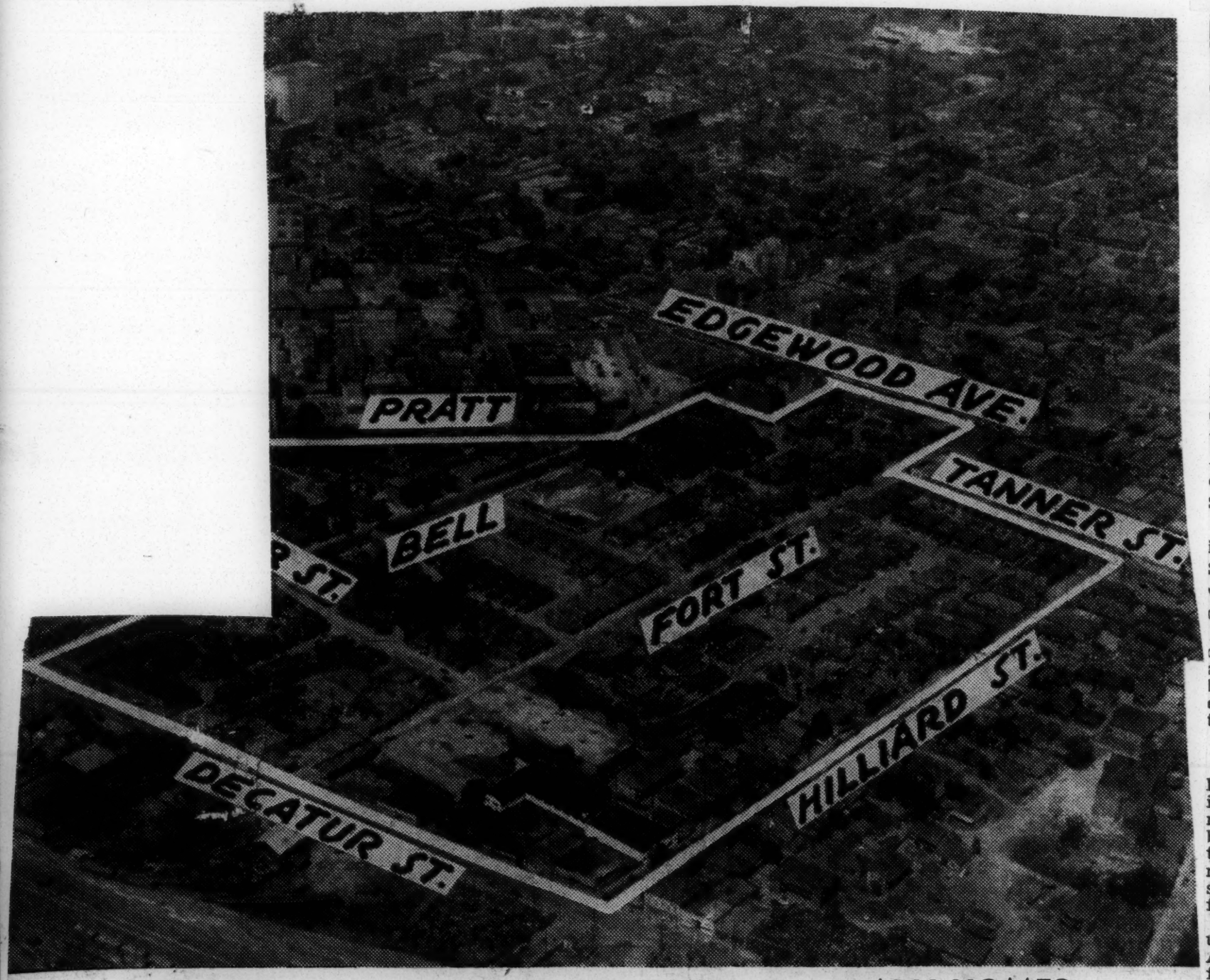
The Farm Security Administration has made a study of the community and is applying some of the effective ideas to other rural communities of the South.

Hubert is one of seven brothers, sons of the former slave, Zack Hubert. Zack came here 70 years ago with his

they cannot live) out in the country."

Such as the college boy Samuel Williams, majoring in agriculture, who started his own farm during his junior year and now has a garden, a hundred fryers, and a harvest of corn, peas, soy beans and cotton. Or Lucius Skrine, whose wife this season put up 275 cans of fruit and vegetables from her garden.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 14, 1940



NOTORIOUS SLUMS TO BE REPLACED BY GRADY HOMES

Outlined on this bird's-eye view of one of Atlanta's most notorious slum areas, the section around Grady Hospital, are the boundaries of the 35-acre tract upon which Grady Homes, a 616 family-unit project for Negroes, is to be erected. Land and construction costs will total $3,072,036.—Edgar Orr Photo.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 14, 1940

Grady Homes To Replace City's Worst Firetrap

Hidden Menace to Fall for $18,000,000 Housing Project

On May 21, 1917, fire broke out near the corner of Decatur and Fort Streets and swept over 73 city blocks before it could be extinguished. It was the worst conflagration in Atlanta's history and did an estimated damage of nearly $6,000,000.

On March 27 ,1938, flames originating in a building at 78 Bell Street, S. E., destroyed a large warehouse and ten small residences.

Between those dates and since other fires have sprung up in that area, within whose boundaries is located Grady Hospital. Behind each flame that rises lurks tragedy.

Firetraps Doomed

But those firetraps with their hidden menaces are doomed. Within two weeks wrecking crews will move in and dismantle all the buildings in that immediate vicinity, and in their place will rise 53 modern, fireproof structures with sufficient space to house 616 Negro families.

That was the announcement Saturday from the Atlanta Housing Authority, which outlined plans for Grady Homes, the fifth project in Atlanta's $18,000,000 slum clearance and rehousing program. This one represents a total expenditure of $3,072,036.

Four similar projects providing for a total of 2,406 family units already have been announced in the present program. Two are for white families and two for Negroes. The sixth and last development in the current set-up will be announced at a later date.

Grady Homes will occupy a 35-acre tract bounded on the north by Edgewood Avenue, on the

east by Hilliard Street, on the south by Decatur Street and on the west by Grady Hospital.

In addition to the 53 separate "row type" houses, there will be a comumnity building around which will have four acres provided for playgrounds.

As soon as demolition of the dilapidated buildings is begun bids will be advertised for the construction of the proposed new ones. Actual construction is expected to get under way by April and they are expected to be completed and ready for occupancy by April, 1941.

Not only is the area, under existing conditoins, recognized as a fire trip, but disease and crime is breeded within its boundaries, accordnig to housing officials, who pointed out that 671 families now live together in 255 old houses. Tris property is the worst cogested section of the city, they said.

The birth rate in this area is two and one-half times above the normal, which is 14 per 1,000, statistics show. The deathe rate is twice the average; infant mortality is three times greater, and death from tuberculosis is double, it was revealed.

Rent at $4 Per Room

Statistics further show that 30 per cent or over of the present houses have no running water; less than half have indoor toilets, and less 30 per cent have private baths.

The new dwellings will have all conveniences, including heat, cooking, hot and cold running water, electric lights and refrigeratio.n. They will rent for about $4 per room per month with utilities. The present rental rate is said to average $3.50 per room for only shelter and an outside spigot.

There will be a total of 2,468 rooms in the new development. Family units will average four rooms, varying in size from two to three rooms and from four and a half to five and a half (half a room is decscribed as a combination and dining room). There also will be large utility closets and a bathroom. Each unit will have an enclosed back yard and an open front yard.

The housing uroject is laid out to accommodate future expansion of Grady Hospital or any other development that might be carried out in that section, it was stated.

City Paid Large Sum

In purchasing the land from 137 different owners, the Atlanta Housing Authority paid a considerable sum into the city's coffer. The old Bell Street School property was bought for $26,850, which, it is understood, will be used in enlarging the Yonge Street School.

Drawing of one of the family units of Grady Homes. Tucker and Howell are principal architects.

The city also received $40,000 for the old stable and stockade property. This money, is is said, will be put into a new prison and hospital on the city farm property.

The old South River, which few Atlantians remember, runs underneath a portion of the property acquired for the housing project, the officials said.

Tucker & Howell are the principal architects in charge of plans, and associate architects are Cooper & Cooper, Frazier & Bodin and George H. Bond.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 19, 1940

Housing Tracts Costing Atlanta $18,000 a Year

City Income From Projects' Sites Cut Almost in Half.

The city government is losing an ad valorem income of $18,389.32 a year from eight low-cost federal housing projects, according to figures submitted to the finance committee yesterday by tax assessors.

Before the housing sites were acquired, the city had an income of $38,778.32 annually from the eight tracts, but since that time, it has dropped to $20,389, a difference of $18,389.32 a year, according to a schedule prepared by assessors.

Techwood, University, Capitol, John Home, Clark Howell, Grady, Herndon and Eagan homes are included in the survey.

The homes provide living quarters for 4,811 families and have an aggregate street frontage of 71,005 feet.

Under an old agreement between the city and the Federal Housing Authority, the city got 5 per cent of the gross receipts of Techwood and University projects, but since the creation of the Atlanta Housing Authority, this fund goes to the latter organization, thus causing the slump in city revenues.

Savannah, Ga., News
October 13, 1940

NEGRO LEADERS WILL MEET HERE

They Are Studying to Improve Opportunities

Negro leaders from Georgia and South Carolina are working on a plan to stimulate and improve opportunities for their race in business enterprises.

Professional men will study all phases of business, including farming, with a view of finding methods for more profitable employment of their fellows. Their work will center in the business improvement conference November 6 at the Georgia State College, arranged for negro business leaders representing Savannah, Brunswick, Waycross, Vidalia, Statesboro, Swainsboro, Dublin, Milledgeville, Greensboro, Thomson, Augusta, Orangeburg, Allendale, Beaufort and Charleston.

J. H. Gadson, Jr., head of the business division of the Georgia negro college, will lead a panel discussion after the banquet planned for the night of November 6.

One of the principal speakers will be J. M. Maxwell, Jr., of Orangeburg, N. C., whose father established a small grocery business in Orangeburg more than forty years ago. Maxwell took over and has expanded his business despite severe competition.

Another phase of the business field will be explored at the college, which has long set a pace for business improvement and which has a five-year-old student co-operative doing business with more than 500 students and teachers.

L. J. Brooks, manager of the Savannah branch of a life insurance company, is president of the Savannah Business Improvement Association which initiated the two-state program.

Newnan, Ga., Herald
October 17, 1940

City Builds Comfort Stations For Negroes

The City of Newnan has just completed clean and sanitary comfort stations for the negroes. This is something which has been badly needed for a long time, and will be deeply appreciated by Coweta's colored populace.

Stations for both colored men and women have been built in a building on Madison street, near the railroad tracks.

Dedicate Ludie Andrews Community Center Sunday

By WILLIAM FOWLKES

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—(SNS)—A dream of ten years became true Sunday when the citizenry of this beautiful city joined together in a spirit of interracial goodwill to dedicate the Ludie Andrews Community Center.

A packed auditorium at the Fair Street High School heard white and colored leaders of the community and state praise the "persistent and untiring efforts" of Miss Dora Lee Chamblee, teacher and volunteer social welfare worker, in her contact of influential forces in the community and state to bring about completion of a model nursery school and recreation center on the site of the tornado-swept educational institution across Hunter Street. The ruins of the old building were left practically where the wind settled them.

Hundreds of both races took part in the "open house" ceremonies preceding the general meeting and inspected the large structure which is to serve a long-felt need among the colored people.

3-18-40

The center was dedicated and named to honor Miss Chamblee's teacher and friend at her Spelman College alma mater.

It was ten years ago that Miss Chamblee returned to her home town to teach and begin her untiring efforts at helping her people. She immediately sensed a need of a community center where working mothers could leave their children during the hours on the job. She saw the necessity of larger children's having a place to play and develop properly if they would grow up into well developed and full rounded men and women. She went about contacting white people and colored peole. Her efforts gained ground slowly. There was indifference and hindrance. But, the efforts kept up. There was praying; there was pleading.

The years passed. Finally in the Spring of 1936 a terrible tornado dealt death and destruction to Gainesville. Homes and other buildings were blown down. The colored high school suffered a like fate. The public and government came to the aid of the city. When they recontructed a more beautiful, more spacious and modernly equipped school building they chose a larger spot just

Miss Chamblee got to work, imbued with the idea that the site of the building she had dreamed of for years. She went to the churches, women's club meetings and to influential individuals. She walked, talked and literally 'ate' with the idea of the recreation center. She "hounded, worried and pestered" everybody she thought could help her.

Finally she got the ear of the Park Board of the City of Gainesville. Officials said her personality, her "brilliant English," her sincerity so impressed them that they set about to grant her their aid. The proper authorities were seen and contacted and the Works Progress Administration granted materials and labor for the project. Miss Chamblee had Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and members of other denominations and agencies working to help her. They gave her money for equipment and upkeep. They promised more.

Actual construction of the building was begun a year ago. The building was completed in December, 1939. The work at the center started on January 17 of this year.

Daily service at the center is under six full-time WPA workers, who take care of some thirty children in the nursery, an estimated thirty-six in the kindergarten and a larger number in the recreation and playground department. Many of the children served at the nursery get their most substantial meal there each day. All of them learn to "start life off in the right direction."

Sunday, the community paid tribute to Miss Chamblee and the work she started and completed voluntarily.

Prof. W. H. Harper, principal of the Fair Street School, where Miss Chamblee teaches told of her untiring, extra-hour efforts and reviewed the interracial goodwill that exists between white and colored citizens.

Mr. Ralph Hosch, of the city park board, paid tribute to the center originator, and expressed desire that it serve its real purpose to "re-create" the underprivileged children of the community.

Attorney W. P. Welcher, representing the city, said if it were in his power he would nominate Miss Chamblee as "one of the best citizens of Gainesville." He warned that "We cannot make progress unless all are good citizens."

Col. Edgar Dunlap spoke of the friendliness of the races in the city for 125 years. He said the center originator was the "most persistent person he had ever met."

Mrs. Atkinson, of Atlanta, assistant supervisor of state WPA nursery schools, said she never saw anyone more interested in a project than Miss Chamblee. She explained the nursery school setup for the benefit of those present.

Col. Hammond Johnson, prominent attorney; Superintendent C. J. Cheves, of the city school system and Miss Florence M. Read, president of Spelman College, added words of praise to the occasion and the work.

Mrs. Ludie Andrews, of Spelman College, for whom the center was named, said it had always been her desire to impress the idea of service on her students. She expressed gratitude for the naming of the institution to honor her.

The Morehouse College Quartet brought thunderous applause from the audience with it rendition of spiritual selections.

Miss Chamblee said she was thankful that the project had broken down much race prejudice and established confidence among leaders of the group for educated youth.

Atlanta Ga Journal
March 15, 1940

Use of Private Capital Will Save Columbus $300,000 on Housing

Difference Will Be Used to Build 72-Apartment Addition to Project

By LATIMER WATSON

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 15.—The financial story of the Housing Authority is being rewritten in Columbus this week, wit ha tremendous saving in dollars on the one hand and a sizable increase in the extent of the projects on the other. The reason is the tangible asset of having shrewd businessmen at the head of the local Authority, who are getting the value of every penny of the taxpayers' money.

The local authority has borrowed $1,111,000 from the United States Housing Authority, paying interest at the rate of 3¼ per cent. The board voted this week to borrow this sum from private capital, by issuing four-month notes, through which tremendous saving will be effected in interest rates. The money borrowed from private capital will be used to pay off the Government's loan.

Saving of $300,000 on the estimated cost of building the Peabody Apartments for white people and the Booker T. Washington Apartments for Negroes is revealed. The local authority proposes to add a 72-apartment addition to the Peabody Apartments with the savings.

Saving by borrowing from private captial to build slum clearance projects did not originate in Columbus, Brown Nicholson, executive director of the local authority, said.

"Some four or five months ago," he explained, "the United States Housing Authority selected 11 local authorities from all sections of the country and formed a pool. Together they borrowed $50,000,000. This loan was made by a syndicate headed by the Chemical National Bank, of New York, at an interest rate of six-tenths of 1 per cent. The Atlanta Housing Authority was one of those selected.

Another Pool Formed

"Since then another pool has been organized. It got up $35,000,000 worth of notes and offered them on the open market. They were bought by the same group of banks in New York at an interest rate of 445-1000ths, or less than one-half of one per cent.

"The Columbus Housing Authority now has joined with a group of local athorities to make up a pool of several millon dollars worth of notes, believing that it can borrow the money from private agencies at a much smaller rate of interest than the 3¼ per cent now paid to the United States Housing Authority.

"The United States Housing Authority has sanctioned this move.

The saving of $300,000 on the estimated cost of building the Peabody and Booker T. Washington Apartments has come through rigid economy.

When the local authority applied to the National Housing Authority for permission to build the 72-apartment addition to the Peabody Apartments, using the $300,000 savings for this purpose, it also applied for permission to build a 50-apartment addition on another side of the Peabody Apartments. Thus the new application is for a 122-apartment addition to the Peabody Apartments.

Negro Red Cross Members Total 269

Daily World 4-11-40

The colored division in the Red Cross drive, Dr. C. W. Reeves, chairman, Wednesday had accounted for 269 memberships, it was announced from headquarters. The roll call drive had four days to run Wednesday.

Atlanta, Ga.

A total of 38,712 members was reported enrolled through all divisions.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 20, 1940

Contract Approval Augurs Early Start On Grady Homes

With the construction contract having been approved in Washington at $1,576,000, work on Henry Grady Homes, 616-unit low-rent housing project, will be started by May 1, according to officials of the Atlanta Housing Authority.

The Virginia Engineering Company, of Newport News, Va., is the successful bidder. It will require about a year to complete the project, which will provide living quarters for Negro families in the blighted area in the Grady Hospital section.

More than 2,700 jobs will be provided during the course of construction, it is said.

Urban League In New Headquarters

Herald Journal 5-9-40

The Atlanta Urban League is now located in the Herndon Building, it was announced this week. Members of the staff are occupying rooms 401-2-3. The office of the Southern Field Director of the National Urban League is also located at the same place.

PROJECT FINANCED BY NEGRO CAPITAL TO BE BUILT IN ATLANTA

Courier 4-18-40

ATLANTA, Ga., April 18.—Construction is expected to begin within the next few weeks on Atlanta's first Negro housing project to be financed exclusively by private Negro capital, according to President L. D. Milton of the Citizen's Trust company located on Auburn avenue, who said Wednesday that plans for the development are practically completed.

The site for the project is situated in the rear of the Booker T. Washington high school athletic field in the area bounded by the Hunter road, the Belt Line railroad and Parsons street. Morris Brown college which owns the land and Blaymiya, Inc., a corporation chartered by J. B. Blayton, L. D. Milton and C. R. Yates, will finance the undertaking.

Within a period of one year, 94 houses will be erected, ranging in cost from $2,500 to $4,500, and designed for the use of families with incomes of from $1,500 to $3,000 a year. "We are building," Milton said, "for people who make a little too much to be eligible for slum-clearance housing, yet who don't make enough to buy or build expensive homes." The Federal Housing Administration, he said, has agreed to insure the financing of the project.

The neighborhood, he added, will be restricted against construction that might lower the value of the property, and the houses will be built in groups of 10 or 12, as buyers appear, until the full complement of 94 houses is completed.

Atlantans Give Sum Of $225.97 To Storm Fund

Atlanta Daily World 4-5-40

ALBANY, GA.—(SNS)—Funds for the Albany Tornado sufferers contributed by Atlantans, through the sponsorship of The Atlanta Daily World reached the total of $225.97 here last week upon receipt of an additional check of $12.00.

Recepits of remittance from The WORLD are as follows:

Total sent as of February 24, $122.55; Miss Cora Finley, $2; Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Rev. W. W. Witherspoon, Pastor, $5.05; Original Beaming Light Club, Miss M. Brightwell, President $5; Avalon Social Club, Miss Hattie Lou Row, President $2; Central M. E. Church Rev. E. W. McMillan, pastor, $5; Connectional Council, AME churches, Rev. V. M. Townsend, President $11.68; Little Bethel AME church, Rev. M. B. Keene, pastor, $1; St. Paul AME Church, Rev. R. H. Porter, pastor $3; Rev. D. T. Babcock $1; Allen Temple AME church, Rev. W. R. Wilkes, pastor, $10.64; First Congregational church, Rev. John C. Wright, pastor, $10; Forget-Me-Not Charitable and Embroidery Club No. 2, Mrs. R. L. Hall, president $2; Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union, Rev. C. N. Ellis, president and Rev. T. H. George, treasurer, $30.05; H. A. Gholston $1; Original Jolly Girls Social Club, Mrs. Carrie O. Stephens, president $1; Exclusive Bridge Club, Mrs. Frankie Strother, president, $1; City Parent Teacher's Council, Mrs. O. G. Walker, president, $1; The Friendly Ten Social Club, Mr. Carey Cade, president, $2; The Commune Bonum Club, Mrs. Arthurline Scott, president, $3; Faithful Servant Club, Mrs. Rossie Hutchins, president $1; The Christian Social Charity Club, Mrs. Amanda Stephens, Pres., $5; Total contributions to date from Atlantans through the Atlanta Daily World, $225.97.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 5, 1940

Atlanta's Gifts To Red Cross Total $37,000

Negro Prisoners at Sandy Springs Camp Contribute $5.01.

Atlanta's contributions to the Red Cross war relief fund yesterday reached $37,000, P. C. McDuffie, general chairman in charge of the drive, announced. The city's quota is $100,000.

Contributions yesterday totaled almost $2,000, of which $916.13 came from the Sears Roebuck Company mail order employes. Previously the company had donated $2,500. Also included in the day's contributions was $5.01 from a group of Negro inmates of the Sandy Springs prison camp.

Chairman McDuffie renewed his appeals for more funds to reach the city's quota. He pointed out that urgent requests for more surgical dressings, food and clothing are being made upon the Red Cross. "And we must meet them," he added.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
July 11, 1940

Efforts of Negro Tenants Rewarded

Industry and cleanliness of Fred and Annabelle Shaw, Negro residents of Montgomery street, won for them first prize last Thursday in the annual home-making competition for Negro tenants of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morris.

Other winners were as follows: Second, Robert and Lillie Mae Williams; third, Clarence and Jeanette Bell; fourth, Will and Ethel Jackson; and fifth, Arthur and Adele Peeples.

Prizes were awarded by Mr. and Mrs. Morris. The contest was limited to a group of negro homes owned by the couple, in "Baptisttown." Judges, who chose the winners on the basis of general interest, clealiness, taste in interior decorating and care of property, were Mrs. Claude A. Keith, Warren Duffee and Alec Tregone.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 GEORGIA
IMPROVEMENT OF

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
August 8, 1940

Economic Change Retards Negroes

Profound economic and agricultural changes among Georgia Negro farmers were wrought during 1920 and 1930. As a result, the past decade found wants and aspirations of Negroes far exceeding their ability to produce money enough to gratify their wants during this period.

"The desire for modern dress, automobiles, radios and many other semi-luxuries stepped up the need for cash far beyond the ability of the land or the farmer under existing circumstances," P. H. Stone, state Extension Negro Agent, said this week. "This meant that cash crops and the best land received most attention with no emphasis whatsoever on building up poorer land. As a result, despite the efforts of the Extension Service and other agricultural agencies, the live-at-home program was pushed farther and farther into the background, the loss of soil fertility sped up and farm families became less and less self-sustaining."

Then, Stone said, two great "calamities", the crash of 1929 and the "panic" of the early thirties served to wake up the Negro farmers to the realzation that the soil was their salvation. With agriculture at a low ebb, the AAA made its appearance to revolutionize farming by limiting the acreage of certain crops, stressing soil building and soil maintenance practices, and advancing grants to farmers complying with prescribed procedure. But best of all it resurrected the live-at-home issue and proved conclusively to both Negro and white farmers that without strict adherence to this program they were beaten before they started.

The following records of Negro farmers as cited by Agent Stone shows the progress made by Negroes through the AAA and live-at-home program.

Manning Sellers, Baxley, has co-operated with the farm program from the beginning and listen to what he has to say: "For the last three years, I have not had to buy a grain of corn or a pound of hay. In fact, I have had a little of this stuff to sell. And in addition, I have more hogs and cows on my farm than ever before. The AAA program has enabled me to do these things because through its provisions I have cut down my cotton and tobaccco acreage and have more time and better land to devote to hay, corn and livestock."

Harrison Dowdy, Hull, said, "I hardly know where to begin to tell what the AAA program has done for me. I have got all my land terraced so it won't wash away. I've got two acres of kudzu, and strip cropping is being practiced on my farm. I've got more meat in my smoke house than ever before and more corn despite the dry season last year."

Ellis Green, a truck farmer in Chatham County, says he spent twice as much on fertilizer before the AAA came along to keep his vegetable production at a certain point. But now, with the program encouraging him to plant summer and winter legumes, he is actually growing more vegetables at a reduced crop through increased fertility of his soil as a result of the soil building practices.

Macon Gets More Funds For Housing

Earmarked Million Comes Through

Presidential approval was given yesterday to a $918,000 loan contract for the Macon Housing Authority for continuation of the slum clearance program here and for construction of 280 additional low-rent housing units.

The contract was final approval of funds earmarked in May for the local authority and was in the form of a new $2,560,000 loan superseding contracts for two projects now almost completed.

J. Clay Murphey, Macon Housing Authority chairman, was notified yesterday afternoon of the new contract by Nathan Straus, United States Housing Authority administrator, and Carl Vinson, Sixth district representative.

Means Million More

The new funds, with a required 10 per cent in local monies, will mean approximately $1,000,000 more for housing here and a total of more than $3,000,000 for the Macon program.

A wire to MHA officials from Mr. Vinson, who aided in obtaining the funds, stated:

"It is a pleasure to inform you that the president has approved a new and superseding loan contract in the amount of $2,560,000 for low-rent housing and slum clearance in Macon.

Provides 786 Units

"The loan is for four projects totaling 786 dwellings. This supplants an existing loan contract of $1,642,000 for two projects totaling 506 units, now virtually complete and will provide for an addition of 140 units to one of the projects previously approved and for a new development of 140 dwellings."

Present projects will be finished within a few months and several sites are under consideration for future dwellings. Oglethorpe Homes will house 188 white families and Tindall Heights 308 Negro families.

Some of the apartments will be ready for occupancy about the middle of September and the projects will be opened for public inspection shortly afterwards.

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION

(EVENTS AND COMMENTS)

By
ASA H. GORDON
A. M., Litt. D.

Economic and Social Conditions Of Negroes In Georgia.

By ARTHUR RAPER

NOTE: We gladly give over our column space this week to reproduction of this article by Dr. Raper, a friend of all the people of Georgia. —A. H. G.

LOW INCOME OF RURAL NEGROES

Savannah Journal
Sept. 1, 1940

The typical Negro family in Georgia has a gross cash income of about $310 a year. Slightly over three-fifths of the state's 250,000 Negro families live in rural areas, and have annual cash incomes of around $215; the town and city families average scarcely $430 per year.

Savannah Ga

Though the urban Negro family's cash income is nearly double that of the rural family, the proportion of urban families on relief has been much higher than the rural. This does not mean that the rural Negroes have security of wages or jobs. For between 1920 and 1935, in Georgia, the number of Negro farm tenant families decreased by 10,500, while the white tenant families increased by 16,000. There was no improvement of tenant incomes or houses during the period, which emphasizes the fact that the rural Negro is being pushed down to wage hand status and an increasing number of whites are dropping to the Negro's traditional economic and housing level.

DISPLACEMENT OF URBAN NEGROES

In the cities, too, there has been a marked movement of whites into erstwhile "Negro jobs," which jobs still maintain the traditional Negro wage and working conditions. Perhaps the most widely heralded of these city displacements occurred in 1931 when white boys displaced Negroes in many Atlanta hotels.

It would be unfair to place the whole blame for these displacements of Negro workers by whites upon the depression, for they have been occurring over a period of several decades. The gradual shifting from Negro to white barbers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, and stone masons has been aggravated by the fact that many of the newer work opportunities in Georgia—cotton textile operatives, street car and bus conductors, and so on—are restricted to whites.

White workers displace Negroes when they find themselves faced with the choice between unemployment and taking over "Negro jobs" at Negro pay and working conditions

THE NEGRO AND PUBLIC SERVICES

The Negro has been systematically deprived of the tools of redress. He has been without the ballot; and to be acceptable in many a community he must remain an inarticulate recipient of galling differentials. The Negro's low income and inferior public services are reflected in high mortality and morbidity rates. The inferior public hospitalization for Negroes in most Georgia cities—and the utter lack of any hospitalization for them in most rural areas—coupled with their lower incomes and poorer educational opportunities readily accounts for their greater amount of sickness and death. Some real progress has been made through public health programs, for the Negro death rate is not as high now as was the white in 1910. The further improvement of Negro health calls for precisely the same programs which have improved the health of the white people; balanced diets, comfortable houses, medical care, hospitalization, and a hopeful outlook.

LOW WAGES, CRIME AND FAMILY DISINTEGRATION

A recent Consumer-Purchaser Study showed that low wages and irregular work for Negro men cause their wives and children to take any kind of employment they can get to increase the family income. The fact that nearly 100,000 Negro women in Georgia are employed, full-time or part time, in domestic service reflects the low wages and uncertain employment of the great mass of Negro men.

Low and uncertain wages for men not only force mothers to work away from home, but they contribute greatly to family disorganization as revealed in non-support, desertions, failure to pay rents, evictions, overcrowding, illegitimacy, brawls, debilitating sickness, larceny, petty thieving of children, and so on.

The high crime rate among Negroes is all tied up with low incomes, poor health, inadequate schools, community non-participation, and the fact that many mothers must work away from home. Full-session schools, public playgrounds, parks, and regular work opportunities or fathers (making it possible for mothers to remain at home with their children) would doubtless be very much cheaper to the community, even from the budgetary point of view, than the present crime-producing conditions in which many Negro children are forced to live. Most adult criminals are juvenile delinquents with a few years added.

Mobile Ala.
Forum Sun
Sept. 13, 1940

DEFEAT BOND ISSUE, BIASED

ATLANTA, Ga.— Because the City Council of Atlanta sought to raise millions of dollars to improve the local fire department, public school and hospital facilities, while cutting benefits to Negro iitizens down to one-eighteenth of the total, more than 2,000 registered Negro voters defeated ere $6,000,000 bond issue at the polls here September 4.

The $1,800,000 school bond, of which $100,000 was to be allocated to Negro schools, all of which are being run in double sessions, was defeated by approximately 896 votes. The 12,00,000 for hospitalization ana $2,000,000 for the fire department, were defeated by approximately 300 to 500 votes respectively.

Negro citizens presented to the City office a clear picture of the needs of their people in schools, hospitals, and the fire department, and yet out of the $1,800,000 allocated for schools, whicr was to be maeched by the Government 3 to 1, a paltry $100,000 was set aside for Negro schools.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
September 22, 1940

McCoy Is Manager of the Sunset Low Rent Negro Housing Project

One of the problems of the city which for a long time has been neglected, is rapidly being solved; the problem of better homes for small salaried negroes. The rapidity with which this problem is being solved by the Augusta Housing Authority is deserving of the commendation of all citizens; it marks a new era in the city's negro life.

Negro housing is facing the rising sun in the city of Augusta. Within the past year new houses have been springing up in all parts to be occupied by negroes. One Housing project is completed and another is being constructed to meet the needs of the colored population.

THE NEGRO AS TENANT AND NEIGHBOR

For many years now we have been told that negro occupancy results in the deterioration of property, the depreciation of property values, and a general decline in neighborhood standards. This charge has been repeated so widely and so insistently that it has found general acceptance among the American people. Negro tenants, we have been told, will not keep up their property. They will take over a good dwelling and let it run down. They are destructive and careless. They let rubbish accumulate in their yards. They do nothing to check the spread of vermin. They are loud. They do not value privacy. They're pretty poor tenants and impossible neighbors.

It is important to examine these allegations to determine to what extent they are true or false, because they are significant factors in the development of negro housing. Upon the basis of these charges, real estate companies refuse to rent or sell homes on many occasions; banks turn down applications for loans for the purchase or construction of homes for negroes; and certain agencies decline to guarantee mortgages for negro applicants.

PUBLIC HOUSING LAUNCHED

Not until the government's public housing program was launched in 1934 was there any large scale attempt to break these allegations by clearing the slums and developing low-rent housing projects for small wage earners living in sub-standard homes. This program is significant, not only because it is providing decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for low-income families, but also because it is a demonstration that these tenants, including about 7,500 negro families, do not of themselves run down property as alleged by some landlords.

VISIT SUNSET HOMES SEE AND KNOW

Visit Sunset Homes today. See for yourself how well-kept the grounds and buildings are. Look into the dwellings and see how neat the housewives are keeping their new homes. Walk through the project grounds and see what quiet prevails. Talk with the tenants and learn what pride they take in the upkeep and appearance of the project. I dare you to visit the project! I dare you to talk with the tenants! I dare you to do these things and feel the same as you do now. I dare you to visit any one of the 18 low-rent housing projects occupied by negroes and developed in colored neighbors by the housing division of the PWA or the six such projects recently developed by local housing authorities with the financial assistance of the United State Housing Authority.

Many people have visited negro housing projects and have commented favorably. Among these are the

S. L. McCOY

outstanding national figures quoted below.

MRS. ROOSEVELT "GLAD PROJECT FOR COLORED PEOPLE"

After visiting Smithfield Courts, a low rent housing project in Birmingham, in November, 1938, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wrote in her daily column: "One of the first things I was taken to see this morning in Birmingham was another housing project which I had seen just beginning when I was here before. In many Southern cities the worst housing is usually occupied by the negro population, and I was glad to find that this project was for colored people and already practically filled. We asked a woman who came out into her yard if we might see her house. She let us in and it seemed to me well planned and well kept."

SCHUYLER SPEAKS

Reporting on a recent tour of the South, George S. Schuyler observed in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier:

"The greatest obvious changes are noticeable in the numerous housing projects and resettlement communities for negroes. . . . The fine housing projects must be contributed greatly to changing the local attitudes on what is good for the negroes and the responsibility of society for the well-being of all people. Some cities have two, three, four, and in some different instances five different built and building. These residential projectives are attractive, stable, and neat and certainly imposing new standards of thinking on their occupants. Swarms of ugly negro shanties still house a large section of the negro population in every town, but there must no longer be the feeling that negroes are doomed to continue in such dwellings."

That these conditions are increasing property values in neighborhoods of projects occupied by negroes as well as by white is substantiated by a recent survey which the USHA has made of 78 low-rent housing projects throughout the nation. This survey revealed that in the vicinities of these projects $15,000,000 has been spent during the last year on both private and public construction and improvement.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

Does this indicate that negro occupancy must result in a deterioration in neighborhood and a decline in property value? On the contrary, it is a clear demonstration that, given an opportunity to live in a decent home, negro families strive to maintain their standard and take pride in their homes and neighborhood.

Under the present USHA program 160,000 families will find shelter in low rent housing projects. Of these approximately one-third will be negro families.

In additional to Sunset Homes, located in the 1600 block of Linden Street, another project for negroes is under construction, between University Place and Spellman Street. This project is expected to be completed by January 1, 1941.

NEW PROJECT NAMED AFTER JOHN WESLEY GILBERT

The new project has been named after John Wesley Gilbert, one of the greatest negro educators.

Boy Patrolmen Close Pertect Year

Telegraph 6/10/40 Macon, Ga.

SCHOOL BOY patrolmen assembled for the last time this year yesterday afternoon to hear their director, Lieut. Ben Ong, praise them for their efforts through the school session. There were no injuries recorded within their jurisdiction from September through June, he said. They celebrated yesterday with their last free visit to local theatres, which have opened their doors to the young officers every Friday. (Coke photo).

PATROLMEN SEE LAST FREE SHOW

Youngsters Commended By Director For Work During School Term

Telegraph 6/10/40 Macon, Ga.

Completing a year without accident, school boy patrolmen took in their last free show yesterday, as the guests of the Capitol and Dixie theatres.

Most of the 75 boys and the 50 Negroes gathered at the city hall for the last time and were escorted to the theatres by Lieut. Ben Ong, their director.

Urged To Continue

Lieutenant Ong cautioned his youthful officers to continue their safety efforts through the summer. Most of the boys will be enroled in high school next year.

Although several accidents have occurred involving school children on the way to or from school Lieutenant Ong pointed out that none had occurred within the jurisdiction of the school patrol. He praised the boys, both Negro and white, for having performed their duties faithfully despite handicaps such as bad weather.

Always On Job

Each morning at 8:30 they have taken up their posts, guiding their fellow students through traffic. A few minutes before the final bell they have again taken their places, sworn to protect the lives of other boys and girls.

They have been rewarded with official belts and badges, and with free visits to all motion pictures on Fridays. The white boys have visited in turn, the Grand, the Ritz, the Capitol, the Rialto and the Bibb, while the Negro boys alternated between the Douglass and the Dixie.

The group yesterday expressed its appreciation to the theatre managers with cheers.

Housing Project Aids Georgia Community

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

AUGUSTA, Ga. —(ANP)— Community life at Sunset Homes, low rent project, is developing rapidly, as groups are being organized for training in various subjects vital to the keeping of model homes. There are classes in cooking and sewing, also a first-aid class in which women and men are enrolled.

WPA playground workers will supervise recreation for the children. This project will accommodate 168 families. There are now about 30 vacancies.

ANOTHER PROJECT UNDERWAY

S. L. McCoy is resident manager. Another Negro housing project in course of erection will be called Gilbert Manor, in honor of the late John Wesley Gilbert, lecturer, teacher, world traveler, and a resident of Augusta at the time of his death.

Waycross, Ga., Georgian
August 27, 1940

Red Cross Will Conduct Training Course For Negroes

Further expanding its first aid trining program in Southeast Georgia, the Ware county chapter of the American Red Cross will conduct a first aid instructors training course for negroes in Waycross, opening on September 30, it was announced today by Dr. W. C. Hafford, chapter chairman.

The course will be conducted by Harry Kenning, field representattve, who conducted a course for white instructors here a year ago. It will be a thirty-hour course to prepare instructors for Red Cross first aid and accident prevention.

Co-operating in the program is Prof. R. J. Martin, supervising principal of the Waycross negro schools, who has granted permission for the classes to be held at Center High School.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 4, 1940

Pulse of Public

The Constitution invites expression of opinion by its readers. This column is open for that purpose. All communications must be signed and all are subject to editing for conservation of space. Brevity makes argument effective and impels attention.

WILL BACK CITY IMPROVEMENTS

Editor, Constitution: As a member and an officer of the Atlanta Council of Church Women I want to express my appreciation to you for your article on "Noblesse Oblige" which appeared in Saturday's Constitution.

The council is deeply interested in the welfare of the Negroes in our city and especially in securing more playgrounds and parks for them as well as improvements in schools, etc.

We stand ready to back any movement that will be good for all concerned.

MRS. A. H. STERNE,
Corresponding Secretary

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 5, 1940

CONCERT TICKET SALE IS LAUNCHED

Atlanta was driving toward its $100,000 Red Cross goal Wednesday, and the response was gratifying at the opening of the ticket sale for the benefit concert Sunday, June 16. Mrs. E. Raymond Johnson (behind conuter) and Arthur McDonald, co-chairmen of tickets, are shown as the sale began Wednesday morning.—Journal Photo.

Big Early Ticket Sales For Red Cross Concert

Gratifying response to ticket sales for the Red Cross benefit concert Sunday, June 16, was reported Wednesday by the chairman of tickets, Mrs. E. Raymond Johnson.

Meanwhile, Atlanta's war relief contributions reached $38,187.47 Wednesday. The city's quota is $100,000.

The city's sixth shipment of materials, consisting of 17,000 surgical dressings, 25 layettes and 225 other garments, was dispatched Tuesday night. Work already has been started on the next shipment.

Although the concert is two weeks off, Mrs. Johnson said that the demand for tickets had begun even before they went on sale and that almost every chairman was asking for more than her allotted share.

Tickets went on sales Wednesday morning at Cable Piano Company, Davison-Paxon Company, Rich's, Inc., and Miner and Carter Drug Company. Tickets for the Negro section may be obtained at Brown and Yates Drug Company. Prices are $1 for adults, 50 cents for children and 50 cents for Negroes.

On the ticket committee are Mesdames Nate D. Noble, Roy Basker, Mike Benton, John Armour, V. W. Andrew, W. C. Farrell, Samuel M. Hirsch, Robert Griffiths, Devant Lawton, Elliott Heath, Cecil Wakley, Roy Petty, Frank Kelley, Joe Hamilton, Ralph Quillian, W. A. Garrett, R. L. Dement, Harry Pritchett, George Sheffield, Edward Castleton, Warren Foster, T. F. Johnson, Ruben Garland, H. L. Macon, James Wilcox, John S. Candler, Tolman Hurt, Ed Forio, F. A. Hubbell, Ross Bacon, Turner Simpson, Clarence Rogers, Clifford Sauls, Harry Indell, Clarence Coppage, C. C. Covey, James R. Little, Oscar Palmour, A. T. Akers, W. L. Thomason, W. Guy Smith, A. E. Wilson, W. E. Durham, C. A. Virgin, S. C. Forrester, Hill Robertson, J. A. Elliott, Wilson Mitcham, T. H. Kidd, Gussie Ivey, Jack Pappenheimer, Dan Plaster, J. R. Kindig, Robert Griffith, Claude Grizzard, George Stanley, J. Lee Kelley, Arthur Hatcher, L. U. Hammack, E. L. Emery, H. E. Cox, John S. Wells, Griggs Shaeffer, LaFayette Butler and Miss Leila Sams.

Assisting Mrs. Alex B. Brown in handling the publicity through the press and radio are Mrs. Robert Hunt and Miss Helen Knox Spain. Miss Eugenia Snow is chairman of placing posters.

Problems Of Georgia Negroes To Be Topic

Daily world
7-24-40
Atlanta, Ga.

SPARTA, Ga.—(SNS)—The State Central Planning Commission representing leaders from all sections of Georgia has been called to meet at the Log Cabin Country Life Center near Sparta on Saturday, August 3.

B. F. Hubert, chairman of the commission states that not only the members of the State Central Planning Commission, but all other interested leaders in Georgia are urged to meet on August 3, at which time attention will be given to the situation confronting Negroes in Georgia today.

A special reference will be made to opportunities for Negroes in the National Defense program being planned and developed by the Federal Government.

The members of the commission will be the guests of the Community Center at a barbecue to be served after the meeting. It is expected that members of the Press will be on hand so that the nation may become acquainted with the conditions that confront Negroes in Georgia today.

One recent speaker representing the University System of Georgia said among other things, "The best defense of democracy is not to argue for it but to make it work—to give all people security, freedom and a chance to work."

It is the purpose of the State Central Planning Commission to furnish the factual information about the conditions of Negroes in our democracy so that right-thinking white people may be able to understand the situation and cooperate with us in our efforts to do our full share for our state and our nation.

18 Killed, 500 Injured By Tornado

Atlanta Constitution

Property Losses Likely To Reach $9,000,000 In Albany, Ga., Area

2-11-40

Toll's Rise Feared

Morning

Aid Rushed After Twister Lays Waste Residential, Main Business Sections

By E. R. WHEELER

ALBANY, GA., Feb. 10.—(AP)—Striking through soft, pre-dawn warmth, a tornado careened savagely across Albany today, killing 18 or more, injuring nearly 500 and smashing property worth $5,000,000 to $9,000,000.

Rumbling in just after 4 o'clock "like a thousand freight trains," the vicious, corkscrew wind started its mile-long furrow among old homes four blocks southwest of the downtown area, smashing dozens of these residences, killing a young white woman and hurting scores.

Then the storm lifted the center of its fury a little and boomed on into the business section centered around the 37-year-old Dougherty County courthouse. Here it ripped roofs from building after building, battered in windows and doors by the hundreds and slicked away almost the entire top floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Finally, it dropped heavily into a negro residential section along the muddy Flint River and mowed a death-pocked path through flimsy houses before it moved on into sullen, rainy skies to the north and east, leaving a swath of destruction roughly 15 blocks long and four wide.

Godsent was the hour of the storm's arrival because only a handful of the town's 15,000 population was in the battered downtown area. Twelve hours later a Saturday afternoon crowd of thousands would have been in the wind's path.

Bodies recovered late this afternoon included those of 17 negroes, most of them killed in their homes near the river, and one white woman, Dora Belle Shiver, 32, crushed in her home on Oglethorpe Avenue.

Other Deaths Reported

City Manager C. Q. Wright said he understood three other white persons and another negro had been killed, making a death list of 22, but he had been unable to verify this report late today.

A crew of more than 500 rescue workers cleared narrow lanes for ambulances through debris-choked downtown streets and searched for the bodies of possible additional victims in the wreckage.

The city's single, 50-bed hospital swiftly was swamped by the first flood of injured and the high school gymnasium, the First Methodist Church, the City Auditorium and a negro high school auditorium were converted hastily into emergency hospitals. Tonight about 200 of the more seriously injured had been put into beds in these places, but only a few were reported critically injured. An estimated 300 others received emergency treatment in hospitals or homes for minor injuries.

G. C. Hamrick, income tax inspector for the Internal Revenue Bureau, figured property loss at about $5,000,000. Some city officials placed damage between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and Wright said he feared the toll would be $8,000,000 to $9,000,000, including stocks.

In the path of the wind were downtown telegraph and telephone offices and disruption of these lines left the town virtually cut off for several hours. As emergency crews brought communications back into play and the news of the tragedy spread, relief forces moved swiftly.

Governor Reaches Scene

Gov. E. D. Rivers and several aides quickly drove down the 170 miles from Atlanta. Safety Commissioner Lon Sullivan moved with State troopers to keep necessary traffic moving and to bar the path of curious thousands.

Four National Guard companies totaling about 300 men, were ordered in from nearby Cordele, Valdosta, Thomasville and Bainbridge to preserve order and assist in rescue work within the stricken city.

Atlanta Ga

Dozens of doctors and nurses came by train and plane from Macon, Atlanta and other cities under direction of the Red Cross. That organization ordered its medical director, Dr. William de Kleine, to the scene from Washington after an appeal from L. R. Ferrell, chairman of the Albany chapter. Stone Crane and Mrs. Beatrice Vines, disaster relief workers, also were sent in by the Red Cross.

Hundreds of cots and blankets were hurried in from the army's big base at Fort Benning, Ga., and Francis Shurling of the National Emergency Council said that body would make an immediate survey to determine what further Federal aid might be required.

Tourist and commercial traffic was routed around the city, which was impassable to automobiles in the storm zone. Trains, bound to and from Florida, were held up as much as two hours while tracks were cleared.

Albany, surrounded by rich pecan and peanut farming lands in southwest Georgia, lies within the southeastern States tornado belt but in the past had escaped serious damage. Only two deaths in surrounding Dougherty County had been charged to wind storms since 1884.

In April of 1936, a tornadic storm passed only 35 miles east, striking Cordele and killing 35. In less than a week another, of greater violence smashed into Gainesville, in northeast Georgia, killing more than 200.

Gov. Rivers late today declared a state of martial law in the devastated downtown section of the city.

Victims of Tornado That Blasted Albany

The Constitution

Following is a list of the dead and injured in the tornado which struck Albany early yesterday:

Atlanta Ga

White Persons Killed.

Flora Belle Shiver, Albany.

2-11-40

Negroes Killed.

Eugene Williams, Albany.
Joe Mailen, Albany.
John Lee, Moultrie.
Ernest Walters and his sister, Ruby Walters, Albany.
Lugene Williams, Albany.
Peter Harris, Albany.
Fifteen unidentified negroes.

White Persons Injured.

O. B. Roberts, Albany agent of the Journal, skull fracture.
B. C. Richardson, Albany, chest injury.
Iris Westbrook, Albany, chest injury.
D. W. Wilkes, multiple bruises.
Mrs. A. R. Royal, bruises.
A. C. Oliver, back injury.
H. S. Boggs, cuts and chest injuries.
Pauline Free, broken right arm.
Mrs. W. E. Stephenson and Sarah Stephens, admitted to hospital for observation.
Johnny Mae Tyson, injured knee.
Paul Emanuel, foot injury.
Charles Read, of Jacksonville, hand injury.
J. M. Brown, of Columbus, foot injuries.

Leg Injuries.

Mae Thompson, leg injuries.
E. C. Powell, injury to left side.
W. R. Martin, lacerations.
Joe Salter, injured foot and chin.
Lois Barfield, foot injuries.
Jim Saba, back injuries.
Mrs. Charles Clark, Phenix City, Ala., cuts on arms and legs.
W. R. Mackin, Charlestown, W. Va., fractured left foot, injuries to shoulder and arm.
W. L. Health, fractured knee, injured hip.
H. G. Stokes, injured left hand.
Pauline Freeman, injured right arm.
Mrs. Roe Bell, suffering from shock.
A. H. Freeman, injuries to face and hip.
Jimmy Farris, bruises on hip and knee.
Mrs. Julia Harris, injured leg.

Light Shock.

Mrs. A. L. Richardson, light shock.
E. W. Lepford, Macon, leg and arm injuries.
C. W. Gans, multiple bruises.
Ann Armstrong, injured foot.
C. E. Randall, Macon, cuts, bruises and a broken arm.
Wilder Norris, lacerations.
R. S. Register, fractured ribs.
Mrs. Hugh Thompkins, leg lacerations.
H. W. Tillery, Macon, injured leg and bruises.
Mrs. F. L. Young, slight shoulder injury.
W. A. Young, injured back.
Howard Person, head lacerations.

The Constitution

W. H. Floyd, chest and arm injuries.

2-11-40

W. G. Maynard, injured arm.
Jeanette Bean, arm injuries.
Eloise Smith, injuries undetermined.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Bob Foster, leg injuries.

Head Injuries.

J. W. Bridges, head injuries.
Roy Die, injured hand.
Annie Thomas, ankle and head injuries.
B. C. Hall, leg injury.
Betty McMillan, foot injuries.
Eva Littleton, hand injuries.
Mrs. Lovall, head injuries.
Elijah Johnson, injured head and hand.
E. E. Jones, hip injury.
Seymour Taylor, injured leg.
Mrs. C. S. Conners.
Emma Gordon Mattox.
Abbie Rollins.
Billie Welles.
Ernest Holland.
J. H. Davis.
Dan Davis.
Rudolph F. Mesina.
Olive Greer.
Mary Lou Henderson.

Negroes Injured.

Perry Lee, Moultrie, skull fracture.
Alice Sutton, head injuries.
Ernest Nix, head injuries.
Lillie Cooper, shoulder injury.
Jessie Green, injured foot.
Nellie Franklin, injured leg.
Helen Wiggins, injured leg.
Carrie Williams, injured arm.
Zula Giles, injured legs.
Martha Campbell, head and back injuries.
Mattie Bell Bryant, injuries to shoulder, leg and back.
W. C. Terrel, knee and head injuries.
Hattie Tucks, head and foot injuries.
Victoria Viso, head injuries.
Annie Veal Strowden, injured head.
Mattie Smith, back injury.
Lonnie Moore, back and leg injuries.
Mattie Jones, back injuries and fractured leg.
Mary Lou Henderson, head and shoulder injuries.
Mary Woods, cut on forehead.
Frances Gresham, cut on lip.

Odell Shipman, abrasions on hand.
Rosa Thomas, eye injuries.
Cora Mae Henderson, scalp lacerations.
Essie Watson, face cuts.

Injured Knee.

Rosabelle Watson, injured knee.
June Mosey, eye injury.
Walter McMichael, scalp and injuries.
Ollie Jackson, cheek wound.
Lillian Robertson, forehead cuts.
James Wilson, injuries not stated.
Minnie Jones, forehead cuts.
Eddie Shepherd, injured back.
A. K. Lane, injured back.
Floyd Mitchell, injured foot.
William Lewis, injury not stated.
LeRoy Brier, injured ankle and hip.
Fannie Mae Jackson, head and back injuries.
Carrie Ridley, hand injury.
Sandy Merritt, foot injuries.
Rosa Miller, head injuries.
Johnnie Washington, leg injuries.
Mattie Turner, injured arm.
Hattie Edwards, head cuts.
Annette Lizzie Neal, arms and shoulder injuries.
Mattie Lutger, injuries not stated.

Macon, Ga., News
February 12, 1940

Those Shacks . . .

Somewhere in almost every tornado story you see a paragraph that goes something like this:

"Destruction was particularly heavy in the Negro sections, where flimsy, ramshackle houses were no match for the terrific wind . Here doctors and nurses had their biggest problem, treating those who were pinned under falling roofs and crumbling walls."

And so, with the Albany tragedy vivid in mind, we might well give some thought as to the reason for this. An item in Sunday's paper is pertinent:

Out of 6,591 Negro families living in Macon, only 91 were found to be adequately housed—according to a survey made in connection with the Macon Housing Authority. Approximately 6,600 Negro families and 4,500 white families today are living in substandard dwellings, with many doubled up and crowded into quarters originally intended to accommodate only one such group.

We do not say that this situation is peculiar to Macon. Far from that. We believe this city—and Albany, too, for that matter—would compare favorably with some of the most progressive in the country. But the shifting of residential sections and the expansion of business districts have worked to make a hodgepodge of virtually all growing communities, and the result has been a dotting of rundown slums here and there all through the corporate limits. To these sections, because of his low income, the Negro has fallen heir.

In recent years, largely through encouragement and financial assistance from the federal goverment, America has become slum-conscious and has been doing something about these unhealthy, fire-hazardous crime-breeding conglomerations of houses. In Macon and elsewhere clean, modern, attractive projects are going up to provide better living quarters for those whose means are limited, white and black.

But to really doom the slums—and we split the infinitive deliberately—to really drain these rundown areas is a tremendous task, one that cannot be accomplished overnight. For while we are making progress and while we are improving living conditions for many, many families of the low-income group we are yet barely scratching the surface, and we won't be really on our way until we begin extending the program to cover the needs of those in the very bottom strata. . . .

And so, as again we see an instance of suffering made more acute by poor housing, let us renew our determination to stamp out these spots. Let us keep everlastingly at it, over and above the objections advanced by advocates of short-sighted economy, and build higher on the foundation we have laid.

The poorest economy imaginable is to save money at the expense of human values—to sacrifice the permanent on the altar of the immediate. Effect of a tornado, of course, is a rare and isolated pillar for our proposition. But for today it will serve as a reminder, as one more reason why the housing problem is a very real one, deserving the most earnest consideration of every forward-looking American.

Dr. Reeves To Head Red Cross Campaign Here

Daily Record

Dr. C. Waymond Reeves, well known local physican, has been chosen Chairman of the 1940 Red Cross Roll Call of the Colored Division.

3-10-40

Following his acceptance Saturday Dr. Reeves immediately called an advisory committee which was composed of J. C. McMorries of the Urban League; C. A. Scott of the Atlanta Daily World; Charles Gideons, of the Booker T. Washington High Night School; A. J. Lewis, Commissioner of Boy Scouts, and Dr. Georgia Dwelle, of Dwelle's Infirmary. This committee appointed chairman and chairwomen of the various sections completing the organizations.

Sectional Chairmen selected are as follows:

Residential sections—Miss Hattie Feger and Mrs. M. Agnes Jones

Group Enrollment—Dr. G Dwelle and Mrs. C. W. Reeves.

Business Districts—Mr. T. M. Alexander.

Special Gifts—Col A. T. Walder and Mr. Walter Smith.

Supplies—Mr. A. J. Lewis,, II.

Territory outside of Atlanta—Dr. R. S. Douthard.

Publicity—Mr. C. A. Scott.

The committee discussed the merits of the Red Cross as to Negro participation.

Monday afternoon at five o'clock, a thorough discussion will be held to render aid in times of disaster, on the Red Cross, which is the first

Red Cross Headquarters in Atlanta are at 56 Broad street.

Housing Projects Turned Over To Atlanta Authority

Daily Record 3-2-40

University and Techwood Homes were turned over to the Atlanta Housing Authority Friday under a lease, it was announced by James H. Therrell, director of the authority.

The two low-cost housing projects were the first built in the United States.

A drastic reduction in rents will be effected immediately, it was learned. The two homes will be operated by the Authority as part of its low-rent housing program.

University Homes, for colored, has a total of 675 family units and was opened in May, 1937. Techwood Homes, for white people, was opened on August 15, 1936, and has a total of 604 family units.

MORON CONTINUES AS MANAGER

The Authority announced that Alonzo G. Moron would continue as manager of University Homes, and K. A. McAllister would remain as manager of Techwood Homes.

The lease just signed is for 19 months, extending to September 30 1941.

In announcing the new set-up following confirmation of the lease from Washington, where it was signed by Nathan Straus, administrator of the USHA, Mr. Therrell said:

"Economies will be effected in both projects in operation and management which will make it possible to reduce the rental rates. Families now living in the projects who become ineligible because their income exceeds five times the amount of rent, or for any other reason, will be given a reasonable length of time to vacate."

Under the former management the average rental in Techwood was $25.97 per unit per month with all utilities, or $7.40 per room per month. The new rate average will be $22.23 per unit per month with all utilities, or $6.28 per room per month.

In University Homes the average rental formerly was $19.53 per unit per month with all utilities, or $5.83 per room per month, and the new average rental rate will be $17.45 per unit per month, or $5.2[illegible] per room per month.

The purpose of the new schedule of rents is to aid families in the low-income bracket, which is the basis of the Atlanta Housing Authority's current $18,000,000 slum clearance and rehousing program Mr. Therrell pointed out.

Techwood and University Homes were built with PWA funds at a cost of some $3,000,000 each. When the housing act was passed in 1937 they passed into the hands of the newly-created United States Housing Authority with the stipulation that they either be leased or sold to the Atlanta Housing Authority.

Kindness and Mercy Rise Above Albany's Death Ruins

Atlanta, Ga.
The Constitution

Injured Negro, With Tears in Eyes as Boy Scout Serves Him Food and Coffee, Expresses It Best, "People Sho' Is Good"; Tourists Remain To Help.

2-11-40

By RALPH McGILL.
Executive Editor, Atlanta Constitution.

ALBANY, Ga., Feb. 10.—All day long I had gone from hospital to emergency hospital before I found the proper phrase for this day of death and terror in Dougherty county and Albany.

At a first aid table in the city auditorium, a tall, black Negro sat. He winced as the doctors put iodine into the long wound on his scalp. He bit his lips as the doctors began to sew up the wound. When the job was done a Boy Scout, who had been waiting, handed him hot coffee and hot food.

Tears ran down the Negro's cheeks.

"People sho' is good," he said.

That was the temper of the day.

When death and terror swooped out of the darkness at 4:20 this morning, it blew out the lives of at least 23 people, it wounded more than 350, it blew out the lights, crushed homes into eccentric piles of lumber, blew automobiles down the street like empty paper boxes, flung people through the air, broke bones, fractured skulls, pinned persons under buildings, broke steel, left flimsy shades intact, overturned boxcars and left a box of paper dolls on a table.

Lights were gone. Gas was off. Water was not to be had.

Yet out of it all stood one great fact. Humanity always reacts the right way and the kind way.

In the dim candle and lantern-lit depths of the city hall, rows of injured Negroes were placed on cots after medical attention by volunteer doctors.

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, nurses and volunteers from churches, women's clubs and other organizations, waited on them as faithfully as, and as well as, on any others.

Even Tourists Help.

There were doctors here from Atlanta, from Americus, from Thomasville, from Columbus, from Griffin and other cities in Georgia.

The Constitution

Volunteer nurses were here from other cities, tourists staying here for the night remained to work.

And so, as the wounded and dead were recovered, private homes were opened before the emergency hospitals were set up in the high school and city auditorium.

Atlanta, Ga.

The first person I saw on arrival this morning was Ford Tarver, the sheriff here for almost a quarter of a century. He was standing on the lawn of the courthouse, directing the care of some records. Already he had put his full force to work. Already convicts were at work removing debris and making the streets passable.

2-11-40

Across the way I found M. W. Tift, chairman of the county commissioners, who had put the convicts to work. He estimated the damage at from five to six millions of dollars. It is much more extensive damage than at Gainesville.

At the city hall I found the police chief, Jim Moore, with his force at work.

Only One Fire.

The famous fire chief, D. W. Brosnan, could point to a city devastated by a tornado which had only a single fire. Fires are afraid to burn in Albany.

All Dougherty county and Albany officials were at work.

At the hospital and at the first aid stations the Albany doctors were at work. The X-ray machines buzzed almost continuously as legs, arms and skulls were X-rayed for fractures.

The streets echoed continually to the eerie sound of ambulance sirens. The wounded arrived at the hospital in a steady stream.

Weary doctors soon were joined by volunteers. As I talked in the city hall emergency hospital with Doctors W. P. Rhyne and R. D. McKenzie, volunteer doctors from Americus arrived. They came steadily, answering the call of their profession and its tradition.

From Atlanta came brain surgeons and others to augment the service.

Planes Rush Nurses.

Delta and Eastern Airlines put planes at the disposal of the city to bring nurses here. Planes from both services flew here for the Red Cross.

That great organization was at its best here. Fortunately, because the storm came early, there was no great loss of life. Had it come when people were at their offices and children at school as it did at Gainesville nearly four years ago, it would have caused a loss of life horrible to contemplate.

The state road patrol did a great job keeping the curious out of Albany. They will not be allowed here until after Monday night.

Governor Rivers put himself and state troops at the orders of the civil authorities.

By afternoon the RFC had an office set up to lend money on Monday for the rebuilding of the city. Carpenters were at work. Albany bravely and with typical courage faced the future.

Some Injured Wait.

Wounded were being brought in in the late afternoon. Some did not know and waited in their torn homes without medical care until neighbors brought them in. Others had been put in private homes and it had been necessary to find them and have them cleared through the hospital.

Only the seriously injured and painfully and those threatened with pneumonia were kept at the hospital. Others were at the emergency hospitals, where medical service and nursing on a par with that of the hospital was to be had.

The Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts deserve a great round of applause. This was the closing day of Boy Scout Week and the Boy Scouts of Albany closed it out in glory.

Comedy and Tragedy.

There were some amusing incidents, as there usually are in the wake of any accident, battle or storm.

One man had a piece of pavement to come through the window and hit him in the stomach before he woke up.

"Man," he said, "what a wallop. I thought at first that chunk of pavement had gone on through the bed."

As I walked through one of the devastated streets I saw three small girls out looking at the work of the tornado. One of them had a plaster across her head.

"The windowpane blew in and hit me," she said. "I called my nurse and told her the wind had bit me."

Edward Jordan, Negro, a giant brown man, sat naked to the waist, his wounds bleeding through first aid bandages in the hospital ante-room, and tried to tell me about the tornado.

"I was asleep," he said. "Then I heard a freight train come right into the room and then I was in the air."

"I was flying through the air and then I hit something. That's all the tornado I know. It was awful, mister."

In front of what had been a house on Oglethorpe avenue, once Commerce street, relatives stood collecting articles of clothing from a bureau.

The Constitution

The house was blown in from the front as if some drunken giant had smashed it with his fist. Walls leaned drunkenly.

Atlanta, Ga.

In that house death had come to Flora Belle Shiver, popular young girl who was a bookkeeper at the Globe Department Store.

"It Was Horrible."

Those in the house with her numb with grief, could only shake their heads and say, "It was horrible. The noise. The walls falling. It was awful."

That was all the tornado they knew.

2-11-40

Marciel Washington, Negro, stood in front of her house which had been blown down.

"It was buzzing," she said. "Like bees. Like a million bees. They were buzzing in the room. Then the roof went off and it sounded like a train going off in the distance. Then it was quiet and raining hard."

That was her tornado.

For the two Negroes who were decapitated by flying steel or wood, it was but a moment of terror.

For the dead, no one will know.

For those who moaned with fractured arms and with broken legs, it was a mixture of things.

They said things like this: "It sounded like a train wreck. Then the house popped open."

"I was asleep. I heard someone screaming and then I knew it was the wind. Then there was a loud clap of thunder and then the roof blew off and things fell on me."

"I woke up. My wife was screaming. I thought an airplane with three engines was falling into the house. Then it hit, Then the roof fell in. It was raining."

I found the first man to report the storm.

He was Patrolman A. Allen. He wa ssitting in his patrol car under a palm tree in front of the city hall.

"I felt the car begin to shake," he said. "Then I heard things falling. Then I heard the roar of the wind. Some bricks hit my car. Then a lot more hit it and I could hear tin blowing through the air and hitting buildings.

"I got out of the car, then it was quiet. I heard some one screaming. I ran toward that sound. All the lights had gone out. I found a small boy trying to get into the door of the city hall. I sent him to the hospital. He had a cut on his head. No, I don't know who he was.

"Then a man came running down the street. He was in his pajamas. He told me the Munnerlyn apartments were on fire. I ran to the fire house. There was no current and no telephones and no lights. Great bundles of rolled up and crushed tin were in front of the firehall doors.

"At the apartments there were just some drapes on fire. We did not have any fires. Not any. That was lucky; that's how the tornado came to me."

Mrs. Pauline Tyson Stevens, who writes for The Constitution, and her daughter Sarah were injured.

When seen in the hospital, where she and her daughter were sharing one small bed, her first words were of the paper.

"I won't be able to send my stories for a few days," she said. "I don't know how we escaped. It was a miracle."

Poor Suffer Again

I don't know why it is, but poverty and tornadoes always go together. The poorer residential sections always are the hardest hit. They were at Cordele; they were at Gainesville, and they were at Albany this morning.

There was terrible damage in the central section of the city. There was some damage in the better residential sections.

But it was the poorer sections hit the hardest. There was the most damage, the most deaths and most injuries.

There were whole blocks with

houses flattened or left with a wall standing. There were other blocks of houses with roofs gone. The Negro sections were hit hardest of all.

There were great trees uprooted. Tops were blown out of others. All over town tin was twisted around limbs of trees and wires. It was as if some drunken decorator had hung strips of tin and bits of bed clothing from trees and wires.

Along Jackson street, the main street, were buildings with their fronts gone, showing offices.

Fronts Blown Away.

In the residential sections were buildings down, and others with their fronts gone showing intimate things like bathrooms, bedrooms with clothing about, and unmade beds.

Looking down a street one might see not a house standing for a while block. Huge old trees would be uprooted. Tin and bits of lumber, roofing and furniture would be strewn over the street.

Windows leered, old shades, another jest of the storm, would be seen hanging, flapping in the wind on one of four walls left standing.

Roofs sagged from one wall or two. Furniture was being dug out and sat on sidewalks.

Groups of homeless stood about numb with terror and suffering. At the telegraph offices, operating their wires from the railroad stations, there were crowds. Messages arrived as fast as a rapidly augmented group of operators could receive them. Hundreds of messages were being sent.

At the telephone office the calls were jammed up three hours deep.

Albany handled this thing in a great fashion. Their neighboring counties and cities sent doctors, nurses, convicts, helpers.

Water Brought In

The hospital and the women's clubs and churches assisted. The town, always a great one, met the emergency with its officers, city and county, and with its own citizenship.

Water was brought in from the flowing wells at Swift & Company's plant. Lanterns were put into hotels and into the buildings used as hospitals.

The Red Cross soon had hot coffee and food ready for workers and those made homeless.

Tents were ordered by Governor Rivers to care for the more than 1,000 made homeless. The state was represented by the Governor and his secretary, Downing Musgrove, who placed themselves and their state troops at the service of the city. State troopers did yeoman service.

By noon the downtown streets were all but cleared by the 200 convicts and volunteer workers. The sound of the hammer and saw was heard. Carpenters were at work.

Tonight the favorite bar in town had to be reached, in its downstairs depths, by candles placed on the stars.

The state troops were on duty. There was no single bit of loitering. Store fronts were gone and goods on plain view in many places. Food and supplies were left in the open.

Albany did a great job and its record of behavior was of the highest.

City In Dark.

As night came on the city was, of course, without lights. There were lanterns and flashlights and an occasional wood fire.

But life went on.

There was suffering but it was being relieved. There were many homeless. Tents were on the way.

No one was hungry without being fed. No one lacked attention.

It was a great accomplishment of courage and mercy by a great city and its neighbors.

HOUSES CRUMBLED BY ALBANY WIND

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
2-11-40

Roaring out of the southwest "like the noise of a thousand freight trains," a tornado yesterday morning lay waste Albany's business section, Negro shanty town and some of the homes in the main residential section, leaving a damage estimated as high as $9,000,000 last night.

Roofs of buildings were blown across the streets, blocking them. Negro shanties were demolished. Trees were uprooted. Telephone, telegraph and electric lines were blown down and telephone poles splintered.

Twenty-eight and one-half blocks took the force of the blow.

These ranged from 15 blocks of Negro dwellings in southwest Albany through eight blocks of older white residences to five and one-half blocks of business structures.

The business district affected is bordered on the south by Broad avenue, on the west by a line midway between Jefferson street and Jackson street; on the north by Roosevelt avenue and on the east by Front street, which parallels the Flint river.

Some of the better-known establishments affected and the extent of the damage are as follows:

Stores Demolished.

A. & P. store, North Washington street, completely demolished.

Woolfolk building, three stories containing Albany Trust & Banking Company; Freeman Business College, various lawyers' offices and WPA headquarters, completely demolished.

Hofmayer Wholesale Drygoods Company building, three stories, top story completely demolished.

Gordon hotel, six stories, all windows out, roof badly damaged, some of the furniture completely splintered.

St. Nicholas hotel, three stories, top story demolished with virtually outside walls remaining standing.

Albany theater, roof caved in.

Atlantic Coast Line freight depot, completely demolished.

Georgia Cigar & Tobacco Company wholesale headquarters, almost a complete wreck.

Station Damaged.

Sears, Roebuck & Company three stories, third floor and part of second floor completely gone.

Terminal station, much of roof blown off and interior damaged.

All stores in the 100 block of North Washington street, consisting of drygoods, 5 and 10-cent stores and similar establishments seriously damaged; also 100 block of Pine avenue, Broad avenue and North Jackson street.

Supreme Circle building, well-known Negro office building three-story structure in the 100 block of South Jackson, completely destroyed.

Dunlop Tire Company, next to Albany theater, completely demolished.

Ruckers' Bakeries, in the 200 block of Broad avenue and the 100 block of South Jackson street, damaged.

Consumers Gas Company, in the 100 block of North Jackson street, completely demolished.

Everidges' Tasty Bakery, next door, completely demolished.

Elks Home Suffers.

Elks Home, three stories, about one-half demolished.

U-Save-It Grocery store building, two stories, top demolished, top part, containing prominent doctors' offices, demolished.

Georgia Stages bus barn, demolished.

Such interesting landmarks as the old Farkas home in the 300 block of Broad avenue and the Jewish synagog at the corner of South Jackson street and Oglethorpe avenue, were badly damaged.

The clock was blown out of the courthouse and all the handsome old trees were uprooted, but the building is in fair condition.

The Albany Exchange National Bank building, a six-story structure housing insurance agencies, doctors' offices and general business offices, lost all of its windows.

FACTS ON RELIEF

Betty Mathis, with her stories of the "Fred and Eva" family has focused the attention of all Atlanta, and Fulton county, upon the relief problem. She has thereby, performed a public service which may well take rank with any individual contribution to Atlanta's betterment of recent years.

For the first time Atlantans as a whole have been given an accurate, factual report on the relief problem from both ends of the situation. First, through the realistic story of "Fred and Eva" everyone knows the problem just as it appears to the pitiful, hungry ones who plead, with despair in their eyes, for food.

Secondly, through the revealing table of relief revenue and expenditures, published in The Constitution of last Sunday, every citizen secured, for the first time, a complete factual explanation of the county relief system.

That table shows, while the county ostensibly provides approximately $60,000 a month for relief, only $13,570.24 is actually available, each month, to provide food, clothing, fuel and shelter for 6,267 persons on direct relief. This is, in round figures, $2 a month per person, with which to pay rent, provide warmth and food and furnish necessary clothing.

The truth is a large proportion of that $60,000 is not provided for relief. Apparently every county contribution to any sort of welfare agency or activity is deducted from this sum. No doubt the agencies and activities which get this money are worthy and should be helped. No citizen will begrudge the appropriations made for charity institutions, for hospitals, for sewing room projects, for shoe shops, garden projects or renovation of the welfare offices on Pryor street. They all sound like commendable expenditures and, undoubtedly, were backed by public approval when requests for the money were made to the county authorities.

Surely, however, it is not necessary to take the money out of the income of the welfare board for every appropriation dealing with human aid? It should be possible, when the county has to make an appropriation, for instance, for hospitalization at Grady, to find some other source of the necessary money than by taking it out of the fund which the general public has believed is dedicated to feeding the hungry.

The county provided funds for support of the almshouse, for burial of paupers, for care of wards of the juvenile court, for the various institutions for the helpless, long before there was any special tax levied for relief purposes. Those same funds should be found today, without taking the money from direct relief.

The relief money, that $60,000 a month, is derived from a special tax, levied for that specific purpose. This tax was not given public approval on the understanding that more than half of the revenue was to be used in place of funds previously supplied from the general county treasury.

The blunt truth of the matter is that the county has shifted between $20,000 and $30,000 per month of regular normal expenditure to this relief revenue and has thus had that amount available to apply in other ways. Which was not what the taxpaying public understood to be intended when the special relief tax was approved.

The fact that, for every dollar expended in actual, direct relief, almost another dollar is spent on administrative salaries for welfare workers and for traveling expenses, suggests, also, somewhat excessive overhead. This, however, is explained by the comparatively small residue left for direct relief, after all the deductions for other causes have been made. If the amount used for direct relief was as intended and publicly believed, the administrative cost would be reasonable.

Undoubtedly, the relief set-up demands drastic revision and the first step should be a removal of the burden placed upon relief funds by loading all these other appropriation upon its already slender treasury.

—Atalnta Constitution.

BABY'S DEATH FROM RAT BITE SPURS FIGHT ON BAD HOUSING

Spurred to action by the death of little Carrie Bell, one and one-half months old infant who was fatally bitten by a rat as she slept in her home at 3137 S. Rhodes avenue, a group of citizens have formed the South Side Action committee.

This committee is organizing a community-wide fight against a condition which permits hordes of rats and other vermin to swarm at will over the slum areas of the South Side spreading disease and death.

In the home where little Carrie Bell was killed there is but one toilet for four families. At the inquest following Carrie Bell's death, her mother, Mrs. Luetta Bell, testified that there were no garbage cans in their building and that garbage was collected only once every three months. Next door is a "ghost building" (a building with only the walls left standing) where rats and other vermin run rampant.

"Carrie Bell was the third child in the family to be bitten by rats within a month," her mother stated at the inquest.

Officers of the newly-formed South Side Action committee pointed out "that the conditions which caused the death of Carrie Bell are a threat to the life of every child in the black belt."

"Our people, huddled inside the iron ring forged by restrictive covenants preventing natural expansion of the population, are at the mercy of real estate dealers and absentee landlords who grow rich from exploiting our miserable conditions," they stated.

"Not satisfied with extracting sky-high rents, these landlords refuse to make necessary repairs and cleaning and violate sanitary ordinances continuously. The Board of Health does nothing to force them to live up to the most elementary standards of health and sanitation."

The committee plans a demonstration against bad housing and rapacious landlords which are responsible for conditions which caused Carrie Bell's death. This demonstration will be held within the next few weeks.

RATS HAVE A PICNIC

Long yellow fangs tore into the hand of little Carrie Bell. Death came in the darkness of the Chicago slum dwelling that housed the Bell family so miserably. A rat slunk away. Three other children had been bitten during the month of May. They were more fortunate than Carrie.

The jury listened at the coroner's inquest. "Death," it declared, "was accidental." But Mrs. Bell said there were no garbage cans. And Dennis Duffy from the Chicago Board of Health said that "the board's hands were tied." He added:

"From 1934 to February of 1938, the board had a regular rat project where check was kept on the numbers of old rat holes unused after the killing off of the rats. However, in 1938, the WPA grant for the work was withdrawn."

The jury never stopped to connect Carrie's death with the WPA cuts. "Death was accidental," it said. Then came more testimony:

"Rats have multiplied and swarmed over Chicago's districts without hindrance or any official opposition since February, 1938." The jury listened. Nobody spoke of the fact that billions had just been called for war—to kill men. There were no funds to kill rats. The jury—a blue ribbon jury—could not find money to pay for the elimination of rats. Yet "there are more rats than human beings in Chicago," the jury was told.

But Mr. Duffy intimated that the city council might find the money for rat elimination. It might.

The city council will find that money if the thousands of mothers who may tomorrow be in the position of Mrs. Bell will act.

The second largest and second richest city in our country declared this death from a rat bite "accidental." But Mrs. Bell did not lose her child through any accident. The slashing of the WPA appropriation was no accident. And if it was, let us put a stop to such accidents.

Mother Bell can't get little Carrie back again. It is too late for that. But let us make such a din about these rats that it will almost raise the dead.

Here's a job for the club women of Chicago, the Workers Alliance and perhaps there is a suit against some institution of government for the "accidental" death of Carrie Bell, one and one-half years old.

CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE GETS EXPERIMENTAL FUND

CHICAGO—(ANP)—A contribution has been given to the Chicago Urban league by the estate of Max Straus through Aaron Straus, administrator, for the purpose of carrying forward an experiment in making new work opportunities for Negro women and girls. The department of industrial relations and research of the league of which Howard D. Gould is director, has been handicapped for several years by not having a full time woman secretary who could devote her entire time to the study of problems facing Negro women workers. This special gift, which is for a two year period, will make such a study possible. Miss Sara Southall of the International Harvester company is chairman of the department.

COLORED WOMEN LEAD IN DRIVE FOR WASTE CANS

SEP 22 1940

Push War on Garbage in 2d Ward.

Some of the most efficient work done in the city in connection with the placing of garbage cans in buildings has been accomplished in the 2d ward under a committee of colored women headed by Mrs. Mildred Daniels of 3233 Prairie avenue.

At the beginning of the city's drive to furnish every house with a receptacle, the 2d ward was almost the worst in the city. According to Mrs. Daniels there were only about 700 garbage cans in the entire ward.

The superintendent of streets, Morris Laphen, appealed to the community to help him clean up the district. An immediate response came from William L. Dawson, ward committeeman, who gave $100 to start a revolving fund.

Names Committee Head.

To handle the funds, he decided on a sanitation committee with Mrs. Daniels at the head. She chose five women to help her. They were Mrs. Josephine Ross, Mrs. Mary Gould, Mrs. Fanny McDonald, Mrs. Bessie Rose, and Mrs. Rose Shepherd.

The committee then began a house to house canvass, asking each householder to buy a refuse can. To those who were willing to purchase a receptacle, they offered an oil drum which had been repainted and stenciled with a number.

Record Is Kept.

A record has been kept of each can and the buyer so that there is little chance of the cans being lost or misplaced. Those who were unable to afford a garbage can were given one.

The cans were sold for 50 cents each and the money was replaced in the fund. At the most recent count, the ward had 4,998 buildings supplied with cans, but 1,449 were without them. Mrs. Daniels expressed the hope that the ward would soon be completely supplied, and that maintenance of the revolving fund would insure the ward remaining 100 per cent.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

By LILLIAN PROCTOR FALLS

Restrictive covenants as they are applied in property agreements against Negroes constitute one of the most serious problems that the urban Negro faces in America today. A nation when America boasts of its democratic way of life and girds itself to defend this way it would do well to look to this flagrant abridgement of human rights as it affects one of its largest minorities—the Negro.

Let us examine a restrictive covenant. A covenant, as I shall discuss it here, is a private contract between individuals to limit the freedom of other designated individuals to live where they please. This covenant attaches to the land and passes with it upon change of ownership for specified periods whether successive owners want such agreements or not. Restrictive covenants were used first in this country against Jews; now they are applied widely against Negroes. They are an attempt to establish ghettoes in America.

Restrictive covenants, as they apply to Negroes, are a type of class legislation because they do not bar ALL NEGROES from occupancy of the land—they bar only Negroes who are not employed on the specified land as servants. Here I quote from a typical restrictive covenant:

" . . . no part of said premises shall in any manner be used or occupied directly or indirectly by any Negro or Negroes, provided that this restriction shall not prevent the occupation, during the period of employment, of janitors' or chauffeurs' quarters in the basement or in a barn or garage in the rear, or of servants' quarters by Negro janitors, chauffeurs or house servants, respectively, actually employed as such for serving in and about the premises by the rightful owner or occupant of said premises."

I quote further:

" . . . no part of said premises shall be sold, given, conveyed or leased to any Negro or Negroes, and no permission or license to use or occupy any part thereof shall be given to any Negro except house servants or janitors or chauffeurs employed thereon as aforesaid."

These covenants take care to define "Negro" for their purposes as:

" . . . every person having one-eighth or more of Negro blood, or having an appreciable admixture of Negro blood, and every person who is what is commonly known as a colored person."

Restrictive covenants are most frequently promoted by so-called neighborhood improvement associations and are in most instances motivated and supported by real estate interests. It is of considerable significance that the "improvement associations", which exist in communities of mixed Negro and white population do not welcome the participation of Negroes in the "neighborhood improvement." They definitely bar them from activity in block teams and other methods of organization whose purpose is to get neighbors to act jointly for community improvement. A large improvement and planning association in my own neighborhood is a typical example.

Restrictive covenants, however, are not promoted only by neighborhood improvement associations—real estate companies and title companies floating new subdivisions are writing restrictive covenants into the original deeds. In some instances the buyers are not aware of this restriction.

The part that economic interests play in this whole matter of restrictive covenants is of considerable importance. Why are rents on the near South Side of Chicago in the neighborhoods occupied predominantly by Negroes disproportionately high? Why are there so many kitchenettes in this area? Why do Negroes have to pay $25.00 per month for one room kitchenettes when white families within a mile of them in the Hyde Park area pay $25.00 per month for three and four room apartments? The answer is restrictive covenants and the old law of supply and demand. If real estate and other interests can keep the Negro bottled up where he cannot bid for property as other citizens, then Negroes must take what they can get and pay what the owners require. This is what happens to Negroes in Chicago.

A perusal of "The Negro in Chicago," a document prepared by the Chicago Commission on Race Relations following the Chicago race riot of 1919 cites the bad housing situation and restrictive covenants among the primary causes of the riot. Conditions existing now in relation to housing and restrictive covenants strikingly resemble those existing here in 1919.

Within the past month a Negro famly moved under police protection into a home in West Englewood which they had recently purchased. Immediately following this a bomb was thrown into a nearby house and part of the steps of another home recently purchased by Negroes in the same community was torn down.

During the past two weeks three homes in the thirty-first and thirty-second blocks on Ellis avenue recently occupied by Negroes were reported attacked by white citizens.

It is not an overstatement to say that such attacks are stimulated by the so-called improvement associations previously mentioned above.

This problem which the community has created for the Negro is becoming increasingly serious in Illinois since the Illinois Supreme Court has upheld the legality of restrictive covenants. This decision has stimulated the promotion of covenants which has resulted in increasing resistance by Negroes to such activity. The possibilities of inter-racial friction are thus considerably heightened.

Restrictive covenants have far-reaching effects upon the total life of Negroes; they create overcrowding accompanies physical cial results are devastating. Overcrowding accompanies physical disease, juvenile and adult delinquency and social maladjustment of individuals living in such areas. Abnormal crowding of citizens into ghettoes helps create slums. It is common knowledge that areas in which disadvantaged groups are forced to live do not enjoy the same sanitary living conditions and the same latitude in public services that the more advantaged communities enjoy.

A study made in 1933 illustrates some of the financial loss involved in such areas. One square mile of a partially blighted residential area in Chicago cost the city $3,200,000 for fire and police protection, schools, street maintenance, garbage removal, etc. Taxes levied here could equal only $1,191,352 but three years after the due date the city had collected only $586,061.

The financial cost of delinquency bred in such an area by abnormal and unwholesome living ing conditions is difficult to estimate. The amount of too high rents and unnecessary medical bills paid from tax funds for dependent families living in these delimited areas is tremendous and can in large part be laid at the door of restrictive covenants.

The social cost is more subtle and proves the shortsightedness of any system which by the consent of government helps promote conditions under which it becomes impossible for good citizens to develop. The frustration created and fostered by such living conditions can only result in social waste and maladjustment which the total community pays for in numerous ways before the whole cost is counted.

To those persons who feel that the opening scene of Bigger Thomas' family life in "Native Son" was overdrawn I cite the death of Carrie Bell. Carrie Bell was a month and a half old Negro baby who died in Cook county hospital in May of this year from a rat bite. The rat bit Carrie Bell as she lay sleeping in her crib.

Those who do not believe that families in Chicago live under such crowded conditions as Bigger Thomas' family lived, I could cite hundreds of Negro families; I could refer these skeptics to the files of the Metropolitan Housing Council and to those of the Chicago Board of Health; I could refer them to Chicago social agencies who daily struggle with the social problems of such families.

Those who work for the promotion of restrictive covenants advance these arguments for them:

1. They help preserve neighborhoods and they prevent the "invasion" of Negroes especially, who always cause deterioration of communities into which they move.

2. Restrictive covenants keep up property values.

3. Restrictive covenants help make it easier for property owners to get loans on their property.

4. Restrictive covenants help prevent social equality between Negroes and whites.

5. Restrictive covenants promote safety and health of communities and prevent racial friction.

Those who oppose restrictive covenants do so on this basis:

1. Restrictive covenants are contrary to public policy and are in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

2. Restrictive covenants do not preserve neighborhoods by barring one class or group of individuals since no one group is all undesirable. Covenants are fallacious in their reasoning in this respect; they distort facts and slow up good community planning which must consider the best interests of all citizens.

3. Any instrument which sets up artificial barriers between groups on the basis of race, class or creed is undemocratic and not worthy of progressive American communities.

4. Restrictive covenants promote class difference and conflict and tend to deflect citizens from wholesome neighborliness.

5. Restrictive covenants are used against any group that can be conveniently victimized, largely for economic reasons. Therefore, covenants set a dangerous pattern of class and group discrimination which may be extended to more and more groups.

One hopeful ray in this rather dark picture is the present consideration of the Hansberry case by the United States Supreme Court. This is a Chicago case in which the Illinois Supreme Court upheld restrictive covenants. It is the hope of fair-minded citizens that the Supreme Court in its review of this case will not lend the legal sanction of the highest tribunal in the land to an instrument that strikes at the basic guaranties of our American bill of rights.

Local citizens genuinely desirous of promoting good community life will give practical help by opposing restrictive covenants wherever they meet them and by refusing to participate in their enforcement.

Thorough Study Of Negroes In Chicago Is Completed By Julius Rosenwald Fund Fellow

Age 3-30-40
New York, N.Y.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The greatest collection of facts and statistics ever gathered during a survey of a Negro community has been made available to the public through publication of two studies, entitled "Occupational Changes Among Negroes in Chicago" and "The Chicago Negro Community—A Statistical Description". The survey on which these studies were based was on a WPA project, sponsored by the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research.

Announcement of the studies was made by Horace Cayton, fellow of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, director of the Good Shepherd Community Center in this city, and co-director of the survey.

These two studies are the first of a series, which will be extremely valuable to public agencies and persons interested in improving the status of the Negro through economic, social, and educational planning.

"Occupational Changes Among Negroes in Chicago" describes the trends in occupational changes between 1890 and 1930. It shows the difficulties encountered by Negroes in attempting to attain their rightful position in the economic structure of a large urban community. This study, written by Estelle Hill Scott, is a 260-page publication.

"The great migration which started in 1915 did not stop at the end of the World's War," the study states. "Negroes lured by stories of high wages and better living conditions continued to pour into the Northern cities. The Negro population of Chicago increased from 190,000 to 254,000 and the working population from 66,000 to 129,000. Negroes were 7 per cent of the population of this city and 8 per cent of the workers".

Changes in the occupational pattern between 1920 and 1930 were brought about by a doubling of the working population within that decade. Negro workers entered occupational fields in which they had not previously worked and increased their population in others. Gains in the heavy industries were particularly noticeable.

Male Negro workers employed as furnace men and smelters increased to 11 per cent from only 5 per cent in 1920. As iron moulders, founders and casters, the proportion of male Negro workers increased from 9 per cent to 26 per cent. In the building trades, the proportion of Negro plasterers and cement finishers rose from 6 per cent to 11 per cent. Employment in the chemical and allied industries rose from 5 per cent in 1920 to 10 per cent in 1930. The gain in slaughter and packing houses was from 24 to 36 per cent. In the clothing industry the number of Negro operatives in suit, coat, and overall factories increased from less than 1 per cent to 13 per cent. Notable gains also were made by garage workers, coal yard and lumber laborers, laundry workers, mail carrier and clergymen.

"Sixty-two per cent of the Negro women and 25 per cent of the men who entered the field of gainful employment between 1920 and 1930 were in the servant classes," says the study. Women domestic workers rose from 10,000 in 1920 to 25,000 in 1930. For men, the increase was from 12,000 to 22,000. The number of all Negro domestic workers increased 110 per cent while the total workers in this labor bracket for all races increased only 70 per cent.

Detailed Work Analysis

In addition to general information, this study gives a detailed analysis of the Negro in unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, white-collar and professional brackets.

The other study, entitled "The Chicago Negro Community—A Statistical Description", presents a body of factual data helpful to workers in the practical guidance field as well as to research students. It includes statistical data concerning the entire Negro community. A description of the physical area in which Chicago Negroes live and a comparison of this area with other areas throughout the city is given. This should be helpful to workers and social agencies interested in such practical problems as housing, juvenile delinquency and health. The study was written by Mary Elaine Ogden and covers 247 pages.

Mr. Cayton announced that two additional studies will be published under the titles, "Migration and Mobility Among Negroes in Chicago" and "Associations and Churches in the Negro Community of Chicago". Elizabeth Dewey Johns and St. Claire Drake, respectively, are the authors of these studies.

Survey Started in 1936

The WPA survey of a Negro community on which these studies were based, was started in November, 1936 under the direction of Dr. W. Lloyd Warner of the University of Chicago. The original purpose was to study the cultural and social factors affecting juvenile delinquency in Chicago. After the project had been carried on for some months, Mr. Cayton saw the need for an exhaustive study of an entire Negro community. As a result a series of WPA research projects dealing with various phases of community life was inaugurated.

As many as 125 workers were employed by the WPA to gather and compile the facts and figures contained in the project reports.

SAYS HIGH RENT FIGHT SHOULD START WITH NEGRO LANDLORD

Chicago Defender 3-30-40

By BERNICE HALL

Any fight against the high rents on Chicago's southside should be aimed first toward the Negro kitchenette operator who is definitely exploiting his own people, believes the Washington Park forum, an organization formed ten years ago to help solve the Negro's economic problems.

To quote Mack King, president of the organization, "We found upon investigation that Negroes are paying higher rents though living in the more ancient and less desirable buildings, and in many cases dangerously poor housing was found to occur mainly among employed laborers with large families who have always lived on the border of poverty.

"If the Negro newspapers published more about these conditions and more of our influential men and women gave their cooperation, much good might be accomplished and restrictive covenants would not be known. But they are skeptical lest they be identified with our organization. These people do not want relief, they want work at a wage that is adequate to the cost of living in Chicago and this organization is built upon the principle to work in the interest of the masses."

The main objective of the forum is to assist in obtaining living wages and better housing for the families who are either self-supporting or receiving adequate relief. and also lessen the great amount of unemployment among them in Chicago.

According to Mr. King, there are two groups of people in America. One is the satisfied group and the other the dissatisfied group. The satisfied group are those who possess wealth and the others who must work for a wage scarcely sufficient for a decent livelihood although capable of earning more.

The organization currently has 400 active members, a president, treasurer, secretary and a board of directors. It has the support of many churches and civic organizations. The forum is not actively interested in the housing problem at present.

JOHN R. LYNCH COMMUNITY OFFICERS HAVE MEETING

Officers of the John R. Lynch Model Community, the recently organized area bounded by 43rd, 47th, Michigan and S. Parkway for demonstration purposes, conferred with Assistant States Attorney Walter L. McCoy Saturday morning in the home of the president, Miss Katherine Johnson. Various social welfare agencies including the Committee of Fifteen, the Crime Commission and the Juvenile Protective Association are cooperating with the Civic Department of the Chicago Urban League in an effort to demonstrate that a controlled community can resist and encroachment of undesirable elements and restore itself to a decent standard of living and these groups have worked out a cooperative plan which is intended to make the John R. Lynch a real model in actualty as well as in name.

Neither Miss Johnson or Attorney McCoy issued an official statement and therefore the matters discussed have not been made known but newspaper reporters have learned that for some time the property owners in the district described have been dissatisfied with conditions generally and especially with the large number of gambling places and policy stations. It is also known that an appeal was recently made direct to States Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, asking him to help in clearing up the area. It is believed that McCoy and the officers of the community organization discussed plans for getting positive action on the gambling situation.

The community is continuing its war against undesirable types of taverns. It is rumored that the notorious Three Deuces on 47th street, where a murder was recently committed and which was closed at the personal request of Alderman Benjamin A. Grant, is likely to be reopened soon and this has greatly alarmed the community. At a meeting Tuesday night plans for preventing the reopening of this tavern and the closing of those in the 45th hundred block on Indiana Avenue were laid. A spokesman for the John R. Lynch Model Community said, "we are determined that at least one community in the south side will be a decent law abiding one and we are in this fight to the better end."

CITIZENS GROUP TO ADVISE ON IDA B. WELLS HOMES POLICIES

By MARION M. BAXTER

Cognizant of the community-wide interest in the Ida B. Wells Homes, low cost South Side housing project now under construction, and the vital importance of establishing sound and workable managerial and tenant personnel selection policies, the Chicago Housing Authority Tuesday afternoon called together representatives of the various civic, professional, religious and social welfare organizations here to work with the authority in an advisory capacity.

More than 35 individuals, representing every phase of enterprise in the community, met with officials of the authority and set in operation an organization to advise the authority in the selection of personnel and in the establishment of policies and procedures for tenant selection for the Homes.

Tenant Selection Problem

The Ida B. Wells Homes, when completed, will house 1,662 families, constituting a community of approximately 7,000 persons. Of great importance, it was pointed out, is the selection of tenants who are in need of low-cost housing—those now living in sub-standard homes in slums or overcrowded areas—whose incomes fall within the limit which the law requires.

Another problem confronting the authority is the selection of management and personnel which it is expected will include 60 permanent employees. In an effort to conduct its selection of persons for the two key positions on a meritorious basis, the authority is holding a competitive examination Friday (tomorrow), June 14, for Housing Manager and General Superintendent.

To facilitate its work, the advisory committee which will function as did similar groups at the three low-cost housing projects now in operation in Chicago, unanimously elected Sidney P. Brown, prominent South Side attorney and member of the law firm of Brown, Brown and Cyrus, general chairman. Enoc P. Waters, city editor of the Chicago Defender, was elected secretary.

Sub-Committees Formed

The group was divided into various sub-committees to review policies of tenant selection and procedure; personnal selection, public relations committee, whose duties include the interpretation of information concerning the project to the public, and a committee to observe the examination Friday.

A steering committee to include the general chairman and secretary of the advisory committee and chairmen of the various sub-committees will be named at the next meeting of the group, tentatively set for Friday, June 28, at Lincoln Center. Members of the various sub-committees are:

Committees and Their Members

Public Relations: Mrs. Ida K. Brown, Richard "Dick" Jones, Marion Baxter and the Reverend Archibald J. Carey, Jr.; Committee to Stimulate Tenant Application: Walter L. Lowe and William Little; Committee to Observe Examintion: W. T. Riley, Mrs. Lovelyn Evans, Mrs. Dorothy Bushnell Cole and the Rev. Aug. Bennett; Committee to Review Policy of Tenant Selection: Mrs. Wendel E. Green, George R. Arthur, John Edelen and Dean Curtis W. Reese, George Bates and Reverend Bennett.

Other committees formed and their members were Committee to Review Procedure and Technique in Tenant Selection: Robert R. Cole and Howard Gould; Committee on Personnel Selection: Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, W. T. Riley, Joel Hunter, Edward H. Carry, Poindexter Orr, Arthur Sewell, Marion Baxter, Mrs. Gensie Fields and Enoc P. Waters.

Bar Applicants for Exam

Eligibility for membership on the advisory committee was denied persons taking the competitive examination for either Housing Manager or General Superintendent. Other members included A. L. Foster, Horace Cayton, Herbert Thompson, Claude Smith, Jr., and Mrs. Sewall Wright. R. C. Ewbanks, management analyist for the Chicago Housing Authority, in commenting on the examination stated that approximately 200 had filed applicationes with the authority. He stated further that it would be in three parts, two or which are written. Successful applicants will be eligible for the oral examination to follow at a later date.

A Board of Examiners, composed of Prof. B. T. McGraw of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; Dr. E. M. Gherman, Labor Relations Association, Inc., and personnel expert; Kendall Cady, examiner for the Institute of Real Estate Management and Fred Kramer, chairman of the Metropolitan Housing Council and member of the real estate firm of Draper and Kramer, will determine the executive ability and personal qualities of each applicant.

Appointment Based on Merit

Robert R. Taylor, vice president of the CHA, and its only Negro member, and Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the authority, explained the functions of the advisory committee. When interviewed Wednesday Mr. Taylor stated that the authority is determined to keep the selection of personnel on a meritorious rather than political basis.

"The advisory committee can render invaluable assistance," he added, "in working out policies and plans to be used in the Ida B. Wells Homes which will be beneficial to the entire community. The Chicago Housing authority's only objective," he continued, "is the establishment of sound management and policies".

NEGRO CENTER IS TO EXPAND ITS FACILITIES

Chicago Sun. Sunday, Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

Good Shepherd to Buy Asylum Property.

OCT 20 1940

The Good Shepherd Community center will purchase property which includes six connected buildings on South Park way near 51st street, it was announced last week by Horace Cayton, director of the center. The property, together with a unit which will be built at 57th street and Prairie avenue, next to the Good Shepherd church, will be used jointly in the center's program.

Horace Cayton.

"The purchase of the property, which has been owned by the Chicago Orphans' asylum, and the construction of the new unit are the culmination of a three year drive to obtain the funds necessary to give the entire community recreational, educational, healthful, and cultural facilities," commented Mr. Cayton, in making the announcement.

OCT 20 1940

The idea for the community center was conceived by the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of the Good Shepherd church, four years ago. Backed immediately by the Chicago Congregational union, the project soon became widely supported thruout the city and funds were raised for the building of a center on the grounds of the church. At that time it was decided to expand the board of directors and to purchase the Chicago Orphans' asylum property, which had been offered to the center.

Buildings Extend Block.

Each of the six separate but connected structures, which front on South Park way and extend a block to Calumet avenue, is three stories high and includes basement. Also there is a well equipped power plant, spacious grounds, gardens, and tennis courts. Originally the entire plant cost nearly $600,000.

Educational facilities will include a branch of the city public library, a study room for young students, who cannot work at home owing to overcrowded living conditions, a music appreciation room and a library of recordings, health, and sex education for young people and adults, and adult education and craft and theater workshop classes. Paul Robeson is scheduled to give the first recital in a lecture and concert series planned for next spring.

Plans likewise have been made for a little theater group and it is hoped that the technique of the "living newspaper," developed by the Federal Theater project, will make it possible to effectively dramatize community problems for the public.

Plan Research Program.

A research program and an archive of data on the Negro in Chicago will be maintained for the public. Available space not in use will be given over to WPA projects and a guest room will be maintained for community visitors.

Only the front building, Beecher hall, will be opened immediately. The others will be put into use from time to time during the progress of the "five year plan," which provides for the remodeling and opening of the buildings as fast as adequate support is assured.

No date has been set for the beginning of construction on the building next to the church. Tho it will complement otheers in the center's program, this unit will be owned and administered by the Good Shepherd church, while the unit on South Park way will be owned and administered by the board of directors. Selection of staff members for the latter is being made now.

WESLEY WARD PRESIDES AT BOYS' MEET

Detroit Chicago Ill.

600 Youths From 52 Communities Attend Champaign Meet

DEC 14 1940

CHAMPAIGN—When President Wesley Ward of Chicago took the gavel at the opening session of the twenty-seventh annual Illinois state older boys' conference last Friday here, he faced a body of 600 picked delegates from 52 communities in northern Illinois.

Ward's own delegation of 31 from Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A., was the largest in attendance and also the largest that has ever gone out under the banners of the department. Other Race lads came from Emerson street and Maxwell street Y's to boost the total attendance of Race boys to 37.

The sessions of Friday and Saturday were held in the spacious University Place Christian church on the campus of the University of Illinois and the closing ceremony took place in the little theatre of Lincoln hall.

For several hours on Saturday, the delegates enjoyed recreation in the gymnasium, swimming pool and ice skating rink of the university. The delegates resided in the homes of citizens and in the fraternity houses.

Conference Theme

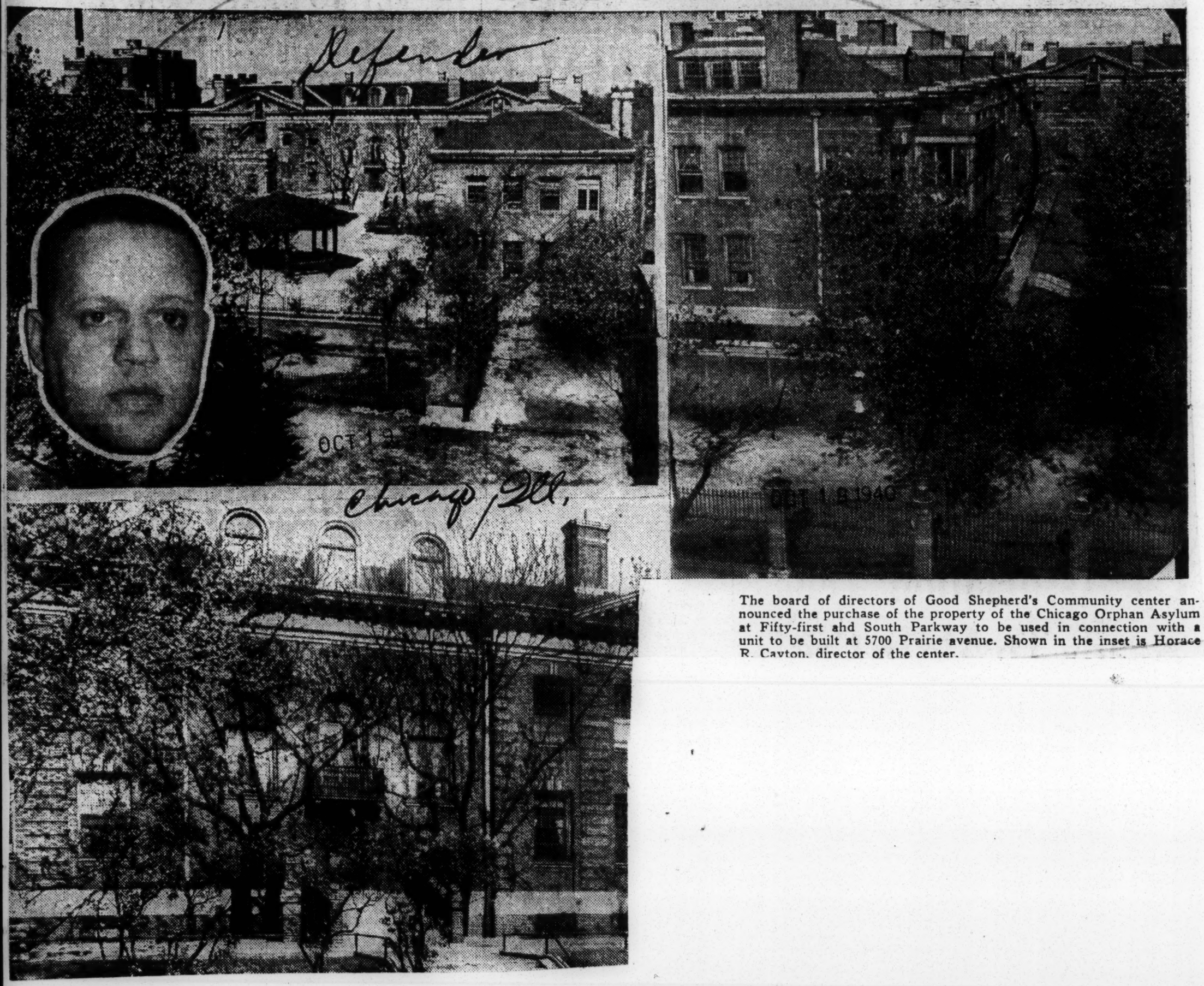
The theme of the conference was, "Living Courageously in Today's World" and the principal speaker was Dr. Frank Slutz, educator of Dayton, Ohio. "The greatest firm in the world is 'God and we,'" said he. "If we keep knifing each other, we will soon kill off all the crew and there will be nothing left but the leaky boat. The only way to secure plenty and security for all is by cooperation as individuals, groups and races, and as nations."

Dr. Myron T. Hoffer, director of young people's work for the Disciples' church, spoke Saturday evening in an appeal to American youth to develop a spirit of love for the members of every race, class and nation, as the only way to solve problems of greed and conflict.

The delegates seemed to put his advice into practice as they mingled freely and without reserve with each other without exhibiting consciousness of racial identities. Wesley Ward was a much sought after young man as were most of the other Race delegates.

The Wabash Y delegation was under the leadership of Ashby B. Carter, who was assisted by James Bodie and George R. Williamson. Delegates in attendance and the local organizations represented by them were as follows: Metropolitan Community, Eugene Green, Paul West, Melvin Williamson, Naaman Stewart, Jr.; Indiana Avenue Methodist, Edward Frazier; St. Mark, Riley Harper; Bethesda, Thomas Allen; Grant Memorial, Edward Cosby; Shiloh, Leroy Bell; Olivet Baptist, William Byron, Alfred Cockrell, Charles Gaines, Richard Taylor; Progressive Baptist, George Hayes, Wilbert Amos; Berean, Calvin McCray, William Ballinger, William Beason; Bethel, Wesley Ward, Leo Jones; Pilgrim, Warren Turner, Louis Jordan, Leon Moore; Coppin, Louis Roundtree; Wabash Y Boys' department, Albert Cunningham, Percy Sims, Fred Montgomery, and George R. Hall.

PURCHASED FOR GOOD SHEPHERD'S CENTER



The board of directors of Good Shepherd's Community center announced the purchase of the property of the Chicago Orphan Asylum at Fifty-first ahd South Parkway to be used in connection with a unit to be built at 5700 Prairie avenue. Shown in the inset is Horace R. Cayton, director of the center.

IMPROVEMENT OF

Chicago Negroes Fight High Rents

NOV 28 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The Negro Congress Tenants League here has launched a drive against high rents following the arrest last Friday of Mrs. Evelyn McDowell, who refused to pay her landlord a rent increase.

Daily Worker

Mrs. McDowell, who is one of the leading members of the league, has been placed in the Bridewell jail here on a trumped up charge of disorderly conduct.

A tenant at 4320-22 Forrestville St., Mrs. McDowell refused to pay when her rent was raised for the second time in one month. She placed the rent on deposit in the bank pending an understanding with the landlord.

New York

At the request of the tenants whose rents were increased three times in 1940, the Negro Congress Tenants' League entered th picture.

In commenting on the action of the police and the situation of the tenants generally, Ishmael P. Flory, National Field organizer of the Congress:

"This is typical of the whole Southside, high and unfair rents, police brutality and disregard for the civil rights laws as they apply to the Negro people, plus collusion on the part of people in high places to impress their will upon the Negro people.

"The Negro Congress will continue to carry on a militant and mass struggle against the gouging landlords in the Southside."

HEARINGS ON RACE'S STATUS SET JAN. 3, 4

Leaders In Government, Industry And Labor To Testify

DEC 28 1940

The Illinois State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population will hold its first Chicago public hearing on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 3 and 4, Senator William A. Wallace, chairman, announced this week.

The City Council chambers or a courtroom in the City Hall will probably be used for this important meeting. The hearing will be open and the public has been invited to attend.

Second In Series

The Chicago public hearing is the second in a series which the Commission is holding throughout the state. The first was held in East St. Louis on November 29.

Shocking discrimination against Negroes in the southern part of the state were brought to light at that time. When apprised of the housing problem among Negroes there, a white Commissioner stated: "I can hardly believe that these conditions really exist in the great state of Illinois."

Defender

Public officials, employers, trade union leaders, real estate operators, heads of civic organizations and private citizens will be called to testify under oath concerning conditions of employment, housing, health, education, and civil rights among Negroes in Chicago.

The purpose of the hearing is to get factual information to be used as a basis for the Commission's report and recommendations to the next General Assembly.

Advisory Committee

A Chicago Advisory committee to the Commission has been organized and will meet with the Commission on Friday of this week. This group will aid the Commission in its task of fact-finding and preparing recommendations.

The advisory committee has been divided into special sub-committees, the members of which are as follows:

Chicago, Ill.

Civil Rights

Rabbi Louis Bernstock, Temple Sholom; Atty. George A. Blakey legal counsel for N.A.A.C.P.; Rev J. C. Austin, pastor Pilgrim Baptist church; Atty. James A. Lemon, executive director, Southside Hospital Plan; Mrs. Lillian Summers, Chicago Housing Authority; Prof. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago; Ira W. Williams, president N.A.A.C.P.; Dr. John A. Lapp, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.

Employment

Howard D. Gould, Chicago Urban League; James E. Stamps, Social Security Board; Prof. Paul H. Douglass, University of Chicago; S. B. Danley, Illinois State Employment Service; Miss Charlotte Carr, head resident, Hull House; Miss Annetta Dieckman, Central Y.M.C.A.; Joseph Jefferson, Chicago Urban League; Mrs. Helen Howard, South Parkway Y.W.C.A.; Prof. Harold F. Gosnell, University of Chicago; Mrs. Edwina M. Lewis, Council of Social Agencies; Dean R. W. Stone, University of Chicago; Ralph L. Goodman, Big Four Advertising Agency; Leo Werts, Illinois State Employment Service.

Trade Unions

George McCray, Illinois State Employment Service; Van A. Bittner, Congress of Industrial Organization; Miss Agnes Nestor, Women's Trade Union League; Joseph Keeman, Chicago Federation of Labor; Henry C. Roberts Federation of Hotel Waiters; A. Plotkin, International Ladies Garment Workers Union

Health

Dr Arthur G. Falls, Dr. Ruth Howard, Dr. John W. Lawlah, Alexander Ropchan, Council of Social Agencies; Mrs. Laura Thurman president Chicago Graduate Nurses Association; Dr. Charles H. Woodard, Dr. Julian H. Lewis, University of Chicago; Dr. H. C. Tolbert, president, Cook County Physicians Association.

Education

Miss Olive M. Diggs, Editor Chicago Bee; Kermit Eby, secretary Chicago Teachers Union; Dr. William M. Johnson, superintendent of schools, Chicago; Miss Mary Herrick, Chicago Teachers Union.

Housing

D. E. Mackleman, Metropolitan Housing Authority; Oscar C. Brown

GROUP TERMED PAUPERS AND UNDESIRABLES

Defender Chicago Ill

Corporation Counsel Hits Charity Beneficiaries In Local Ruling

DEC 28 1940

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.

Strong disapproval of an opinion handed down Monday, Dec. 9, by Barnet Hodes, city corporation counsel, declaring recipients of direct relief ineligible for participation in the government's low cost housing program in Chicago, was voiced this week by prominent citizens and organizations.

The opinion, unless reversed by subsequent action, will automatically void 25 percent of the 17,000 applications for the Ida B. Wells homes, now nearing completion, and force the eviction of about three percent of the tenants in the city's other three projects.

Opinion Requested by CHA

Request for the opinion was made by Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority, "as a matter of routine" she explained to the Chicago Defender, Thursday.

The action reopens the question which was thought closed November 1 when the CHA adopted a resolution offered by Robert R. Taylor vice president, "not to discriminate against any family because of the source of his income."

The city law department's opinion, written by Al F. Gorman, assistant corporation counsel and approved by Hodes, is in direct variance with the administrative policy of the United States Housing Authority as set forth by Nathan Straus, administrator.

USHA in Disagreement

General Counsellor Keyserling of the USHA in a long distance telephone conversation also expressed disapproval of Hodes' opinion regarding reliefers.

So great is disapproval of the ruling that Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of the Second ward and Alderman Paul Douglass of the Fifth ward, are expected to introduce resolutions to the city council Friday setting up objections to the opinion.

According to Miss Wood, the CHA has requested a review of Hodes' ruling by the State Housing Board and the USHA. Should these opinions differ from that issued by Hodes, it is expected that the city law department will be asked to review its opinion in the light of the interpretations of the other two bodies.

May Change Opinion

A spokesman for Hodes, who could not be reached Thursday, said that the city law department was already in the process of checking its own opinion. Whether this means the original opinion may be altered could not be determined.

Opinion prevalent on the South side this week was that Edgar L. Schnadig, treasurer of the CHA, may have been indirectly responsible for complicating the question of admitting reliefers to the project.

Schnadig, according to reliable reports, expressed chief opposition to Taylor's resolution on reliefers and circulated a five-page statement setting forth his objections. Schnadig, it is said, is no great advocate of public housing in spite of his membership on the authority.

Cite USHA Bulletin

Cited in opposition to the Hodes opinion is the following excerp from a bulletin issued this year by the USHA, which it is assured represents the official position of the Federal Bureau:

"Relief families will derive great benefits from the low-rent housing projects now being constructed by scores of local housing authorities with the financial assistance of the United States Housing Authority.

"It is the official policy of the USHA to include relief families in USHA-aided projects. It is not true that relief families in general will be unable to afford the rents charged in USHA-aided projects.

"Rents in USHA-aided projects will be well within the reach of families that are in the lowest income group and are living under sub-standard housing conditions can afford the rentals, they are eligible to enter a USHA-aided project. No group of families will be barred because of the source of their income.

"To bar relief families from low-cost housing projects merely because they are on relief would be to ignore the housing needs of a vast and deserving section of the population. This would be indefensible.

Chicago Ill.

Have No Income

In his opinion Hodes argued that reliefers have no income and therefore cannot be classed as members of the low income group referred to in housing legislation.

large numbers of families on both home relief and work relief, will always be lower than rents in other available forms of decent housing, and will often be lower than the rents which relief families are now paying for substandard housing.

"The USHA contemplates housing relief families. So long as families that are in the lowest in-

Ida B. Wells Housing Project; Joseph K. Brittain, realtor; Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community church; Horace R. Cayton, Good Shepherd Community Center; Mrs. Irene McCoy-Gaines, president Council of Negro Organizations; Fred Kramer president, Metropolitan Housing Council; Atty. Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Robert R. Taylor, Chicago Housing Authority; Miss Elizabeth Wood, Chicago Housing Authority.

Relief and Social Welfare

Miss Amelia Sears, Joel D. Hunter, United Charities; Frank McCulloch, James Mullenbach Industrial Institute; Mrs. Clara Paul Paige, Chicago Relief Administration; Miss Lillian Proctor, Chicago Relief Administration; Leo M. Lyons, Illinois Emergency Relief Commission; Joseph L. Moss, Bureau of Public Welfare; Wilfred S. Reynolds, Council of Social Agencies; Dean H. M. Smith, Chicago Baptist Institute.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940 ILLINOIS
IMPROVEMENT OF

Everything Normal With These Folks Except They Have No Home

The Chicago Defender - Chicago, Ill

8-31-40

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.

Life goes on as usual with the Browns, the Thompsons, and the Reeds. Well, that is almost. Except that there's no running water, and they have no protection from the elements, and they have no walls to protect them from the curious eyes of passersby, everything is normal.

The Browns, the Thompsons and the Reeds arise each morning, cook their breakfasts as usual, clean up the dishes, then sit around and talk and entertain guests while the youngsters play. Then at night they make down their beds and retire.

Their visitors since Friday have been many, as many as several hundred a day. Sometimes a police officer drops by and observes their activities, and asks questions.

Reporters, Police Curious

The curiosity of the police has been matched so far only by the inquisitiveness of two Defender reporters. The short one with the camera had little to say. His specialty is making photographs. He leaves the talking to the tall fellow.

The tall fellow wanted to know what the Browns, the Thompsons and the Reeds were doing there. How long they had been there. How long they expected to stay there. How many of them were there and so forth.

Mrs. Myrtle Brown, mother of three children and Mrs. Thompson, who has one, assumed the task of answering questions put by the reporter.

Mrs. Thompson said that she and her son, Robert, 12, had been living in a one-room kitchenette in the rear of 123 East Forty-sixth street and that Mrs. Brown and her three children had been sharing a two-room kitchenette with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed.

Friday they were evicted because they were unable to meet their rent payments. Their furniture, as is the custom in evictions, was placed on the pavement just outside the entrance to the building.

"We had no place to go," Mrs. Thompson said, "so we were forced to stay just where we were—on the street. We still have no place to go so we are still here."

"And we'll be here," Mrs. Brown added, "until we find some place to go."

"When will that be?" the reporter inquired.

"It seems as if we'll be here for a long, long time," Mrs. Brown said. Then she explained the situation.

"As you probably know the Chicago Relief Administration is giving up only 80 percent of the budget it makes out for us. They say they have but little and can't get any more funds.

"We made out then, so far as rent is concerned, by taking some of the money given us for food and other necessities and applying it to our rent. That kept a roof over our heads, but many times our stomachs were empty.

"Then came the food stamps. They are good for food, you know, and we get enough to feed us all well. But they can't be converted into cash. So we are unable to make up the 20 percent of the rent that the relief people don't give us.

"Our landlord, Mr. Broxton, is not sympathetic. He wants his money and he wants it on time. We couldn't raise the other 20 percent, so here we are."

Mrs. Thompson reduced the whole problem to a few words. "If you work, you forfeit your relief, yet the CRA gives you only 80 percent of your rent. I don't know where they expect the other 20 percent to come from. The landlord on the other hand, is hesitant about renting to you when he finds you're a reliefer, because he knows in front you can't pay all of the rent. So there you are between the devil and the deep blue sea, or in our case between the street and the house in which we once lived."

Mrs. Brown had another complaint—this one against her former landlord, Mr. Broxton. Only two of their three children are with her now. They are Vuorita, 8, and Frank, 11. The third one, Donald, 10, is in Provident hospital with a broken foot.

His foot was broken, Mrs. Brown said, when the lights in the apartment were cut off by Broxton in an effort to force them to vacate. Donald, in the darkness, missed a step and fell downstairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed, with whom Mrs. Brown and her children lived—and are still living on the pavement for that matter—have their troubles too. She is working, earning a pittance, but not sufficient to keep up an apartment. Mr. Reed walks with a cane. He is suffering from a foot injury and can't work.

By combining their resources the Browns and the Reeds were able to maintain a two-room kitchenette. "Fortunately," said Mrs. Brown who seems the kind of person who can always see the brighter side of things, "we can still eat because we still have food stamps."

Tirelessly throughout the day pickets provided by the south side council of the Workers Alliance of Cook County parade before the building with signs protesting the eviction and calling attention to the plight of all reliefers, most of whom face evictions because they can't meet their rent payments.

Father Yogi Roy, who has stayed constantly with the families since their eviction, hopes to solve the situation through prayers which he offers up every so often. However, just to help out, he takes up a sign every now and then and takes his turn in the picket line.

The weather man has been very unkind to the eviction victims. They have so far withstood two hard rains and some of the coolest weather the city has experienced since summer set in.

When the reporter returned to his office, an unidentified member of the Workers Alliance called and told him that a 100 percent rent grant had been secured for the unfortunate families.

But it was too late then for the reporter to check this with the relief officials. And since he couldn't verify this last detail, he's leaving the families on the street waiting for the city to do something.

SKILLED NEGROES EMPLOYED ON IDA B. WELLS PROJECT

NOV 1 1940

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The Ida B. Wells housing project now nearing completion, has provided number of jobs for skilled and unskilled Negro workers. While Negro carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, and cement finishers have been employed in many cities, Chicago is one of the few in which colored electricians, plumbers and steamfitters have been able to break through the color line and obtain employment on large-scale public construction projects.

The Call

In the construction of the project, Negro building trades workers have been employed in 12 different skilled trades as on semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. In accordance with USHA labor policy, minimum quotas ofr the employment of Negro labor were established. These quotas, based on the U. S. Occupational census, required that Negro workers be paid 3.5 percent of the total wages for skilled labor and 13.3 percent of the unskilled payroll.

Kansas City

At the peak of construction, Negroes received more than $11,000 in weekly wages, about $5,000 of which went to skilled workers. At one time, Negroes were receiving 30 percent of all wages paid to plasterers. At other periods, 23 percent of the wages for bricklayers, and 20.5 percent for painters went to Negroes.

No.

The records of payrolls of various contractors are checked regularly by a Negro bookkeeper employed by the supervising architects, while a staff of colored stenographers and clerks operate in the files. In the early days of the development a Negro real estate operator was employed in land acquisition. Now with the date of initial occupancy near, a staff of 26 social workers, statisticians, and clerical workers is engaged in the selection of the tenants who will occupy the project.

EARL B. DICKERSON MAKES PRESENTATION OF CHICAGO SITUATION TO U. S. JURISTS

Housing Question Argued Before Highest Court For First Time Since 1917; Predict Favorable Outcome

NOV 1 1940

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—For the first time since 1917, the question of residential segregation was argued in the supreme court of the United States, when on Friday, the famous Chicago case of Hansberry vs. Lee was presented.

For the defendant, Mr. Hansberry, Attorneys Earl B. Dickerson, Loring B. Moore, Truman Gibson, Irvin Mollison and C. Francis Stratford, appeared and with Attorney Dickerson presenting the case, apparently scored heavily with the members of the court.

With the full court in session, Chief Justice Hughes presiding, Mr. Dickerson stood before the bar and masterfully pointed out the facts on which he brought the case before the supreme court on an appeal from the verdict of the supreme court of the state of Illinois.

Test Validity of Covenants

Upholding the decision of the lower courts of the state, the case was before the United States supreme court to test the validity of restrictive covenants.

During Mr. Dickerson's argument, he was frequently interrupted by Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter, Hugo Black, McReynolds and even the chief justice himself, all of whom sought clarification of points in question. Mr. Dickerson acquitted himself most creditably on the stand in the concensus of opinion among the lawyers present, which included some of Washington's most brilliant legal minds.

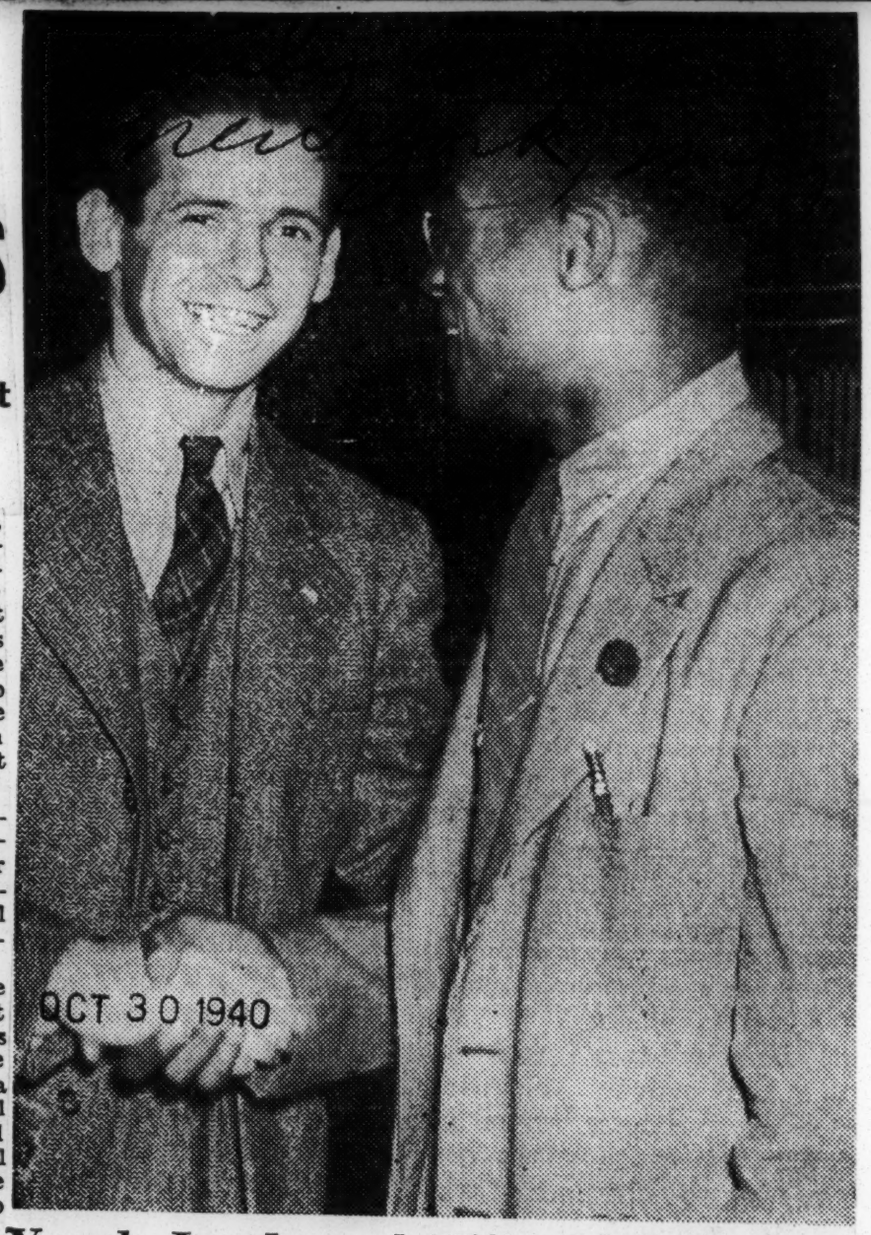
Growing out of a case where a group of white owners had drawn up an agreement among themselves some years ago to not sell their properties to Negro tenants, the ramifications of the case have been bitterly fought in the Chicago courts up through the highest courts in the state of Illinois.

Shannon Represents Opposition

Representing the opposition was Attorney McKenzie Shannon, white, son of the famous Chicago attorney, Angus Shannon. Mr. Shannon's case was not concisely nor as clearly presented as that of his opponents and the members of the court, who seemed to have an especially comprehensive grasp of the situation, especially Justice Frankfurther, left little doubt in the minds of the crowded court room as to the outcome.

Should the court render a decision favorable to Attorney Dickerson's client, the effect will be far reaching. However, there is no indication just how far the court will go in this practice of tenant covenants.

Jubilant over the handling of the case, the Chicago lawyers feel that this cause which the Illinois courts settled on a case known as the Burke-Kleiman case, involving a similar though disputed action, will bring about radical changes and more respect for the constitutional rights of Negroes to own and live in property which they are able to purchase.



OCT 30 1940

Youth Leaders: Jack Fishbein, left, chairman and now executive secretary of the Chicago Youth Congress, is shown shaking hands with Charles McCord, new chairman, at the Chicago Youth Congress, Sunday.

Restrictive Covenants

FOR more than three years southside Negroes have been putting up a tremendous struggle to combat the housing evil that has bottle-necked them into an area too small to adequately accommodate them. They have been fighting against high rents, overcrowding, and the blighted areas where they are forced to live. Their enemies are the real estate interests, the bankers and the renting offices, all of whom benefit by keeping the Negroes in a prescribed area where rents can be boosted at will.

SEP 22 1940

Chicago Bee

Through rent strikes, sitdown strikes and court actions we have won in some instances and lost in others.

Chicago, Ill.

The rancous restrictive covenants that prevent Negroes from owning, renting or otherwise living in certain sections have reached the courts and every court in the state has said that white people have a right to stop Negroes from residing in such areas. One case is now before the United States Supreme Court. It is the Hansberry case that went through the Circuit Court, Appellate and Supreme courts of Illinois to determine whether whites could keep Negroes out of areas bounded by 60th and 63rd streets, South Parkway and Cottage Grove.

SEP 22 1940

Chicago

Since that case has reached the high court certain whites who won property in that area have reached the conclusion that they are fighting a losing game. Even if they win in the Supreme court they will see in the income to be derived from the property. They have reached the conclusion that if Negroes are not permitted to live there the apartments will be vacant because the whites have moved away. Vacant property has seldom been a source of revenue. So this group of property owners, known as the Small Property Owners' association, are now protesting against the restrictive covenants that have reacted unfavorably against the whites as well as the colored.

Bee

Chicago, Ill.

It is time that the white owners realize that they are cutting off their noses to spite their faces in refusing to sell or rent to colored people. Nobody profits by the restrictive covenants except the lawyers who find it profitable to fight the cases in the courts. Whether the Supreme court upholds the Illinois courts or whether it reverses them, eventually colored people will be welcomed into the restricted areas for reasons other than mere humanitarian ones. For what group of money-loving white people will continually fight for for the privilege of keeping their property unoccupied?

PLAN HUGE IDA B. WELLS DEDICATION

OCT 20 1940

Plans for a mammoth celebration and dedication of the Ida B. Wells Homes, October 27, are now under way. Mayor Edward J. Kelly will be the main speaker at this time. It is estimated that upwards of 50,000 persons are expected to attend the dedication, which will be preceded by a parade on South Parkway.

The Ida B. Wells Homes Advisory Committee, of which Sydney P. Brown, is chairman, in cooperation with the Chicago Housing Authority is working out the details of the parade and dedication. Richard L. Jones is chairman of the parade committee. An invitation has been extended to groups and organizations to participate in the parade and dedication.

Chicago Bee

Tentative plans for the parade, according to Robert R. Taylor commissioner of the Chicago Housing Authority; Oscar C. Brown, manager for the Ida B. Wells Homes Project and Richard L. Jones are to assemble at 51st street in Washington park at noon. The line of march will be from 51st street on South Parkway, past the Project to 37th street and then into Madden Park, where people will meet for the dedication ceremonies.

Just previous to the Mayor's address, which is to be from a stand at the north end of the administration building, marked by the towering smokestack, the cornerstone ceremony will take place.

Chicago

Members of the advisory committee and the Ida B. Wells Homes, a group which has always been active and interested in the Project will participate in the ceremony. Documents which will be of historical value for future generations will be placed in the cornerstone by Mrs. Ida K. Brown. Mrs. Brown is a member of the advisory committee and president of the Ida B. Wells club.

Ill.

Following this brief ceremony, the group led by the Mayor will go directly to the stand, where many prominent persons and public officials will be seated. Bands that will participate in the parade, will also offer musical renditions at the dedicatory ceremonies.

Choral groups will also be present. It is hoped that a most prominent singer will be able to accept the invitation of the advisory committee to be present at the dedication.

STRIFE HOUNDS WELLS UNIT UP TO VERY LAST

Defender

Chicago

Ill.

Ceremony Almost Halted By Disgruntled Group's Demonstrations

NOV 2 1940

The $9,000,000 Ida B. Wells Homes which have been the center of strife of various kinds since their conception were dedicated Sunday in a typical setting of strife.

Disgruntled workers threw a picket line around the huge project, the largest in the country in a Negro community, which threatened to make necessary a concellation of the ceremonies.

A last minute settlement, however, made possible the holding of the dedicatory exercises, but Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who was to have been principal speaker was not informed of the settlement in time to be present.

Robert R. Taylor, vice chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority under whose sponsorship the project is being constructed, delivered the principal address.

Other speakers included Warren J. Vincent, chief economist for the United State Housing Authority; Mrs. Ida K. Brown, president of the Ida B. Wells Woman's club; Mrs Nannie Williams, president, Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women; Oscar W. Rosenthal, chairman, Illinois Housing board; Sydney P. Brown, chairman, Citizens Advisory Committee for the Ida B. Wells homes and Joseph W. McCarthy, chairman of the local authority, who served as master of ceremonies.

Music was provided by a chorus directed by James A. Mundy and by the Wendell Phillips high school band directed by Walter P. Dyett. In addition to a large number of distinguished guests, many of whom were introduced, members of the Ida B. Wells club attended in a body.

The ceremonies held in Madden Park in the center of the project were preceded by a parade along South Parkway from Washington park to the project site.

The story of this struggle to complete the project was traced by Mr. Taylor, who hailed the project, now rapidly nearing completion, as an indication of the type of "victory the people may attain under democratic government."

"Only the united effort of the people of community and the cooperation of the city and Federal government made this victory possible," he said.

"The case for public housing in America is clear, sound and defensible," Mr. Taylor asserted. "The facts are that low wage earners constitute a large ratio of the total population.

"Private enterprise is not producing housing for this group. A community cannot afford to allow a large proportion of its citizens to disintegrate because at the moment, at least, our economic system cannot supply them with one of man's most vital needs..proper shelter."

Chicago Negro Tenants Fight High Rents

Negro Congress Leads in Struggle on Vermin-Infested Homes

DEC 3 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Dec. 2. — Tenants throughout the Southside, the Negro section of this city, are organizing to combat the high rents and to force the landlords to fix up the slum buildings as provided for by law.

Daily Worker

Under the auspices of the National Negro Congress they have formed the Negro Congress Tenants' League for the purpose of improving the conditions under which the Negro tenants of the Southside live.

New York, N.Y.

At a recent hearing before the City Council Housing Committee, Dean H. M. Smith, vice-president of the Chicago Council and Ishmael P. Flory, First National Field Organizer of the National Negro Congress, demanded that the city enforce the sanitary and building codes which the landlords of the Southside are openly violating.

The Health Department has adopted an indifferent attitude pointing out that this year it possesses only eight inspectors whereas previously it had 30. As a result tenants have to inhabit broken down buildings, infested with rats and roaches. One of the demands of the Negro Congress is that the Health Department secure more inspectors.

Applications for Ida B. Wells Low Cost Apartments Pour in Office

NOV 10 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of low-income families now living in substandard houses are applying for apartments in Chicago's "Ida B. Wells Homes," which will be opened for occupancy early in December.

Developed by the Chicago Housing Authority with the financial assistance of the United States Housing Authority, the project will rehouse 1,662 families drawn largely from surrounding homes in the congested South Side area.

Chicago

In every sense a community enterprise, the project was conceived of the urgent need for better housing and was planned and developed with the collaboration of leading South Side citizens. Also, it is being constructed by labor drawn in a large measure from South Side workers and its management and maintenance staffs have been chosen from among the residents of the South Side.

Bee

Robert R. Taylor, a South Sider, is vice-chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority which is responsibility for the initiation, development, and management of all USHA-aided projects in that city. Three Negro architects were employed by the firm which designed "Ida B. Wells Homes", and L. G. McDougal, assistant superintendent of construction, is a Negro and an architectural engineer with 20 years experience.

Chicago

In the construction of the project, Negro building trades workers have been employed in 12 different skilled trades as well as on semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. In accordance with USHA labor policy, minimum quotas for the employment of Negro labor were established. These quotas, based on the U. S. Occupational Census, required that Negro workers be paid 3.5 per cent of the total wages for skilled labor and 13.3 per cent of the unskilled pay roll.

By the end of August, $123,700 had been paid to Negro skilled workers on the project. This sum represented 9 per cent of the $1,402,400 paid to all skilled labor, or more than double the minimum quota. Unskilled Negro workers received $187,000 or 34 percent of the $546,000 paid to all unskilled labor.

Combined wages paid to all Negro construction workers amounted to more than $310,000 or 16 per cent of the total. By the time the project will have been completed this sum will approximate half a million dollars.

At the peak of construction Negroes received more than $11,000 in weekly wages, about $5,000 of which went to skilled workers. At one time, Negroes were receiving 30 per cent of all wages paid to plasterers. At other periods, 23 per cent of the wages for bricklayers, and 20.5 per cent for painters went to Negroes.

While Negro carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, painters and cement finishers have been employed in many cities, Chicago is one of the few in which colored electricians, plumbers and steamfitters have been able to break through the color line and obtain employment on large scale public construction projects.

Five electricians and 12 plumbers and steamfitters were among Negro skilled workers employed in the construction of the Ida B Wells Homes. Others were employed as carpenters, bulldozer operators, plasterers, asbestos workers, painters, cement finishers, lathers, teamsters, oilers and bricklayers.

The records of pay rolls of the various contractors are checked regularly by a Negro bookkeeper Albert G. Barnett, employed by the supervising architects, while a staff of colored stenographers and clerks operate in the field offices. In the early days of the development, a Negro real estate operator was employed in land acquisition. Now with the date of initial occupancy near, a staff of 26 social workers, statisticians, and clerical workers is engaged in the selection of the tenants who will occupy the project.

U.S. Supreme Court Ruling Expected to Open 500 New Homes

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

Highest Tribunal Says Restrictive Covenants Cannot Be Enforced—Negroes May Live Where They Can Buy

NOV 22 1940

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Hailed here as the biggest social victory in many years in the U. S. supreme court, the Carl A. and Nannie Hansberry decision handed down Monday in Washington is expected to open up 500 new homes to Chicago Negroes in a district from which they previously have been barred.

The high court ruling reversed an Illinois supreme court decision barring Negroes from residence in the old Washington park subdivision on the edge of the overcrowded Negro district. Stress was laid on Monday's decision as a social victory in contrast with other decisions of an educational nature or giving Negroes the right to a fair trial or personal safety.

When Hansberry, a prominent realtor, and his wife bought property in the area along with other Negroes and moved in, suit was brought by white property owners, signers of a restrictive covenant which barred sales of homes to Negroes for residential purposes. That was four years ago. Lower courts upheld the covenant and when the case reached the state supreme court, it was again upheld on October 15, 1939, on the ground that an earlier decision had declared such covenants legal and therefore, it could not again be challenged.

Covenant Not Effective

Taking the matter to the United States Supreme court, attorneys for the Hansberrys, including C. Francis Stradford, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Truman K. Gibson Jr., Loring B. Moore and Irving C. Mollison, argued last month that the restrictive agreement was not effective since only 54 percent of the property owners had signed it whereas it stated specifically that 95 percent must sign to be valid and binding, and that the Illinois Supreme court ruling was unconstitutional because it deprived the Hansberrys of due process of law as guaranteed under the 14th amendment since they were not parties to the earlier case.

The U. S. Supreme court opinion, written by Justice Harlan F. Stone and concurred in by all the justices, held that the earlier court proceedings did not control the present suit, and said the covenant was invalid because the required number of property owners had not signed it.

Cannot Be Enforced

This means, in effect, that the restrictive provisions of the covenant cannot be enforced and Negroes may move into this area if they are able to purchase property there. At the same time, any other restrictive covenant case must be decided on its specific merits and not by earlier decisions or precedents.

According to Gibson, "The action of the United States Supreme court in reversing the decision of the Illinois Supreme court upholding restrictive covenants is further evidence of increasing recognition being given Negroes in their fight for a full measure of citizenship.

The decision is particularly significant because: first, it is the only favorable decision in a case involving restrictive covenants ever handed down by the highest court, and next, and perhaps most important, it is the first decision involving social rights of Negroes that has been presented to the new court, which, by its action, reversed a trend that has continued unchecked since the civil rights case, which took all the meaning out of the 14th amendment, insofar as Negroes were affected thereby.

Rights Not Questioned

"Until the Hansberry case, most of the cases that were presented to the Supreme court involved the right to freedom from physical violence. Obviously, it is as much to the interest of white persons as Negroes that communities not be torn by physical strife.

"When the court was called on in the Hansberry case to hand down a decision opening up 500 or more new homes to Negroes in Chicago it was presented with a question that preceeding courts had consistently shied away from. The action of the court in reversing the case meant a complete victory for the defendant and a recognition by the court of the right of Negroes as citizens to live.

"The court was not required in the Hansberry case to pass on the constitutionality of covenants generally, as that matter was not necessary to the decision even though the point was raised in the defendant's briefs and argued vigorously. Since lawsuits are tried on specific issues, and since the issue of constitutionality was not necessary to the decision, that matter must be left to a later action, where the facts will raise the specific question."

Wright's "Native Son" Used In Chicago Case

CHICAGO, Ill.—(CNA) — Richard Wright's best seller, novel of Chicago Negro life, "Native Son," was used by a young white lawyer this week to prevent the eviction of an unemployed South Side family.

The tenant, who won a stay of the writ of eviction as a result of Attorney Steinberg's defense, was identified only as D. Ellison.

"This man is one of a quarter of a million Chicago Negroes forced to live in ghettos, barred by unemployment and restrictive covenants from moving into better quarters," Attorney Steinberg told the court.

Attorney Lynn broke in and said: "We have all read 'Native Son', but that has no bearing on this case.

"I am glad that the opposing attorney mentioned 'Native Son', the attorney retorted. "This man, Ellison is one of the people whom Wright pleads. Chicago cannot go on neglecting its Ellisons, if it expects any measure of social well being. The grim facts in Richard Wright's book are far more serious than all the claims of the city real estate interests".

THE CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Chicago has lagged behind other great American cities in the development of low cost housing program for underprivileged citizens. Consequently hundreds of thousands of her inhabitants continue to live in the slum dwellings of her blighted areas with little hope for immediate improvement of housing conditions.

The Chicago Conference for Social Legislation gave timely consideration to the housing needs of the city in a recent meeting at the Morrison hotel. Alderman Earl B. Dickerson struck the keynote for the conference and for the city. Slums, he said, are not a problem of race. They do not concern white people alone or black people alone. Housing is in fact a single problem which must be faced by the entire community.

"Chicago and Illinois," Dickerson contends, "are in the dark ages as far as housing is concerned. Here as in no other state we have the appalling contrast of spacious mansions and narrow flats. The hospital lists, the police blotters, juvenile delinquency, all bear grim witness to the social folly of requiring people to live in incubators of disease and crime and then expecting them to live as normal decent citizens."

Chicago cannot continue to ignore and refuse to face the fact of her blighted areas. If the people of many creeds, nationalities and races that make up our population are to believe in democracy, then our democratic society must take steps now to eliminate slums.

It is clear, as Alderman Dickerson points out, that this problem cannot be solved exclusively on the basis of race. Nor can it be looked upon, in our judgment, as being sectional and limited in its devastating effect to morals and health. It is a community problem, the broadness and gravity of which imply a common responsibility. Moreover, it is an obligation which can be met effectively only through collective planning and collective action.

Les our political concept should give way to a destructive philosophy, the integration of segregated blacks and neglected whites into the social and economic fabric of America is essential to the virility and permanency of our democratic form of government.

Rents Raised $30 By Chi Landlords

CHICAGO,—(ANP)—Tenants of a Southside apartment building, some of whom had lived there for as many as 15 years, were startled recently to receive notices boosting their rentals from $15 to $30 more per month effective July 1. Unable to find other places to live on the overcrowded southside after such sudden notice, many families have been evicted in blitzkrieg fashion.

Rents, which formerly were seven rooms, $40-$45; six rooms, $40; five rooms, $32.50-$35, zoomed to $70; $60; and $50. The Ade realty company, which took over the building and raised the rents, promised improvement the tenants declare, but added that no improvements have been made.

Marva Louis Heads Drive Of Red Cross

Defender 7-27-40 Chicago, Ill.

A spiritual festival which will bring such stars as Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes, the Southernaires, and the Wings Over Jordan choir to Chicago's Soldier's Field, August 25, is being planned by a group of outstanding Chicagoans, headed by Mrs. Marva Louis, to aid the American Red Cross.

The idea for the musical, to be known as the American Negro Spiritual Festival, was conceived by a representative group of nationally known Negroes who, knowing the desire of colored Americans to aid the Red Cross in a material way, thought it might best be done with an affair of this type.

Others, who are expected to participate are Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director, division of Negro affairs National Youth Administration, and Chicago's foremost choral directors, J. Wesley Jones and James A. Mundy.

Commission To Study City Negro Finally Selected

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—Governor Horner Friday appointed three members to represent the state at large, thereby completing the personnel of a state commission to study the "economic, cultural, health and living conditions" of the urban Negro population of Illinois.

Alderman Earl B. Dickerson (2nd), C. C. Wimbish, well known criminal lawyer and A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League were named to the commission by the governor. Other members are to be five members of each house of the legislature.

$10,000 Set Aside

The commission was created by the legislature last year under a bill sponsored by Senator William A. Wallace (Dem.). A similar bill was introduced in the House by Rep. E. Greene. The General Assembly appropriated $10,000 for the inquiry and directed that the commission submit a report by March 1, 1941 to the next General Assembly.

Senator William A. Wallace has issued a call for a meeting of the "Commission to Inquire into Present Conditions and to Make Recommendations to the General Assembly to Improve the Economic, Cultural, Health and Living Conditions of the Urban Colored Population of the State of Illinois," in Springfield, May 15, for the purpose of organization and planning for its future course.

Citizens Hail Elevation of R. R. Taylor

The appointment of Robert R. Taylor, manager of the Michigan Boulevard Gardens apartments, as vice chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority this week was met with community-wide acclaim as citizens recalled the relentless fight he waged for construction of the long-delayed Ida B. Wells Homes, South Side housing project and the creditable manner in which he has conducted himself while a member of the CHA.

Congratulatory messages have poured into his office daily since the authority honored its lone Negro commissioner with the post vacated by Coleman Woodbury, former vice chairman. Mr. Woodbury's term expired last week. Mayor Kelly will appoint a successor to the post left vacant by Mr. Taylor, it was disclosed Tuesday.

Heralds New Era

Mr. Taylor's appointment is in itself significant of the gradual letting down of barriers which have denied qualified Negroes positions of responsibility in affairs of city government, and heralds a new era which will see them wiped out entirely, observers pointed out this week.

The Chicago Housing Authority runs and controls assets above $40,000,000. Mr. Taylor was appointed one of its members Dec. 26, 1938. He has served as chairman of the technical committee since March of '39, acting on matters pertaining to all phases of operation of the various projects.

Race Study Commission Begins Work

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Senator William A. Wallace of Chicago was elected permanent chairman Wednesday of the commission which will study the Negro problems in urban centers in Illinois during the next few months. Senator Wallace was elected because it was he who introduced the bill in the Sixty-first General Assembly in 1939, creating the commission. An appropriation of $10,000 was made.

Representatives I. M. Palmer of West Frankfort was elected vice-chairman; Representative Ernest A. Green, secretary, and Senator William J. Connors, assistant secretary. The meeting was held in the Senate Chamber.

A committee on organization which will make plans for the study was appointed. This committee consists of Atty. Earl B. Dickerson, chairman; A. L. Foster, Representative Palmer, Senator J. J. Parrish of Centralia, and Atty. C. C. Wimbish.

This committee will analyze the reports of commissions which made similar studies in New York State and New Jersey, after which the scope of the work for Illinois will be definite, and the program initiated.

Representatie Greene was responsible for securing the passage of the Bill in the House. He and Senator Wallace will serve ex-officio as members of the planning committee.

EXPECT MORE VIOLENCE IN VICE CRUSADE

Homes Of Minister And Urban League Head Are Damaged

The John R. Lynch Model Community Council got response to the campaign it has been conducting for several months against vice and gambling and lawlessness in the community last week.

The response, however, came unexpectedly in the form of violence against three members of the organization. The smashing of windows in the homes of Miss Kathryn Johnson, president of the council; Rev. Joseph A. Winters, vice president and A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, sponsor of the council, was regarded by police more as threats than attempts at retribution.

This theory, together with statements made by all three that they planned to intensify their campaign, led police to expect further violence.

Gambling, the principal form of which on Chicago's South side is policy, has figured very heavily in the news of the last several weeks.

In addition to the campaign of the council, which must be annoying to gambling interests if nothing else as evidenced by the window smashing, gambling lords are showing concern over rumors that remnants of the once-powerful Capone mob is covetously eyeing the lucrative policy racket now controlled by Negroes.

One Chicago gambler who was operating the policy game in nearby Gary, Ind., where the late Walter Kelley once gathered in the nickle and dime bets, received not long ago a little black coffin and a warning to give up his Gary operations.

Ezra Leake, whose past would be no recommendation for a Sunday school teaching job, was taken into custody last week and charged with threatening Ed, one of the Jones brothers, with a gun.

Leake, who is credited with providing the government with information which led to the indictment of the Jones brothers for income tax evasion, is also reputed to be informant for a white daily on the operations of the policy game, here.

First reaction to the council's campaign came early Wednesday, July 3, when the glass in the front door of the Mme. Ezella Mathis Carter home at 4509 Prairie avenue was smashed.

Miss Johnson, who is resident superintendent of the home, far from being frightened by the attack immediately responded by prodding police to take action against policy and vice in the community.

Thursday, windows in the home of Foster, 4450 Indiana avenue and the home of Reverend Winters, who is pastor of Progressive Community church, were broken.

The John R. Lynch community extends from Forty-third to Forty-seventh streets and from Michigan boulevard to South Parkway.

LAST BRICK LAID IN IDA B. WELLS HOUSING PROJECT

Expect $9,000,000 Negro Unit to Open Nov. 1.

Workmen laid the last bricks in the 9 million dollar Ida B. Wells housing project on the south side yesterday afternoon.

Designed to accommodate 1,662 Negro families of limited incomes the project covers 219,054 square feet of property bounded by South Park way, Pershing road, Cottage Grove avenue, and East 37th street. It was started in August, 1939.

The area between South Park way and Madden park contains 300 apartments in three and four-story buildings. The remainder contains 176 garden apartments and 692 row houses. Apartments range in size from three to six rooms.

Streets Become Walks.

All streets and alleys in the original area have been abandoned with the exception of Vincennes and Langley avenues. Former thorofares have been made into pedestrian walks and fire lanes. No garages are provided, but there is 110,500 square feet of open air parking space.

J. W. Wade, supervising architect of the project was accorded the honor of laying the last of 9½ million bricks. He said 300 apartments in the four-story section on South Park way would be ready for occupancy Nov. 1.

Construction of the project was delayed last summer when the Chicago Housing authority was temporarily enjoined by Judge John J. Lupe from awarding all construction contracts to one contractor.

Labor Dispute Follows.

The injunction was issued on the petition of Robert C. Geigel, 1431 Lunt avenue, an insurance broker who filed the suit as a tax payer. The petition accused the housing authority of unjust discrimination against most of the city's contractors.

Judge Lupe later dissolved the writ on request of Geigel, but disagreement between the contractors and the hoisting engineers' union over the use of labor saving devices caused another delay. Chicago Negro leaders appealed to Mayor Kelly to help iron out this difficulty.

THE I. B. WELLS HOMES

Chicago Defender

The last brick has been laid in the Ida B. Wells housing project. Only the interior finishing work remains. The road to the full completion of this many years' old construction is now a comparatively short and simple one. A great victory will have been achieved in a few short weeks. It is indeed a people's victory.

8-31-40

Chicago, Ill.

When the dauntless men and women who fought through the years for this bloc of decent homes view the finished structure, they can well feel that those struggles against grafters, grafting politicians and just plain Negro haters were indeed well worth the efforts. But when they look at the slum areas to the north and south of this project it would be indeed a great thing if they dedicate themselves to the unfinished tasks which lie ahead.

The slums must go. They are the hotbeds of vice, disease and early death. One housing project only testifies to what the government can be forced to do for the people. A battleship, a fleet of death dealing monsters float before our eyes. They cost hundreds of millions. They are needed for defense, we say. But there must also be defense against vice, and disease and social poisoning. Housing projects are such a defense. Surely if we can spend billions for death dealers, we can spend millions for life healers.

It is said that the Chicago Housing Authority has $8,000,000 on hand not ear-marked for any special project. The next step is to put this money to work for home defense.

Those who worked on the Ida B. Wells project can be easily mobilized to fight for another project on the South side. They do not want to be dropped down among the unemployed millions.

The civic minded men and women who won through on this occasion, can be mobilized for the new project campaign. The youth will be inspired by this victory. The aged will see their ambitions realized.

It is time to really get down to the fight for another bloc of clean, low-cost, healthy homes. The Defender is ready to lead the way.

GIVES RESUME OF COMMUNITY FORUM OF '39

By RICHARD I. DURHAM

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Richard I. Durham, student of the Northwestern university School of Journalism, takes his cue from the Community Forum column which appears as a regular feature of the Chicago Bee, and reviews the past year in our community.

During 1939, the Community Forum has been the most articulate expression of civic problems affecting Chicago Negroes. Every factor vital to community improvement has at some time been aired in the attempt to stimulate neighborhood pride and interest to clear slums and reduce poverty which is stifling most of our districts. The attack has begun with such basic urban problems as health, housing, vice and unemployment. These have been related to the municipal, national and even international conditions bearing upon the welfare of the Negro population.

The Urban League's program to beautify the South Side with grass and flowers has had encouraging results. Blocks of blighted areas have been trimmed with foliage and in many cases this inexpensive improvement has helped to retain property values. But it is not private property alone that adds to the shabbiness of our communities. The multitude of merchants making comfortable livings by lining the main Negro business streets with stores, and who ignore piles of paper, refuse and handbills cluttering the sidewalks are steady contributors to the ugliness of some of our best blocks. This is particularly true of Thirty-fifth, Forty-third, Forty-seventh, and Fifty-first streets. Let those who take millions of dollars yearly out of the community put a few dollars back into the cleaning of it.

For years armies of social workers and countless committees have compiled statistics, trying to explain the cause for our depressive poverty and miserable housing conditions. While we believe these "truth finding" groups are useful, we think the facts regarding these conditions are self-evident, as obvious to a gang of coal hikers as to a council of Ph. D.'s. Briefly some of the causes are:

1. Lack of adequate housing accommodations.

2. Organizations in adjoining neighborhoods that sponsor restrictive covenants barring Negroes.

3. Indifference on the part of public officials who are supposed to safeguard the lives and safety of the citizens.

4. Indifference on the part of Negroes themselves who are too tolerant of these conditions.

5. Lack of activity on the part of 50% of the Negroes in Chicago who are fairly comfortable and who make no effort to combat the spread of poverty and misery.

The outstanding article of the year relating to Negroes was that by Stanley High in the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. High's report of internal unification and solidarity among Negroes may seem somewhat exaggerated. Nevertheless it is encouraging to note the steps covered with persistence and a little concentration of action. The building of the much delayed Ida B. Wells housing project; and finally the appointment of a Negro to the School Board was accomplished this year only through unified action and repeated effort. How easy it is to break through the walls of opposition if most of us would push!

No argument to preserve the policy racket is valid when considering the demoralizing effect it has upon police officials, judges and those to whom we look for law and decency. To favor policy is to favor lawlessness and all the vices flowing from it. We would never approve of a system by which pennies and dimes were drained from thousands of poor people to allow a few to live in luxury.

Negro businesses are making great strides. We notice that they are depending more upon superior service than upon racial identity to bring in customers. Because of the fact that our regular business stores are owned by white merchants, are not for sale, and are too costly to rent—we have long advocated Negro business men should move out into white neighborhoods. Chicken shacks and eat shops are especially adaptable for this purpose. Not only would they be relieved from the strenuous competition within Bronzeville, but with efficient service and a good location a profitable business would be almost certain.

RELEASE REPORT OF 3-YEAR RESEARCH WORK IN NEGRO AREA

By SOPHIA S. ZIMRING

Last week the release of two of a series of monographs on the study of Negro community in Chicago was announced by Horace R. Cayton, the sponsor's representative.

These initial reports of the Negro community are a part of a research program started in November, 1936, financed and staffed by the Work Projects Administration, District No. 3, Chicago, Illinois, and sponsored by the Institute for Juvenile Research. Nearly $500,000 was expended on this research program and entailed the employment of approximately 250 persons over a three year period. Mr. Cayton and W. Lloyd Warner of the University of Chicago organized and directed the initial research projects for the purpose of studying the cultural and social factors surrounding the problems of juvenile delinquency in the Chicago Negro Community.

The practical value of these projects has been demonstrated by the constant referral of students and requests for material by private and public organizations such as Provident Hospital, Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago Housing Authority, Churches, Urban League and Illinois State Employment Service.

In addition to the scientific value of the research the projects have been valuable in providing employment for white collar persons. The study of occupations of Negroes indicated the relatively limited field for Negro employment in Chicago and it may therefore be assumed with accuracy that the money thus provided and spent in the community not only aided those who received it in the form of wages but also those engaged in business activities throughout the entire community.

The report on "Occupational Changes Among Negroes in Chicago" by Estelle H. Scott is a study of the occupational structure of the Negro population for each decennial period from 1890 to 1930. The shifts and trends in Negro occupations for this period are compared with similar data for the entire population of the city. In some instances the study contains a description of the factors operating to maintain the relatively fixed and rigid occupational structure in which a large proportion of the Negro working population may be found.

The material presented was taken largely from the reports of the occupational census and from interview material gathered on an earlier project.

The monograph entitled "Voluntary Associations and Clubs" by St. Clair Drake, a former professor at Dillard University presents a detailed description of the varied types of associations: lodges, social clubs, college fraternities and sororities, labor unions, professional associations, etc. The inter-relationships, characteristic activities and influences on social stratification and racial solidarity of these organizations, as well as the role they play in the life of the individual are portrayed.

The section devoted to the church among Negroes in Chicago gives the number and types of churches and describes various forms of worship and kinds of church organizations.

Much of this material was obtained from direct interviews with participants as well as from bulletins and pamphlets of local clubs, churches and other organizations.

The "Statistical Description of the Chicago Negro Community" by Mary E. Ogden is a compilation of some of the more important basic data gathered on the several projects. Portions of this material were selected by Miss Ogden and organized for presentation in the second published report released. The volume is concerned with the distribution of data regarding social factors in the 73 census tracts in which Negroes constituted at least one-half of the population in 1934.

The data includes statistical tables and maps on such factors as age, sex, vital statistics, marital condition, educational levels, size of families, social organization including juvenile delinquency insanity and illegitimate births housing and economic status.

In addition to the foregoing, a number of manuscripts have been prepared which contain a large and valuable body of information relating to the community. Among them are the following:

Growth and Special Development of the Negro Community: Which describes in detail the expansion in territory and population from 53 Negroes in 1840 occupying a few blocks near the center of the city to approximately 250,000 at the present time living in a restricted area seven miles long and from one-half to a mile and one-half in width.

Negro Workers in Industry: By Mr. George McCray, a fellow of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, deals with the general problem of the integration of Negroes into the industrial organization of Chicago.

The Development of Negro Business in Chicago: By Mr. Joseph Semper includes an examination of the belief that Negro business is a solution to the "race problems." The study treats: (1) the evolution and growth of the Negro market; (2) some aspects

POLICY KINGS OW BIGGEST LEGITIM

OF CHI'S INESSES

CHICAGO, March 14. (ANP)—Although the policy game is generally looked upon as contributing only to the purses of the big operators, in Chicago the income from this form of gambling is leading the way in rallying legitimate business from the ravages of the depression, a survey shows.

Attention was focused on the strong local tie-up between the policy racket and legitimate business with the indictment by a Federal Grand Jury tuesday. Unlike the white syndicates, which take the bulk of the three Jones brothers on cases elsewhere which take the charges of evading payment of huge profits to other sections of over $1,000,000 in income taxes the city, colored numbers barons from 1933 through 1938. At the here invest their earnings in the same time it was rumored that area from which their income is more indirectly could be expected derived.

The three Jones brothers—Edward of still other policy kings, and ward, McKissack and George—own that a white gambling syndicate the biggest Negro department store was ready to step in and take over in the nation. Called the Ben the lucrative business. Franklin Store, it is of the type

Unlike in most other large cities, the multi-million-dollar policy game outfitted by Montgomery Ward. in Chicago is controlled by Negroes. Fixtures and merchandise are The investment here seems valued at around $75,000, and there to be that while policy is not generally approved, if the form of own the building where the store gambling is to exist on the Southside it will be tolerated only if is located, and it is valued at $80,000. This building also provides headed by Negroes. Any attempt quarters for other legitimate business by a white syndicate to muscle in nesses on 47th street, the main would be bitterly and vigorously Negro thoroughfare, which otherwise would have to be located elsewhere because most of the stores and buildings owned by whites refuse to rent to Negroes. In this building the Pittsburgh Courier has its Chicago office, the Cortez Peters Business School is operated, and several other firms rent space.

The Jones brothers, incidentally, are sons of the Rev. Edward P. Jones, now deceased, former president of the National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated. They came from Mississippi with their father and mother a good many years ago and settled in neighboring Evanston.

Dan Gaines is another who has a large legitimate business. He owns the Dan Gaines Ford Motor Car Agency on Wabash avenue which has twenty employees and does an annual gross business of around $300,000. With his wife as partner, he also operates the Gaines and Miller Loan Company.

of Negro-white relationship in business within the community; (3) the role of the Negro businessman both in the total society and in the community; (4) the relationship of business to the changing Negro class structure; and (5) business which exists by virtue of protection by law enforcing agencies.

The Negro in Politics and the Legal Status of the Negro: By Mr. Elmer Henderson discusses such vital, contemporary problems as the rise of Negro political activity and politicians; the role and function of politics in the white society; an analysis of the legal status of the Negro as defined by the legislature in enacting laws, judicial interpretations by the courts and the administrative branch of the government through behavior of its officers.

The effects of the distribution of the Negro population within the city on the educational processes are defined in a study of the Negro and School System. The locations of schools in the community; literacy, educational achievements, and participation in school activities of students; Negro-white relations among students and teachers; and the relation of the school system in the community to the political structure of the city are subjects which have been given careful consideration in this manuscript.

In addition to the manuscripts described above, a large body of statistical material relating to these and other problems has been collected by the projects and is available to all interested agencies and persons.

During the past year one of the projects under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Wimp has been engaged in compiling an exhaustive list of annotated bibliographical references relating to the Negro in the United States.

The bibliography when completed will include approximately 200,000 references with descriptive statements of the material contained in each reference. The cards to which these references have been transferred will be filed in regular dictionary arrangement form by author, title and subject matter and will afford a convenient catalog for students and casual readers on all subjects.

Among the projects planned for the future will be Language Study which will attempt to analyze and record the attitudes which motivate Negroes in an urban environment. An intensive study of everyday speech, slang slogans, symbols and key-words used in religious services, political speeches, editorials and resolutions will give greater depth and perspective to the understanding of the Negro's psychological organization.

The project to Index the Negro Newspapers in Chicago will index the entire files of newspaper material from the earliest available copies to the present. Another objective of the study will be a record on micro-films each copy of the newspapers, so that a permanent record might be obtained which will remain unaffected by age and continued handling.

Thus, a hitherto inaccessible fund of information on the historic community events not recorded in other written documents will be made available to all persons interested in the study of Negro life and history.

Mr. Cayton, a fellow of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, author of "The Black Worker and the New Unions," and at present director of the Good Shepherd Community Center, at one time during the program had several assistants whose immediate responsibiliity was supervision of particular sections of the research.

Among them was Mrs. Estelle H. Scott, who obtained her Master's degree from the University of Chicago, has been a research assistant to Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University and Dr. William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago and is now with the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Division in the capacity of Technical Research Assistant.

Mr. George McCray, who also received a fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund, is now serving as advisor on Trade Union problems at Hull House.

Mr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Ph. D. of the University of Chicago now acting as Curator of the Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library directed the section on the social history of the Negro community in Chicago.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Wimp, graduate of the library school of the University of Illinois, former librarian of the Wilson high School in Florence, South Carolina and of the Manual Training School of Bordentown, New Jersey is directing the bibliographical study now in progress.

A number of individuals and organizations in the community cooperated in making this study possible. Reverend H. Kingsley and the Board of Trustees of the Good Shepherd church cooperated with the group and contributed both space and facilities. Of especial help to the study was the committee for Reemployment who raised over a thousand dollars to meet the expenses which were necessary to obtain the government grants.

POLICY KINGS OW[illegible] OF CHI'S BIGGEST LEGITIM[illegible] INESSES

CHICAGO, March 14. (ANP)—Although the policy game is generally looked upon as contributing only to the purses of the big operators, in Chicago the income from this form of gambling is leading the way in rallying legitimate business from the ravages of the depression, a survey shows.

Attention was focused on the strong local tie-up between the policy racket and legitimate business with the indictment by a Federal Grand Jury of the three Jones brothers on charges of evading payment of over $1,000,000 in income taxes from 1933 through 1938. At the same time it was rumored that more indictments could be expected of still other policy kings, and that a white gambling syndicate was ready to step in and take over the lucrative business.

Unlike in most other large cities, the multi-million-dollar policy game in Chicago is controlled by Negroes. The sentiment here seems to be that while policy is not generally approved, if this form of gambling is to exist on the Southside it will be tolerated only if headed by Negroes. Any attempt by a white syndicate to muscle in would be bitterly and vigorously opposed, according to present indications.

The pennies, nickles and dimes placed on policy bets have been the foundation for some of the Southside's biggest business institutions. Unlike the white syndicates elsewhere which take the huge profits to other sections of the city, colored numbers barons here invest their earnings in the area from which their income is derived.

The three Jones brothers—Edward, McKissack and George—own the biggest Negro department store in the nation. Called the Ben Franklin Store, it is of the type outfitted by Montgomery Ward. Fixtures and merchandise are valued at around $75,000, and there are fifty employees. The brothers own the building where the store is located, and it is valued at $30,000. This building also provides quarters for other legitimate businesses on 47th street, the main Negro thoroughfare, which otherwise would have to be located elsewhere because most of the stores and buildings owned by whites refuse to rent to Negroes. In this building the Pittsburgh Courier has its Chicago office, the Cortez Peters Business School is operated, and several other firms rent space.

The Jones brothers, incidentally, are sons of the Rev. Edward P. Jons, now deceased, former president of the National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated. They came from Mississippi with their father and mother a good many years ago and settled in neighboring Evanston.

Dan Gaines is another who has a large legitimate business. He owns the Dan Gaines Ford Motor Car Agency on Wabash avenue which has twenty employees and does an annual gross business of around $300,000. With his wife as partner, he also operates the Gaines and Miller Loan Company.

---

of Negro-white relationship in business within the community; (3) the role of the Negro business man both in the total society and in the community; (4) the relationship of business to the changing Negro class structure; and (5) business which exists by virtue of protection by law enforcing agencies.

The Negro in Politics and the Legal Status of the Negro: By Mr. Elmer Henderson discusses such vital, contemporary problems as the rise of Negro political activity and politicians; the role and function of politics in the white society; an analysis of the legal status of the Negro as defined by the legislature in enacting laws, judicial interpretations by the courts and the administrative branch of the government through behavior of its officers.

The effects of the distribution of the Negro population within the city on the educational processes are defined in a study of the Negro and School System. The locations of schools in the community; literacy, educational achievements, and participation in school activities of students; Negro-white relations among students and teachers; and the relation of the school system in the community to the political structure of the city are subjects which have been given careful consideration in this manuscript. In addition to the manuscripts described above, a large body of statistical material relating to these and other problems has been collected by the projects and is available to all interested agencies and persons.

During the past year one of the projects under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Wimp has been engaged in compiling an exhaustive list of annotated bibliographical references relating to the Negro in the United States.

The bibliography when completed will include approximately 200,000 references with descriptive statements of the material contained in each reference. The cards to which these references have been transferred will be filed in regular dictionary arrangement form by author, title and subject matter and will afford a convenient catalog students and casual readers on all subjects.

Among the projects planned for the future will be Language Study which will attempt to analyze and record the attitudes which motivate Negroes in an urban environment. An intensive study of everyday speech, slang slogans, symbols and key-words

used in religious services, political speeches, editorials and resolutions will give greater depth and perspective to the understanding of the Negro's psychological organization.

The project to Index the Negro Newspapers in Chicago will index the entire files of newspaper material from the earliest available copies to the present. Another objective of the study will be to record on micro-films each copy of the newspapers, so that a permanent record might be obtained which will remain unaffected by handling.

Thus, a hitherto inaccessible fund of information on the history of Negro life and history.

Mr. Cayton, a fellow of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, author of "The Black Worker and the New Unions," and at present director of the Good Shepherd Community Center, at one time during the program had several assistants whose immediate responsibility was supervision of particular sections of the research.

Among them was Mrs. Estelle H. Scott, who obtained her Master's degree from the University of Chicago, has been a research assistant to Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University and Dr. William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago and is now with the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Division in the capacity of Technical Research Assistant.

Mr. George McCray, who also received a fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund, is now serving as advisor on Trade Union problems at Hull House.

Mr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Ph. D. of the University of Chicago now acting as Curator of the Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library directed the section on the social history of the Negro community in Chicago.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Wimp, a graduate of the library school of the University of Illinois, formerly librarian of the Wilson High School in Florence, South Carolina and of the Manual Training School of Bordentown, New Jersey is directing the bibliographical study now in progress.

A number of individuals and organizations in the community cooperated in making this study possible. Reverend H. Kingsley and the Board of Trustees of the Good Shepherd church cooperated with the group and contribut-

New Smyrna, Fla News
January 6, 1940

RENTS COME DOWN TO $12

The Chicago Housing Authority, for the past year or so, has been charging its tenants $19.95 per month rental. Heat, light, and gas were extra; but even with these items added to the rent, the total was low enough to enable most families to meet their rent bills comfortably.

What's more, it didn't matter whether a tenant needed one room or four, the basic rent was the same—$19.95. The apartments and buildings furnished by the Authority were new, modern, clean. There was nothing better in all of Chicago that any of the tenants might have picked up for the money.

On Jan. 1, the Chicago Authority did an amazing thing. It lowered the rents! Despite the uncommonly low rates offered, the officials discovered they could operate their $16,000,000 project and the additional $16,000,000 worth of units now under construction by charging even less than $19.95 per units. The result was that rents in the existing project were lowered to $15.25. The rate in a Negro project, to be completed this year, will be $14.75; and the rental in the newest project, to be opened in 1942, will be $12.

There is no phase of the reductions, however, that is not altogether bright. Because housing authority laws restrict residence in projects to families with incomes of not more than five times their rental, a number of families who have already taken up quarters in the project will be forced to move. They will be evicted because they are too well able to meet their rent!

The income maximum of families living in the present project will be cut from $1641 to $1149. Top income for prospective residents in the unfinished Negro project will be $1059 and the project just started, $900.

A great deal has been done in the interest of better housing since the mid-depression years. Much more remains to be done. In the Chicago project, for example families with incomes between $22.10 a week and $31.75 must be evicted from the municipal homes and must be sent back to the poorer standard of dwellings they knew before admittance to the project.

A great deal of attention has been shown people in the very lowest income strata. It is time someone, private enterprises or government agencies, concentrated more on those in the middle—the people with small incomes who may be forced eventually to inhabit the very places which lowest income families are now able to vacate in favor of better homes.

Chicago Survey Shows That Quarter of Million Negroes Are Jammed In 7-Mile Area

WPA Offers Interesting Tables And Graphs Covering Housing, Education, Delinquency And Other Kindred Matters

Study Developed Across 3-Year Period

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—That 250,000 Negroes live in a restricted area seven miles long and from one-half to a mile and one-half in width, is one of the startling facts revealed in the first of a series of monographs on the study of the Negro community in Chicago, released last week after an announcement by Horace R. Cayton, one of the directors of the survey.

The studies, result of a research program begun in November, 1936, sponsored by the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research, and financed and staffed by the Works Projects Administration, gave employment to nearly 250 persons over a three-year period. Mr. Cayton, Rosenwald fellow, and W. Lloyd Warner, University of Chicago, directed the initial projects when the study of cultural and social factors surrounding Chicago Negroes was begun.

Among the reports included in the monographs, now available for private and publication as reference works, are: "Occupational Changes Among Negroes in Chicago," directed by Estelle H. Scott; "Voluntary Associations and Clubs," under the direction of St. Clair Drake; "Negro Workers in Industry"; "The Development of Negro Business in Chicago"; "The Negro in Politics"; and "Growth and Special Development of the Negro Community."

It is the study, "Growth and Special Development of the Negro Community," which describes in detail the expansion in territory and population from 53 Negroes in 1840 occupying a few blocks near the center of the city ,to 250,000 at the present time living in a restricted area seven miles long and from one-half to a mile and one-half in width.

Other data includes statistical tables and maps on such factors as sex; vital statistics, marital condition, educational levels, size of families, social disorganization, including juvenile delinquency, insanity and illegitimate births; housing, and economic status.

Besides Mr. Cayton, George McCray, also a Rosenwald fellow, Lawrence Reddick, now acting curator of the Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wimp, project superintendent, have directed the studies with the aid of key persons in the community. The Church of the Good Shepherd, of which the Rev. Harold L. Kingsley is pastor, provided the quarters for the study. The church is in the heart of the Southside Negro community.

ASSAIL HORNER'S DELAY ON NEGRO PROBLEM BOARD

Demand was made on Gov. Horner yesterday to complete the membership of the Illinois Commission on Negro Problems, created by the legislature in 1939. It is to be composed of five senators, five representatives, and three citizens, two of whom shall be colored persons.

The Chicago branch of the National Negro council yesterday wrote the governor, under the signature of Mrs. Lillian Summers, president, that, altho Lieut. Gov. John Stelle had named the senators and Speaker Hugh Cross the representatives, the governor's failure to select three citizens had delayed operation of the commission.

"Your continued failure to name the three commissioners designated under the law for appointment by you," Mrs. Summers wrote the governor, "has rendered inoperative a law thru which the 400,000 Negroes of Illinois had held hope of obtaining some public hearing on their problems.

"In the last year the $10,000 appropriated to this commission might well have been used to prepare the way for a program of progressive legislation that would alleviate the suffering of urban Negroes."

Nation's Leading Community To Receive Motor Truck Award

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—To stimulate greater interest in the work done by Negroes to help their own communities, an International motor truck chassis and appropriate body, valued at $1,000, will be awarded to the colored community in the United States which has made the greatest contribution within the past year to the welfare of its residents, it was announced this week by the International Harvester company.

This award will be made in connection with the coming Afro-American Emancipation exposition in Chicago. The winner in this contest, extending to May 1, will be judged by a special committee composed of Dr. Channing Tobias, senior secretary for colored work of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA Negro activities director; Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Julius Rosenwald fund Negro health director, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute.

International Harvester company officials, in announcing the contest, said they were thoroughly in accord with the Afro-American exposition plan to show the Negro's progress since emancipation and felt the award of a truck would make the general public more aware of what had been accomplished by colored Americans as well as express the company's realization of this progress.

All Negro communities in the nation, both urban and rural, are eligible for the award, it was announced. A community, it was pointed out, is used in its broadest sense. If a church, hospital, library, school or college, rural settlement or some other central institution within a larger community is carrying on outstanding local community work for the advancement of its people, this group or organization will receive full consideration for the truck.

The committee of judges will have full power to name the winner and their decision will be final.

All communities interested in this competition are being asked to send a typewritten digest of their work and recent achievements, not more than 500 words long, to Dr. M. O. Bousfield, care of International Harvester company, 180 North Michigan avenue, Chicago. These statements must be received before May 1 to be eligible. The judges will meet shortly afterward to make their selection which will then be publicly announced.

The winning community will have its choice of several different type truck bodies and will be expected to select the type which will be of greatest service. An agricultural community might select a stake body suitable for hauling or an inclosed body which could be converted into a traveling library or ambulance. An urban community might select a panel body suitable for delivery or hauling. A committee from the winning community group will be invited to select the truck body most useful to it.

After the body has been selected and the truck assembled, it will be placed on exhibition at the exposition on request of the Afro-American Emancipation, exposition from July 10 to September 10 where visitors will have an opportunity to inspect it and learn of the community service for which it has been awarded. When the exposition closes September 10, the truck will be delivered to the prize winning community for immediate use.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Dirty windows, flaunting curtains of loud and gaudy patterns, cracked panes, dilapidated stairs, ragged carpets on the stairways, trash, untidy children flitting here and there, maudlin cries and hysterical shrieks mingled with boisterous and uncouth laughter . . . such scenes are making our neighborhoods in northern cities a blemish on the face of the town's beauty. It is a stark tragedy and stands as a mute witness to corroborate the testimony of our enemies who say under oath that we depreciate the value of property.

In many streets where green grass once softened the background of stone and marble there is nothing now but barren wastes littered with debris. Grass will grow under the most ordinary circumstances, but it needs a little prompting. We do not cultivate it and our bedraggled and ramshackle homes seem to speak satirically of the days when they were neat and trim, clean and fresh. There is a spell of depression that creeps over the sojourners in our neighborhoods. It seems like and evil spirit that jeers and mocks and keeps us constantly in a ridiculous light before the public and we are held responsible.

The cause for this sad condition is the prevalence of ignorance among the masses and the general indifference of the classes. The masses do not appreciate urban standards and are unaccustomed to the artificial environments of a modern, metropolitan city. They cannot understand their moral responsibility nor the consequences of ignorance. The classes are too far removed from the masses to realize that they are being dragged down by their unfortunate brothers.

It is the duty of the churches, civic societies and established welfare organizations to take a hand in this vital condition and it is the civic duty of every individual to join in the meritorious task of keeping our communities from disintegrating. This is a new problem that has been made acute by the depression in some instances and by an exodus from the backward districts. It is a problem that should be met seriously and sternly.

Career Paralleled Douglass; Was Foe Of Mob Violence

Chicago Citizens Acclaim Housing Authority For Naming Low-Rent Project In Her Honor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22—Last week, as the citizens of this nation paid tribute and homage to Martyred President Abraham Lincoln, the Negroes of Chicago, guided by observance of the 15th anniversary of Negro History week, also paid tribute and homage to colored leaders who consecrated their lives to the principle that Negroes should be accorded those rights and privileges guaranteed by a constitutional government.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, headed by Carter G. Woodson, designated Feb. 11-18 as Negro History week. The observance was featured locally by scores of meetings which emphasized the parallel between the lives of Abolitionist Frederick A. Douglass and arch foe of the lynching evil, Ida B. Wells-Barnett.

Abolitionist Douglass, who, as editor of the "North Star," and as a silver-tongued orator, used effectively both pen and voice in the physical and spiritual deliverance of his people, found, at his death in 1895, a powerful and able ally in Ida B. Wells, who held high the torch of understanding, racial tolerance and violent opposition to the lynch evil until her death here in Chicago, in 1931.

Declaring that at present the Negro race was sorely in need of more Wellsian pro-Negro concepts, Douglass day speakers also spoke in high praise of Joseph W. McCarthy and Miss Elizabeth Wood, chairman and executive secretary, respectively, of the Chicago Housing Authority, and Robert R. Taylor, sole colored member of the authority, for naming the $10,000,000 South Side low-rent housing project in honor of Ida B. Wells.

For, averred many speakers, if the anti-lynch bill becomes a national law and the evil thereby removed from America's escutcheon, none will have contributed more to this eventuality than Ida B. Wells, who was a pioneer in the movement and spoke both at home and abroad in its behalf.

During the last summer's spirited campaign to have the big, 1650 unit WPA housing project named in honor of Ida B. Wells, Mrs. Ida K. Brown, president of the Ida B. Wells Woman's club, whose members did yeoman service for the cause, enumerated the following Wellsian highlights in support of her claim for recognition:

Ida B. Wells, as a great pioneer civic worker, devoted 38 years of service to the elevation of her race.

She fought lynching through the press and from the platform.

In 1893, Ida B. Wells organized the first colored woman's club in Illinois and is recognized as the "mother" of the Illinois Association of Colored Women.

Ida B. Wells, with the aid of the late Jane Addams, stopped the establishment of separate schools in Chicago.

She founded the Negro Fellowship league, the Alpha Suffrage club and many other civic organizations.

She gained audiences with President McKinley to protest lynching and conferred with President Wilson about discrimination against Negroes in federal employ.

She served as the first Negro adult probation officer and sided in the founding of the Wabash Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., and the Frederick Douglass center (the fore-runner of the present Chicago Urban league).

Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, historian of the National Association of Colored Women and a charter member of the organization and the founder of the Chicago Phyllis Wheatley Home for Girls, paid this tribute to Ida B. Wells:

"Teacher, writer, editor, lecturer, club woman, church and social worker, Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a woman of strong character, forceful personality and unflinching courage. Her clarion voice and ready pen were always waged vigorously in agitating and protesting any force of segregation and discrimination affecting the oppressed although criticized, misjudged and often misunderstood, because she fought for justice and civil righteousness as God gave her the vision to see the right."

ILLINOIS
STATE WIDE CONFERENCE OF NEGRO YOUTH

SESSIONS OPEN ON JUNE 29, IN SPRINGFIELD

Youth to Discuss Jobs, Ballot

6-23-40

"Come to Springfield June 29 and 30," was the call issued by the State Wide Conference of Negro Youth to young people throughout Illinois this week. Negro youth attending the conference will be taught how to mark their ballots, get on the trail of the elusive job, "k. o." propaganda and make democracy work.

The two-day conference which convenes in Springfield next Saturday and Sunday will be the fifth annual meeting of the group. Sessions will be held at the Springfield Urban League, with a mass meeting Sunday at the Centennial building. Delegates and representatives of youth groups may register for these sessions at the Chicago Urban League, 3032 So. Wabash avenue.

Notables Lead Discussions

Topics of discussion will be "Democracy at Work", "The Intelligent Use of the Ballot", "Employment" and "War, Peace and the Negro." Saturday morning, following a short session on organization, the discussion of Democracy at Work will take place. Speakers will be Sylvester White, assistant United States District Attorney; Joseph Guinn, president of the Youth Council of the N. A. A. C. P. A discussion of current problems in civil liberties will close the morning session Saturday.

At the Saturday afternoon session Miss Florence Giavangale, volunteer worker at Hull House; S. P. Danley of the Illinois State Employment Service and Sidney Williams, Industrial secretary of the St. Louis Urban League will discuss employment problems.

Explains Ballot Use

The intelligent use of the ballot will occupy the late afternoon session Saturday. Ernest A. Dye, chief clerk of the Springfield Board of Election Commissioners, and Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago's Second Ward will be the speakers. The evening session will be an open forum on "War, Peace and the Negro." Included in the recreational and social affairs planned will be a conference dance.

Belford V. Lawson, attorney for the National Negro Alliance of Washington, D. C., and militant and active figure in mass movements and action groups, will be the principal speaker at the Sunday mass meeting. Officers of the conference are Miss Pauline Redmond, Chicago, chairman; Granville Cuddie, Danville, 1st vice; Ressel DeBow, East St. Louis 2nd vice; Leonidas Bowman Springfield, 3rd vice; Mrs. Dovia McDavis, Mounds, Ill., 4th vice chairman.

State Conference Officers

Miss Elizabeth Allen, Danville, is recording secretary; Miss Dortha Williams, Chicago, asst. recording secretary; Otho Robinson, Chicago, financial secretary; Rollins Winslow, Chicago, treasurer. John Gray, Chicago; Clarence Tucker, Kankakee; William Prince, Urbana; Charles Young, Springfield; Harold McAdoo, Chicago; Albert Price, Evanston; Robert Norwood, Danville; A. Scott Simms, Mounds City;

A. W. Meeks, Mounds; Miss Jessie Jones, Springfield; Mrs. Lola Robinson, Rockford; Miss Emma Herndon, Urbana; Charles McCord, Chicago, are members of the executive committee. Edgar Harris of Georgetown is parliamentarian.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

ILLINOIS

STATE WIDE CONFERENCE OF NEGRO YOUTH

DANVILLE, Ill.—(SNS)—

Saturday around noon the Illinois State-Wide Conference of Negro Youth adjourned which proved to be one of the finest sessions that it has enjoyed in its life of five short years in this State.

The Conference convened in the Auditorium of the Springfield Urban League at 2344 S. 15th Street with Miss Pauline Redmond of Chicago, the State Conference chairman, presiding. An executive meeting scheduled for Friday night was not held on account of the late arrival of the chairman and other members from Chicago.

PARTICIPATION!

With the exception of Joseph Guinn every discussion leader on the program was on hand and each of them handled his or her discussion with much credit to the race as a whole as well as to the conference. The conference chairman, Miss Pauline Redmond of Chicago entertained a motion shortly after 12:00 to adopt the printed program above as the working program for the conference and then introduced Ass't U. S. District Attorney, Sylvester White of Chicago, who addressed the conference on Illinois Laws pertaining to Civil Liberties. Mr. White read Blackstone's interpretation of Civil Liberties as contrasted or compared with Civil rights. He discussed at length the bill of rights contained in our Country's Constitution. He said that a certain supreme court judge practically in one decision closed the doors to free speech and in a later opinion involving the Chicago Daily Tribune he opened the door.

He explained that any public place such as cafes, theaters, hotels, etc., can be sued for, from $25 to $500 in any county in the state of Illinois in which one is refused service because of race. He also mentioned Chain stores in this connection. When a Negro is refused service at any public place he should immediately see a lawyer and file suit he said. A public place refusing service to Negro people because they are Negroes can be closed up. He mentioned the Little Wagoner Act in New York, which among other things provides that any industry or company that hires men and discriminate against Negroes can not enforce the Collective Bargaining Act, and that the same applies to labor unions. He mentioned the fact that although Illinois has thus far done nothing to disband groups who have made and executed restrictive covenants in the state. We must keep up the fight. He suggested that when the violation of the Civil Rights laws seem to be apparent we should take the matter up with the State Attorney and if he fails to act take it to a Circuit judge in your district. Many questions were ably answered by Mr. White as youths expressed agitation for full citizenship in our democracy. Mr. Foster, secretary, Chicago Urban League, said that it appears that now the whole question of Civil rights revolves around world affairs. England, he said, has shown less willingness to grant darker people such rights. Hitler's attitudes, he said, are little different from that of England as to the Civil Rights of weaker people.

He wondered if the existence of Civil Rights laws on the statute books of the state reflected the attitudes of the pepole of the state as to the rights of Negroes as citizens. Do the attitudes of the people of state reflect themselves in racial discrimination of Negroes in cafes, hotels, theaters and other public places. And "How far will minority groups go to get Civil Rights," he asked.

He mentioned the Commission appointed by the governor to study conditions among the urban Negroes and urged that the conference acquaint this commission with facts that it wishes investigated.

He suggested that questions should constantly shower the chairman of the commission in Chicago on separate school, use of public utilities and the like. It was explained that all such question would be investigated thoroughly and that the commission has power to subpoena witnesses on any matters at any time during an investigation. On being asked if he thought all members of the commission were in accord with its purpose, Mr. Foster said "I don't know all of the committee but a meeting here the other day some members of the commission impressed me as being just simply politicians with no conception of what the duties of their commission are."

Here a time bomb of Mr. Gene Turner of Chicago, who had been designated to keep time on speakers was exploded and this writer wondered if Hitler in person, was in attendance at the conference. The shock appeared to have somewhat disorganized the thoughts of Miss Giovangelo of Chicago, who lead the discussion on employment.

She did a splendid job of it, however. She mentioned possibilities of Negroes in Unions and said that youth should seek all kinds of employment and be prepared to serve. She told in detail of how she and others had executed an employment project or survey in connection with the operation of Hull House in Chicago.

Mr. Danley on New Jobs, said that shifting realities involved in industrial revolution as a result of new inentions keeps youths perturbed. He mentioned the direction of all industries, even to farming. He mentioned Henry Ford and George Washington Carver—Machinery. how the New Cotton picker would affect social and nomic life of Negroes of the South and elsewhere as for that matter.

He said that Negro Youth must provide managers, engineers, designers, mechanics. He said that in many of these fields now, calling gor high skill there is no color bar. Anyone qualified may be employed.

Mr. Danley charged that most Negro students in High Schools and Colleges won't prepare for new jobs. Most all of them are looking for "white collar jobs," when most of the good jobs now are in the technical field. He mentioned that there are 65,000 jobs and that 6 to 7000 of these were related and Negro Youth should prepare to get these jobs. Most of these are in the technical field, he said. Here time was called because of the appointment of Mr. Dye, an election official who was there to discuss how to mark a ballot. He, however, asked that Mr. Danley be allowed to continue. "I am interested in that discussion and would like to listen to it further if you have the time." Mr. Danley continued. Some one asked Mr. Danley, How Negroes could get into the big jobs, such as $7.00—$12.00 per day jobs. Inylew of the fact that it is American Custom to give only such jobs to white people of experience. He answered, "We too long have looked but at the back door". We have to over come the question of experience and "Sell ourselves." Mr. Williams of St. Louis discussed Mass actions jobs. He also hit the convention that we have come up in a "We can't get that job" atmosphere and that schools were in many instances out of sensible relation to community jobs and problems.

Mr. Williams said there are too many High Schools of the same type. There should be more such schools for technical training. Other High lights of the meeting were were the speeches of Alderman Dickerson of Chicago, Mr. Earnest A. Dye (white), Mr. George Postedlla (also white) of Chicago.

SPEAKER

W. SYLVESTER WHITE, Jr., assistant U. S. district attorney, who will be one of the many speakers at the Illinois State Wide Conference of Negro Yuth in Springfield Saturday and Sunday.

Negro Garyites Win First Point In Fight Against Housing Project In Indiana

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Manager Appointed But City Still Incensed Over Refusal To Heed Demands

Boycott Sought Against "Shanty Town"

DEC 28 1940

GARY, Ind.—(ANP)—Leading citizens of Gary, incensed over the design and accommodations offered at the new Delaney Housing project and the refusal of the all-white Gary Housing authority to make the changes asked by the United States Housing authority which has appropriated funds for this purpose, made known its intentions to loan more than $2,000,000 for the construction of low rent houses here, won their first point last week when a Negro was appointed manager.

However, colored citizens plan to boycott the low cost homes, named after the late Rev. Frank S. Delaney, founder of Stewart house, unless the local authorities change their attitude and transform the units into homes instead of "levy camp buildings" as they are now described. The project is popularly called "Shanty Town." Several mass meetings have been held and many white citizens are aiding in the fight.

The new manager is William Lane, who has been an athletic coach and teacher in the Gary school system for 20 years. A white man was originally scheduled for the post, but when protests mounted the local housing authority decided to employ a Negro but give him the title of "custodian" instead of manager. When this brought in even greater protests, Mr. Lane was appointed.

Leading the fight is the Gary Ministerial Alliance, the Rev. J. Claude Allen, president, and the Gary Negro Civic league, Mrs. Thelma A. Marshall, secretary. Their battle goes back to the formation of the housing authority when appointment of a Negro was asked on the five-man board. Democratic Mayor Clayton refused and after Republican Mayor Schaible took office this plea was renewed but again ignored.

After the federal government Negroes again began inquiring and insisting upon due and proper recognition inasmuch as it was widely publicized that the Negro project would be the first constructed under the supervision of USHA. Not until the project was under way and more than half completed did the local citizens know the type of construction of the buildings for their group.

When it was learned that the buildings, with their flat tops and single stories, were taking on the appearance of saw mill or levy camps, a protest movement was launched. An appeal was made to the local housing authority requesting that the buildings be changed in design and that more architectural beauty be added so that they would not be obnoxious to the public eye. The Delaney project is located across the street from Roosevelt high school, and one one of the most important boulevards of the city. It is close to some of the city's leading Negro homes.

Black Dispatch

The project buildings are flat top single story structures built close to the ground with the backs fronting upon beautiful Harrison street. They are heated by coal stoves and in order for the tenants to have storage space for fuel, unsightly coal bins are also built upon Harrison street. There are no basements and laundry work by the families, consisting of from two to seven or eight, must be done in a sink in the small kitchen of each unit.

The local authority plans to supply the tenants with no type of refrigeration, but they are expected to use any type of refrigeration they desire, even to the hanging of boxes out of windows during the winter months. The floors of all units are concrete.

When the local officials refused to consider any changes proposed by Negro leaders, a mass meeting was called at Roosevelt high school and more than 1,000 attended and protested the construction and management of same. A committee of three members, Attorney Benjamin F. Wilson, Rev. L. A. McGee of the First A. M. E. church, and Charles E. Hawkins of the First Baptist church, was sent to Washington to interview the USHA with reference to their protests.

Oklahoma City

The committee had not difficulty in confering with W. P. Seavers, assistant administrator, who agreed that the Gary Delaney Community Housing project was "obviously disgraceful." Mr. Seavers was shown photographs of the project and assured this committee that the changes as requested would be made, and that funds for that purpose would be supplied by the USHA. The changes promised by Mr. Seavers in the presence of William K. Divers, mid-western regional director, USHA, and Dr. Frank Horne, Negro member of USHA, were as follows:

1. That a qualified Negro should be appointed to manage the project and that a salary commensurate with the position held should be given.

DEC 28 1940

2. That the buildings along Harrison boulevard should be gabled or changed in a manner to lend more architectural beauty.

3. That the coal bins attached to the buildings on Harrison would be moved, so as to give the appearance of the buildings fronting on Harrison, instead of having their back to the boulevard.

4. That inasmuch as there were no laundry facilities for the tenants, two or more untility buildings would be constructed on the project to serve such a purpose.

Community Center Removal Proposed

Kansas City Mo.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July, — If the WPA will release a prior claim on the Douglas Home, former boy's orphanage on Lincoln avenue, it will be given to the Community Center, according to members of a committee of the Community Fund.

When the county welfare department recently informed commissioners the home would be closed because of the boarding home program, the building was offered for a WPA district headquarters, part of which is now housed in the courthouse annex and recreation building at First avenue and Franklin street. The offer was accepted.

GARYITES WIN NEGRO HOUSING UNIT MANAGER

But Citizens Object to 'Levy Camp' Designs For Project

DEC 27 1940

GARY, Ind. —(ANP)— Leading citizens of Gary, incensed over the design and accomodations offered at the new Delaney Housing project and the refusal of the all-white Gary Housing authority to make the changes asked by the United States Housing authority which has appropriated funds for this purpose, won their first point last week when a Negro was appointed manager.

However, colored citizens plan to boycott the low-cost homes, named after the late Rev. Frank S. Delaney, founder of Stewart house, unless the local authorities change their attitude and transform the units into homes instead of "levy camp buildings" as they are now described. The project is popularly called "Shanty Town." Several mass meetings have been held and many white citizens are aiding in the fight.

The new manager is William Lane, who has been an athletic coach and teacher in the Gary school system for 20 years. A A white man was originally scheduled for the post, but when protests mounted the local housing authority decided to employ a Negro but give him the title of 'eustodian' instead of manager. When this brought in even greater protests, Mr. Lane was appointed.

Leads Fight

Leading the fight is the Gary Ministerial alliance, the Rev. J. Claude Allen, president, and the Gary Negro Civic league, Mrs. Thelma A .Marshall, secretary. Their battle goes back to the formation of the housing authority when appointment of a Negro was asked on the five-man board. Democratic Mayor Clayton refused and after Republican Mayor Schaible took office this plea was renewed but again ignored.

After the federal government made known its intentions to loan more than $2,000,000 for the construction of low-rent houses here, Negroes again began inquiring and insisting upon due and proper recognition inasmuch as it was widely publicized that the Negro project would be the first constructed under the supervision of USHA. Not until the project was under way and more than half completed did the local citizens know of the type of construction of the buildings for their group.

When it was learned that the buildings, with their flat tops and single stories, were taking on the appearance of saw-mlil or levy camps, a protest movement was launched. An appeal was made to the local housing authority requesting that the buildings be changed in design and that more architectural beauty be added so that they would be obnoxious to the public eye.

The Delaney project is located across the street from Roosevelt high school, and on one of the most important boulevards of the city. It is close to some of the city's leading Negro homes.

The project buildings are flat top single-story structures built close to the ground with the backs fronting upon beautiful Harrison street. There are no basements and laundry work by the families, consisting of from two to seven or eight, must be done in a sink in the small kitchen of each unit.

The local authority plans to supply the tenants with no type of refrigeration, but they are expected to use any type of refrigeration they desire, even to the hanging of boxes out of windows during the winter months. The floors of all units are concrete.

When the local officials refused to consider any changes proposed by Negro leaders, a mass meeting was called at Roosevelt high school and more than 1,000 attended and protested the construction and management of same. A committee of three members, Atty. Benjamin F .Wilson, Rev. L. A. McGee of the First A.M.E. church and Charles E. Hawkins of the First Baptist church, was sent to Washington to interview the USHA with reference to their protests.

The committee had no difficulty in concerning with W. P. Savers, assistant administrator, who agreed that the Gary Delaney Community Housing project was "obviously disgraceful." Mr. Seavers was shown photographs of the project and assured this committee that the changes as requested would be made, and that funds for that purpose would be supplied by the USHA. The changes promised by Mr. Seavers in the presence of William K. Divers, mid-western regional director, USHA, and Dr. Frank Horne, Negro member of USHA, were as follows:

Changes Promised

1. That a qualified Negro should be appointed to manage the project and that a salary commensurate with the position held should be given.

2. That the buildings along Harrison boulevard should be gabled or changed in a manner to lend more architectural beauty.

3. That the coal bins attached to the buildings on Harrison would be moved, so as to give the appearance of the buildings fronting on Harrison, instead of having their backs to the boulevard.

4. That inasmuch as there were no laundry facilities for the tenants, two or more utility buildings would be constructed on the project to serve such a purpose.

5. That each family unit would be furnished with mechanical refrigeration.

5. That each family unit would be furnished with mechanical refrigeration.

Relying on these assurances, the committee returned to Gary, but failed to publicize the results of their trip for fear they would be charged with having practiced intimidation or coercion on their their local board. Failure on their part to notice progress of any of they were assured that changes would be started within a period of two weeks after their Washington conference, caused them to again confer with the USHA.

Several influential members from the Washington office made trips to Gary to confer with Negro leaders and their local board. Definite recommendations were made by these representtivas to make changes as agreed upon. The local board, however, refused to comply with the request and began to move tenants into the buildings, although many of the units are not completed.

DEC 27 1940

Another mass meeting for Sunday, December 15, was called and another thousand or more Negroes met. Enraged citizens have determined that the die has been cast, and that the local housing authority does not intend to grant their major requests. A mass movement to protest against Negroes moving into what has been frequently described as "Shanty Town," has begun, and there has started a united and systematic propaganda movement to encourge Negroes to resist the efforts on the part of the local board by non-co-operation.

Local leaders in the fight are loud in their praise of leading white citizens of Gary and of the support rendered by Sherman A. Minton and Congressman William T. Schulte, both of whom made valuable contacts for the committee in Washington. The group is also depending upon these men to arrange a very immediate conference with the President of the Unietd States.

4 Million Spend Only $1 Weekly To Buy Food

Farmer News

Almanac

Stamp Plan Proves There Really Is Not Any Surplus

DES MOINS, Iowa.—Why the American farmer does not make a living from the land was shown by Milo Perkins, who is president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Perkins told the National Farm Institute here that four million families — 14 per cent of the nation's families—can spend only $1 a week on food for each person.

These families earn only $312 or less a year, and thus can not buy the food that the farmer produces.

More than 8,000,000 families—27 per cent of the nation's families—earn an average of $758 a year. These families, too, do not have enough money to buy the amount of food they really need.

There are another 7,000,000 families—23 per cent of the total—that have yearly incomes of $1,224.

This means that two-thirds of the families in this country have yearly incomes of less than $1,500, and the average is only $826 a year. This means $69 a month for the whole family.

Perkins said that here in a nut-shell is the reason why farmers do not make a living from the land. There are people enough in this country to buy all the crops raised by farmers. But they do not have the money to buy these crops.

If every family now getting less than $100 a month should be raised to that figure, another $1,500,000,000 more would be spent for food. These families would spend more than double the amount of money they are now spending. The food bill of the whole country would go up 14 per cent. And the health of these low-income people would be much improved.

WOULD HELP EVERYONE

Farmers would get more than $1,000,000,000 in income. The extra demand certainly would help farm prices. And this increase would help the general welfare and cut down un-employment in the cities.

Perkins said, "THE FARMER'S REAL STAKE IS IN THE BOTTOM TWO-THIRDS OF OUR CITY FAMILIES WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR AN INCOME OF $100 A MONTH ON WHICH TO EXIST.

"That is his greatest potential market—and it is right here at home. The over-stuffed one-third at the top . . . has enough to eat anyway."

Thus it is shown how the farmer's fight to make a living from the land is tied up with the fight of workers in the cities to get more wages. Unless these workers in the city get more money, the farmer can not expect to do any good with his crops.

Perkins also said that before the present war is over the American farmer is likely to get badly burned.

He pointed out that England is buying a large amount of farm products in countries which used to sell to Germany. England has cut down on buying here and is buying in these other countries to keep Germany from getting food.

Getting back to the situation in this country, Perkins said, "Farmers producing dairy and poultry products and fruits and vegetables as well as meats, have been hit the hardest.

"These are the foods that low-income folks start buying just as soon as they get a little more money."

He said that the use of the word "surplus" was just a polite term for a shocking amount of under-consumption.

"During last September," he said, "we just about reached the 1929 level of industrial production, and yet some 10,000,000 of the jobless were with us. . . .

"This nightmare of under-consumption is the black plague of the Twentieth Century. We've got to make up our minds to wipe it out with a vengeance. Only one thing can stop us—a belief that if we just sit back and do nothing things will work out themselves."

A description of the food stamp plan was also given. Under this plan, families on relief spend 50 per cent more than they used to on "surplus" foods. This plan is now used in 50 city and county areas. By July 1, it is expected that this plan will be in operation in 100 cities.

During December about 400,000 persons were taking part in this plan. By July 1 it is expected that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 persons will be taking part.

The food stamp plan is now applied to cotton products, and surplus cotton will be given to low-income families to use in mattress making at home.

But officials admit that the FOOD STAMP PLAN BY ITSELF WILL NOT CURE THE FARMER'S ILLS. This plan just proves that except in a very few cases there is no such thing as a "surplus," and that if the people of America could get the money, they would buy as much as the farmer could produce.

Tells of Plan for 200 Low Cost Houses

The Des Moines Interracial Commission held its last business meeting of the year on Tuesday night, May 14, at North High School. The June meeting will be a social one.

The main feature of the May program was a discussion on "The need for Low Cost Housing," capably presented with charts, maps and designs by Attorney W. Lawrence Oliver.

Attorney Oliver, secretary of Des Moines Action Committee which has been making a study of the housing situation in Des Moines quoted facts and figures from a report compiled by the Bartholomew Company which revealed that one-third of the population of Des Moines could afford to pay more than $15 a month rent. The same report showed that 722 dwellings in the city should be condemned as unfit for human habitation and, that, infantile paralysis cases had been found within two two blocks of houses with outside sanitation.

The modern house is to be a five-room, strictly modern bungalow, with fire place and a full basement and furnace. These houses are to be built on lots that have paving, sewer and gas already installeed, Mr. Oliver pointed out.

More To The Point

Daily World
7-28-40

On the eve of selecting tenants for Louisville's second low-cost housing project for Negroes now nearing completion, the city is entertaining plans for the construction of still another one and according to tentative plans one which will be more nearly to the point of eliminating slums and giving people with very limited incomes decent places in which to live.

Atlanta, Ga.

The College Court and Beecher Terrace projects will and have already filled a need and have been beneficial but not as it was generally understood that they would be. They do provide modern dwellings with comforts and conveniences but the rentals, even though they are moderate as far as rentals go, are far too high for the people who have most need for elevated living standards. The people who are able to live in the project dwellings offered so far are for the much greater part people who have been accustomed to at least some of the conveniences and comforts of fairly sanitary and modern homes. Not that these people should not be benefited but that people who have almost no income are in the greatest need and suffer most because they either live in slum type dwellings from the beginning or because they are not financially able to demand from property owners that the dwellings they occupy be kept decent and sanitary. The proposed new dwellings will be within the reach of many who want to live better but who actually cannot afford to.

In a radio address delivered in October, 1938 by R. C. Weaver, special assistant to the administrator, USHA, it was pointed out that "only in the most reactionary circles is it any longer believed that people choose to live in the squalor of slums because they like filth and disease, because they would be unhappy in wholesome environment . . . ." This is true more so today than it was in 1938. Where there are a few individuals who prefer to live in squalor and filth, it is because they unfortunately have been forced to that kind of living for so long a time that their minds and bodies have become warped. The gradual elimination of slums will mean the gradual elimination of people of this type who are at worst only victims of circumstances and our economic status which has permitted and even forced them and their parents to live almost like pigs.

The only way to eliminate the evils of the slums is to eliminate the slums themselves and this can be accomplished best by lowering the cost of the government erected units. Better living conditions will give people more courage and ambition and initiative. Many of them will be able to better themselves and as they move up will leave room for the rehabilitation of others whose lives have been darkened by the gloomy and ever-present shadows of slums.

"SLUM CLEARANCE" PROJECT TO HAVE WHITE MANAGER

NEW ORLEANS (By Leon Lewis for ANP)—Accelerating indignation was evidenced throughout the city this week among Negroes over the report that a white manager had been appointed to head the staff of the Magnolia Low Rent Housing project nearing completion here. He will receive a salary of $350 per month. The Committee of One Hundred, comprising a cross section of Orleans Negro citizenry, termed the action as 'bigoted injustice' on the part of the local housing authority. It was learned from a reliable source that George Washington, local WPA teacher, has been selected assistant manager.

In its regular meeting last week the committee discussed the situation from several viewpoints for the purpose of manipulating some form of effective protestation. They said it was a slap at the many Negroes in this city and section who are fully prepared in training and ability to hold down such position and who know that a better rehabilitation program could be carried through under Negro supervision.

General review was given to the meeting in which the relocation representatives of the local housing authority promised every consideration of Negroes in the development of the local housing program. This recent act on the part of the authority and their continuance to evade issues involving the employment of Negroes on the project was termed as a "breach of promise" and "an indubitable proof of discrimination."

In view of the fact that the local authority has the absolute jurisdiction over the entire program and recourse cannot be gotten from the U. S. Housing authority, a unanimous vote was given in favor of absolutely refusing any future cooperation on the part of Negroes, if asked by the authority, and to make the job of the white manager as hard as possible. They went so far as to sanction organized disapproval of any attempts to cooperate with the manager or the authority.

The program outlined by the committee in rebuff to this appointment is one of the most drastic ever attempted against discrimination. They plan to carry this program throughout the entire housing set-up. It is very likely that a boycott will be institute against the project to influence Negroes not to move into the project when it is opened for occupancy next September, as per schedule.

Low income groups are being organized for this purpose.

NEW ORLEANS NEGROES TO GET HOUSING JOBS

Fight Naming of White Manager

8-11-40

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8—(ANP)—Announcement came forth this week that the New Orleans housing authority had formulated a policy effecting personnel and personnel management for the six slum clearance projects in New Orleans. The policy will go into effect immediately since the Magnolia project will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

On all Negro projects there will be a Negro resident manager, and assistant resident manager, stenographer, cashier, maintenance workers and custodians. Investigators connected with the tenant selection staff will also be of Negro personnel.

Action Lauded

Negroes of New Orleans were particularly elated over this decision as for the past two months they have been much in doubt as to what consideration the housing authority would give Negroes in the making up of its personnel for Negro projects.

Assisting in this direction was A. Maceo Smith, public relations advisor on Negro affairs for this district of the United States Housing Authority, who came to New Orleans several weeks ago during a bitter campaign against the authority by local newspapers and a Negro citizen committee.

The fight started when the local newspapers interpreted the appointment of a white man to the management department of the authority to mean that a white man had been appointed as manager of the Magnolia Negro project. The authority denied that this was true, and gave out the report that they had formed no policy as to employment on the various projects.

Object To Low Cost Housing For Negroes

Evening Journal Phila. Pa.

DEC 26 1940

SHREVEPORT, La. (ANP)—After a bitter fight put up by the real estate dealers of the city, the city council voted to ask for a million dollar loan from the Federal Housing Authority for constructing a low cost housing unit for clearing a slum district in the colored section of the town.

While the realtors debated the matter before the city council and brought an investment company official from Oklahoma City to speak in their behalf, they were finally overridden and an emergency ordinance was passed authorizing that an immediate application for the loan be made to the USHA.

The Caddo Taxpayers association and Shreveport Real Estate board published and distributed a booklet in which they gave reasons why a low cost unit should not be built. The booklet went further on to say that the houses which now rent for $5 a month "are as good as they need."

WPA Of Louisiana Opens Child Center

DEC 21 1940

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19—The WPA has given New Orleans its first pre-school play center for Negro children. And so popular is it proving to be that WPA officials and local school authorities are now planning to open other pre-school play centers in various sections of the city.

The "model" center, which is situated in the Danneel School, 3411 Broadway, was opened this week with an initial enrollment of 90 children. Only 40 can be accommodated, however, without overcrowding, and WPA recreation leaders in charge are determined to maintain high standards which would be impossible with a greater number of children to care for. The problem of selection was worked out in cooperation with Professor Perkins, principal of the Danneel School.

The center is not limited to underprivileged children. The only requirements are that they reside in the neighborhood and that they are between the ages of three and six years. The children are under the supervision of three trained WPA recreation leaders, themselves selected because of their aptitude to work with children of pre-school age.

The children are brought to the school at 9 a. m. First they are given a preliminary examination to determine if any are sick, have colds or sores that might be infectious. Those who fail to pass this examination are sent home—with an explantory note to the mothers.

The program consists mostly of free play. The center provides toys, blocks, drawing paper and colors, toy furniture and other articles. Each child is encouraged to make his own selection and there is little interference on the part of the leaders. Chief objective is to teach the child to play with other children.

"It is our theory that in an institution of this kind, little should be taught but much is learned," explained John A. Zimmerman, State supervisor of the WPA recreation project. "We want the child to make his own decisions, to find his own expression. It is at this pre-school age that the child learns the give-and-take of life."

Nor is the activity confined to indoor play. When weather permits, the children are taken out of doors for a period of play in the open air.

Following the free-play period there is a 15 or 20-minute session of directed activities, such as songs and rhythm games. This is intended to teach a child better coordination.

Only two periods of the day are governed by the clock—and this is done to instill better health habits. At 10 a. m., the children are served a light lunch, consisting of milk and graham crackers, or are served fruit juices. At 11 a. m., there is a 15-minute rest period. The children are told to sit quietly, with their heads resting on the table.

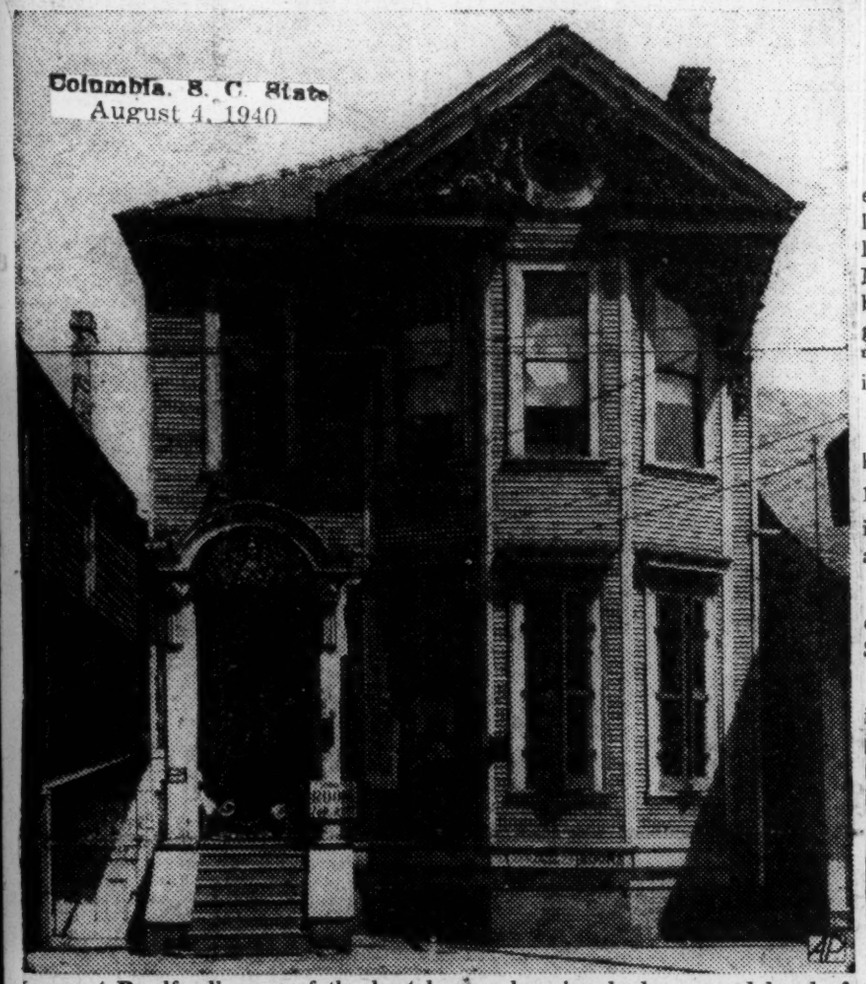
Mothers come for the children at noon, but during three-hour session of the pre-school play center the children have been given an opportunity to play with other children at things they like to do. And the mothers have been given a few hours of freedom from the care and responsibility of the small children.

New Orleans Rebuilds With Good for Evil

BY MORTIMER KREEGER.
AP Feature Service

An ultra-respectable, low-cost housing project is rising on the site of New Orleans' "Storyville," birthplace of jazz and once America's most notorious vice district.

Most of the 38-block area that contained the mansions and "cribs" of the red-light district has been razed to make way for the $5,500,000 project of the New Orleans housing authority.



Columbia, S. C. State
August 4, 1940

Margaret Bradford's, one of the best known bagnios, had a carved head of a woman over the door. The house looked like this shortly before it was torn down.

Only one of Storyville's mansions remains—Lulu White's Mahogany hall, where patrons were welcomed amid elaborate furnishings with all the dignity of a first-class hotel.

Mahogany hall—its splendor and even its paint long vanished—is now a storehouse. Soon it, too, will be destroyed.

Storyville, which ceased official existence when Army and Navy regulations forced its closing in 1917, has long been in a state of dilapidation. Many of the buildings were destroyed before the housing project was suggested; other houses were falling apart. Most of the structures remaining were occupied by Negro families.

The vice for which New Orleans had a reputation during most of the 19th century was concentrated within a designated area with adoption of an ordinance introduced in 1897.

Police clamped down on anything outside the French Quarter, or Storyville.

Here flourished all manner of vice, in mansions with plush and velvet parlors, in "cribs" with numerous tiny rooms, each with its own door opening into the street.

Some of the better places hired orchestras to entertain guests. There also were bands that wandered about, playing on the streets for coins.

These players evolved the hot, ecstatic type of music that developed into jazz. Even the name is traced by some to one group known as the "Razzy Dazzy Jazzy Band."

Activities and addresses of Storyville denizens were recorded in several publications, including the weekly "Mascot," which treated the subject in a polite vein with never a word in questionable taste; the "Sunday Sun," which employed no such restraint; and a "Blue Book" which listed hundreds of women's names and scores of houses including numerous paid advertisements.

The new low-rent housing project will look like this. There were no such scenes in the old restricted district, Storyville, where brothels and gambling dens lined the streets and where shootings were nightly occurrences.

ABOUT NEGRO YOUTH AND THEIR SPECIAL PROBLEMS

What does it mean to be born a Negro?

The Star of Zion
Charlotte, N.C.
8-24-40

What effect does minority social status have upon the development of personality? How does this fit in with the other problems that are faced today by all American youth?

Recognizing the real importance of these issues, and the special aspects involved, the American Youth Commission conducted a two and a half year survey to isolate and define the various social and economic factors that largely control the opportunities open to Negro youth. Two studies issuing from this investigation have now been published and a third is on the press. Others will follow within the next few months. Enclosed you will find a folder that gives further information about these publications.

To all who are interested in helping our young people make a better adjustment to contemporary conditions, and particularly to those who are concerned with the special question of Negro youth, these studies will be of vital interest, bringing to light, as they do, much new information of great significance.

Those who wish to order not only the three present volumes, but also the others in the series to follow, may obtain a 15 percent discount from the list prices of the books by placing a "Reservation Order for Negro Youth Studies" at this time. A 25 percent discount is available to those who place a "standing order" for all publications of the American Youth Commission, as issued, and the discount may be applied to previously published books as well.

Yours very truly,
Amer. Youth Commission,
Howard Y. McClusky
Associate Director

New Orleans Projects To Have Negro Heads

Tribune
Charleston, S.C.
8-3-40

NEW ORLEANS, (ANP) — Announcement came forth this week that the New Orleans Housing Authority had formulated a policy affecting personnel and management for the six slum clearance projects in New Orleans. The policy will go into effect immediately since the Magnolia project will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

On all Negro projects there will be a Negro resident manager, and assistant resident manager, stenographer, cashier, maintenance workers and custodians. Investigators connected with the tenant selection staff will also be of Negro personnel.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
July 30, 1940

NEGROES TO STAFF MAGNOLIA PROJECT

The management staff of the Magnolia street housing project will be composed of Negroes, Colonel L. Kemper Williams, chairman of the housing authority of New Orleans, said Monday.

"This Negro staff, as well as the staff of white personnel for the St. Thomas street project, which is a white project, will have a white supervisor," Colonel Williams said.

"Personnel for interviewers on the tenant selection staff will be white for all projects. Where requisite, Negroes will be employed as investigators in connection with the Magnolia street Negro project. Investigators for the St. Thomas street project will consist of white personnel."

NEW ORLEANS PROTESTS NAMING OF WHITE MAN AS HOUSING MANAGER

Committee of One Hundred Plans Fight Against 'Bigoted Injustice' Concerning $350 Per Month Position

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS.—(ANP)—Accelerating indignation was evidenced throughout the city this week among Negroes over the report that a white manager had been appointed to head the staff of the Magnolia Low Rent Housing project nearing completion here. He will receive a salary of $350 per month. The Committee of One Hundred, comprising a cross section of New Orleans Negro citizenry, termed the action as 'bigoted injustice' on the part of the local housing authority. It was learned from a reliable source that George Washington, local WPA teacher, has been selected assistant manager.

In its regular meeting last week, the committee discussed the situation from several viewpoints for the purpose of manipulating some form of effective protestation. They said it was a slap at the many Negroes in this city and section who are fully prepared in training and ability to hold down such position and who know that a better rehabilitation program could be carried through under Negro supervision.

General review was given to the meeting in which the relocation representatives of the local housing authority promised every consideration of Negroes in the development of the local housing program. This recent act on the part of the authority and their continuance to evade issues involving the employment of Negroes on the project was termed as a "breach of promise" and "an indubitable proof of discrimination."

In view of the fact that the local authority has the absolute jurisdiction over the entire program and recourse cannot be gotten from the U. S. Housing authority, a unanimous vote was given in favor of absolutely refusing any future cooperation on the part of Negroes, if asked by the authority, and to make the job of the white manager as hard as possible. They went so far as to sanction organized disapproval of any attempts to cooperate with the manager or the authority.

The program outlined by the committee in rebuff to this appointment is one of the most drastic ever attempted against discrimination. They plan to carry this program throughout the entire housing set-up. It is very likely that a boycott will be instituted against the project to influence Negroes not to move into the project when it is opened for occupancy next September, as per schedule.

Low income groups are being organized for this purpose.

N. O. CITIZENS ASK APPOINTEE OF OWN RACE

Indignation Mounts After Head Of Magnolia Apts. Is Named

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) —Accelerated indignation was evidenced throughout the city this week among Negroes over the report that a white manager had been appointed to head the staff of the Magnolia low rent housing project nearing completion here. He will receive a salary of $350 per month.

The committee of One Hundred, comprising a cross section of New Orleans Negro citizenry, termed the action as 'bigoted injustice' on the part of the local housing authority. It was learned from a reliable source that George Washington, local WPA teacher, has been selected assistant manager.

In its regular meeting last week, the committee discussed the situation from several viewpoints for the purpose of manipulating some form of effective protestation.

They said it was a slap at the many Negroes in this city and section who are fully prepared in training and ability to hold down such position and who know that a better rehabilitation program could be carried through under Negro supervision.

In view of the fact that the local authority has the absolute jurisdiction over the entire program recourse cannot be gotten from the U. S. Housing authority, a unanimous vote was given in favor of absolutely refusing any future cooperation on the part of Negroes, if asked by the authority, and to make the job of the white manager as hard as possible.

They went so far as to sanction organized disapproval of any attempts to cooperate with the manager or the authority.

The program outlined by the committee in rebuff to this appointment is one of the most drastic ever attempted against discrimination. They plan to carry this program throughout the entire housing set-up.

It is very likely that a boycott will be instituted against the project to influence Negroes not to move into the project when it is opened for occupancy next September, as per schedule.

Low income groups are being organized for this purpose.

Citizens Indignant As White Manager Named to New Orleans Housing Unit

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP) —Accelerating indignation was evidenced throughout the city this week among Negroes over the report that a white manager had been appointed to head the staff of the Magnolia Low Rent Housing project nearing completion here. He will receive a salary of $350 per month.

The Committee of One Hundred, comprising a cross section of New Orleans Negro citizenry, termed the action as "bigoted injustice" on the part of the local housing authority. It was learned from a reliable source that George Washington, local WPA teacher, has been selected assistant manager.

In its regular meeting last week, the committee discussed the situation from several viewpoints for the purpose of manipulating some form of effective protestation.

They said it was a slap at the many Negroes in this city and section who are fully prepared in training and ability to hold down such position and who know that a better rehabilitation program could be carried through under Negro supervision.

Local citizens seem determined to follow protest through to highest authority.

NEGROES TO STAFF MAGNOLIA PROJECT

The management staff of the Magnolia street housing project will be composed of Negroes, Colonel J. Kemper Williams, chairman of the housing authority of New Orleans, said Monday.

"This Negro staff, as well as the staff of white personnel for the St. Thomas street project, which is a white project, will have a white supervisor," Colonel Williams said.

"Personnel for interviewers on the tenant selection staff will be white for all projects. Where requisite, Negroes will be employed as investigators in connection with the Magnolia street Negro project. Investigators for the St. Thomas street project will consist of white personnel."

Shreveport Realtors Seek To Discourage Negro Slum Units

DEC 21 1940

SHREVEPORT, La.—(ANP)— After a bitter fight put up by the real estate dealers of the city, the city council voted to ask for a million dollar loan from the federal housing authority for constructing a low cost housing unit for clearing a slum district in the colored section of the town.

While the realtors debated the matter before the city council and brought an investment company official from Oklahoma City to speak in their behalf, they were finally overridden and an emergency ordinance was passed authorizing that an immediate application for the loan be made to the USHA.

The Caddo Taxpayers Association and Shreveport Real Estate Board published and distributed a booklet in which they gave reasons why a low cost unit should not be built, saying that Negroes of the city would not be able to live in one of the houses because the rent would be prohibitive. The booklet went further on to say that the houses which now rent for $5 a month "are as good as they need."

It was the professional opinion of J. Wilson Swann of Oklahoma City, that the living conditions among Negroes in the town were as good as they needed to be. He continuously referred to the Coumbus, O., Negro project, saying that "the houses that were torn down to build this project were nice two-story frame houses, about 40 years old, once occupied by whites. From four to six families lived in them paying $7 or $8 each per month, and they were as good as they ought to have."

URGES RACE TO ENTER PROJECT

New York Amsterdam News

Told to Lose No Time in Filing for Low-Rent Project in N. O.

August 31, 1940

NEW ORLEANS, La. — In urging Negro families to lose no time in filing their application for an apartment in the Magnolia Street low-rent housing project, it was pointed out by officials of the Housing Authority of New Orleans that this move will assist such families in being among the first to be allocated an apartment.

"While it should be understood that the filing of an application does not obligate either the Housing Authority of New Orleans or the applicant," a statement issued by the Authority read, "it also should be reremembered that the information given by the applicant at the time of the interview is subject to verification. It necessarily follows that those eligible applicants whose information is turned over to an investigator for verification at the outset naturally will be considered before other eligible applicants whose applications are filed much later. There is only one preference accorded by the Authority and that preference is given to those families who may have lived on a low-rent housing project site, providing of course they are eligible under the other regulations."

Careful analysis is being made of scores of applications filed by Negroes for employment with the Housing Authority of New Orleans for various positions that will open as the program develops. Letters are being written to individuals whose names were submitted as references by the applicants and a study is being made of the training, education and experience of the applicants in order to determine which applicants apparently are eligible for the positions to which they aspire.

Negro Personnel For New Orleans Housing Project

Call

NEW ORLEANS. — Negro personnel will be included on the managerial staff of the Magnolia Slum Clearance project here, according to a statement of the New Orleans Housing Authority.

Positions to be held by Negroes include a resident manager, cashier, stenographer, typist, maintenance staff, janitorial staff and tenant application investigators.

Announcement of a Negro personnel culminates a bitter fight to have the Authority state a definite policy on the question of Negro employes on Negro pojects heree.

TENANT GROUP IN L.I. PROJECT

Mixed Membership in New Organization; Negro President

OCT 19 1940

Waldemar Roebuck, former President of the General Organization of Harlem Evening High School for Men heads a tenant group known as the South Jamaica Project Association, an organization consisting of residents of the South Jamaica Housing Project. The purpose of the organization is to promote Civil, Social, Educational and Athletic activities in their new community.

The genial and erstwhile manager of the project, Naudin J. Oswell was very helpful in the forming of the association, offering many worthy suggestions that will serve as a guide so that the program of the organization might not infringe on the Housing Authority.

Although only two months old the organization has many activities in working and many plans for the future, which, if carried out successfully will make it the outstanding organization of all the tenant groups of the New York Housing Authority.

The tenants of the South Jamaica Project organized in much shorter time after occupancy than in any of the other projects. Like the project the association is made up of a mixed group and both white and colored share the responsibilities as officers.

Plans are afoot to inaugurate an Inter-Project League, one of the many Brain-Children of the organization, a charter has been applied for to set up a Boy Scout Unit, a Hobby Club has been started, they have even elected a mayor.

The following are the officers of the organization: Waldemar Roebuck, president; Frank Tokar, vice - president; Neville Lake, recording secretary; Barney Hairston, financial secretary; Henry Edrehi, treasurer; Anthony Wawruch, sergeant-at-arms.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
December 8, 1940

HOUSING PROGRAM IS BEING SPEEDED, SAYS BRODTMANN

Construction of Six Low-Rent Projects Ahead of Schedule

Construction of the six public low-rent housing projects in New Orleans, embracing a total of 4881 dwelling units, is generally ahead of schedule, James P. Brodtmann, chairman of the housing authority of New Orleans, said Saturday.

His statement was issued because the "rapidly increasing interest in the public low-rent housing program in this city suggests . . . the desirability at this time of providing further information of current developments."

The Magnolia project, for Negroes and containing 723 units, will be occupied first, with installation of initial families scheduled in the near future, Mr. Brodtmann said. Bids for that project were opened February 28, 1939, and actual construction began on May 9. Original completion date was August 1, 1940, but due to loss of 103½ days because of inclement weather and other conditions, the completion date was set up to January 3, 1941.

Ahead of Schedule

Second project to be occupied will be the St. Thomas, for white tenants and containing 970 units. Bids were opened on April 12, 1939, work began on July 17 and, with loss of 122 working days, the adjusted completion date is May 30, 1941. The project is approximately 60 days ahead of schedule.

The Calliope project will follow. It is for Negroes and contains 690 units. Bids for it were opened on July 25, 1939, work began on October 31, and the adjusted completion date is March 5, 1941, with a loss of 31 days. Construction is approximately on schedule.

Fourth project scheduled to be opened is the Iberville, which is for white tenants and which will contain 858 units. Bids were opened on January 9, 1940, and work began on March 18. The adjusted completion date is September 12, 1941, with loss of 44 working days claimed. The project is approximately 60 days ahead of schedule.

The Lafitte project, for Negroes and containing 896 units, is the next scheduled for completion. Bids were received on January 25, 1940, work started on April 23, and adjusted completion date is August 15, 1941. The work is about 15 days ahead of schedule, with 12¾ days' loss claimed.

Application Studied

Final project of the program is the St. Bernard, for Negroes and comprising 744 units. Bids were opened on March 7, 1940, work started on July 10, and with loss of 12 days claimed, the adjusted completion date is January 23, 1942. The project is approximately 15 days ahead of schedule.

"The authority is going ahead with the necessary procedure involving the certification of eligible tenant families," Mr. Brodtmann said. "Approximately 2000 applications have been filed to date for the Magnolia project.

"It is estimated that by the opening date for the project, several hundred of these families will have passed through the final verification stage and will be ready to become tenants.

"Meanwhile, the taking of applications is continuing daily at the rental office of the tenant selec-

100 Percent Union

by Louis F. Budenz

NOV 22 1940

NINETY PER CENT of es to the American Federa or convention never get beyon iful lobby of the Roosevelt Hot or away from the palm-lined main streets of New Orleans.

They will probably go away from the Crescent City never knowing the real life of the people here.

Their only venture into the Southern metropolis is the walk (or taxi ride) that they take each day down the quiet sidewalks of Rampart Street to the Municipal Auditorium, itself set off "tranquilly" from the din of the city's life. Or they take a look at some of the public show places of the city, which synthetically are supposed to throw "romance" around this ancient town, ancient that is as American cities go.

Few take the trouble to travel no farther than two blocks behind the Roosevelt Hotel or the New Orleans Hotel or the Jung, where the majority of them are living during these two weeks.

Daily Worker

If they did take this excursion into this other world—for it is another world—that lies beyond these main hostelries, they would learn a few things that would not be to their injury as representatives of labor.

HELL IN NEW ORLEANS

They would be struck—with an impact which would stamp their memories for many a day—with the cruel knowledge that there is a general housing problem in America for the poor whites—and especially for the Negro people.

Down here in the South that problem presents itself in its most shabby and ghastly aspects. Nothing more resembles hell, except war, than the unhealthy, ugly, wretched places in which the Negro people are compelled to live.

There is a surfeit of slobbery talk about "democracy" abroad in the land. What is this democracy, we can challenge the leaders of the AFL to make answer. "What is this democracy?" We can insist that the high and mighties of the White House and Wall Street reply.

New York

In the name of this "democracy," there is a filth, a vileness, a spitting upon human existence in this Southland that even the European peasant does not have to suffer.

N. Y.

Behold what one meets within TWO BLOCKS from the hotels which so smilingly greet the visitor to "Romantic New Orleans":

THE KEROSENE LAMP

Right in the very heart of the city there are no electric lights for blocks upon blocks inhabited by the Negro people. The kerosene lamp is still the sole means of lighting up the home.

The Negro streets can be recognized at once. They have no regular pavements, and are masses of bumpy holes which might be used in war-time as "small trenches" for guerilla fighters to lie down in and shoot at the enemy.

The inquisitive visitor will walk along a street, which is paved in the most modern fashion. White people live there. Suddenly he will hit three unpaved sections, and instantly can know that here the Negroes dwell.

These "dwellings"—one should blush to call them such—are shanties, put together with second-hand lumber. How is it that fires did not sweep these areas long ago and destroy them is a profound mystery. They are invitations to a terrible conflagration.

Go into one of these shacks, to the "room" of a Negro longshoreman, who gets two or three days' work a week. The size of the room is 8 by 10, with a bed and dresser and a kerosene lamp upon the latter piece of furniture. Such are the only furnishings in the abode.

Upon the bare lumber walls and ceiling, to make it look somewhat presentable, heavy manila paper has been plastered—paper which was either bought at a grocery store or at a paint shop, where it is sold to cover newly-painted floors.

There is NO HEAT to give some surcease to this squalor. To enter the room, one has to enter through a dark alleyway with a toilet at the back from which the smell comes in sickening volume.

WHERE DEMOCRACY BEGINS

Fully 60 per cent of the Negroes live in such homes, as do also many poor whites. The misery which that statement depicts is not reported from Patagonia or Labrador or occupied France or British-oppressed India. It is in the United States, "the richest country in the world."

Democracy begins at home—and "democracy" is a farce and a tragedy in this South, which could be such a land of promise. With these foul dens forced upon the Negroes and the poor whites, there goes also a system of Jim-Crowism which outrages the decent sentiments of any person who really stands for humanity in the true sense.

Governor Sam Houston Jones may spread eagle upon the AFL convention platform a fine line of salve anent the abolition of the poll tax in Louisiana. What does that signify, when the Negro still is not allowed to vote, when a thousand and one other devices are hit upon to prevent him from taking part in this "democracy?"

Labor can shake itself free of the bromides which would put it to sleep on this subject. HOUSING—and in particular Negro housing in the South—require more, much more, than the piddling little projects which the United States Housing Administration has built. Sweeping, extensive low-rent housing is one of the keystones to the winning of democracy in the country that rants about it so avidly.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

MARYLAND

Housing Project For Colored Opened in Md.

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Naval Academy Head Principal Speaker at College Creek Terrace

SEP 23 1940

Annapolis, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, was the principal speaker today at dedicatory exercises for College Creek Terrace, $475,000 colored low-cost housing project of 107 units, the first to be opened in Maryland.

He urged the residents to keep the the project "shipshape," and presented a system of prize awards for competition in housekeeping. Mayor George W. Haley spoke of the project as a living monument to the unselfish people of America. State Senator Louis Phipps traced the history of the legislation making the project possible.

Col. Arthur N. Winston, director of Region 3 of the United States Housing Authority, told of cooperative effort among Annapolis citizens in keeping alive the spirit of enrichment of cultural life of the people.

Social significance of the project was discussed by Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan College; William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds of the DiDstrict of Coulmbia; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of colored Elks; Willard W. Allen, grand master of colored Masons; George B. Murphy, W. A. Stromeyer, Haryr England, Eugene Griffin, of the Baltimore and Annapolis Housing Aauthority, and Charles A. Oliver, new housing manager of the project.

Maryland Youth Congress Hits Negro Discrimination in Letter to Sun

DEC 10 1940

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Baltimore, Md.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We sent the following to the "Sun" in Maryland:

"The Maryland Youth Congress sharply condemns the refusal of Baltimore hotels to grant accommodations to Rev. William Lloyd Imes, prominent Negro church leader. As a result of this insult the National Christian Mission and the people of Baltimore lost the opportunity of hearing this well-qualified representative of the Church.

"This incident highlights what is an everyday practice in Baltimore. In the economic field it is expressed by the refusal of large corporations to give employment to Negro workers. For example, the Glen L Martin Aircraft Company refuses to hire a single Negro in spite of the fact that it receives huge government contracts from a government which taxes all the people, both Negro and white.

"The program of the Maryland Youth Congress calls for equal opportunity for all people regardless of race, creed or political beliefs."

MARYLAND YOUTH CONGRESS.

Baltimore Frat Men Pawn, but Redeem Pins

Afro American 3-23-40 Baltimore

BALTIMORE — Some Alpha, Kappa and Omega men pawn their fraternity pins when they get in need, or want a little quick change, but Sigma men and sorority girls don't go in for it, a survey of Baltimore pawn shops and the Pawnshop Record Bureau of the local police department, reveals.

A predominance of secret order pins, emblems and rings for the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias was noted in all of the shops, which were also deluged with Douglass High School rings and pins.

AFRO reporters visited nineteen pawn shops in all parts of summertime when school was out, than during the other months.

Pawn brokers in Baltimore must keep such jewelry for one year from the time it is pawned after which they may sell it, or melt it into gold blocks to be sold.

Top Loan Is $3

For a sorority or faternity pin purchased for from $7 to $10, the owner may get a loan of from $1 to $2, and fraternal order pins and rings and other school rings bring from 50 cents to $3.

The value of such pins is determined by the number of carats the city and went through several hundred record cards in the pawnshop bureau.

9 Alpha Pins Pawned

They found that, during the past twelve months, six Omega pins, nine Alpha pins and six Kappa pins were pawned, and that the owners, or persons desiring loans, received only $1 or $2 on each.

None of these pins were on hand, however, and this might indicate that the owners had subsequently redeemed them or that they were still waiting to be redeemed. One pawn shop dealer said he got more pins in the and pennyweights, local brokers revealed. (A pennyweight is one-twentieth of an ounce.)

For example, a ten- carat sorority pin which weighs one pennyweight and which cost the owner about $7, will only bring $1, $1.50, or in some cases $2, on a loan.

Stones No Asset

Pearls and jewels in pins, rings and emblems, although they add to the attractiveness of the jewelry, do not add to the amount of money brokers will allow when such jewelry is pawned.

In one instance, the AFRO survey revealed, a well-known young Alpha man had put his pin in pawn on two occasions—once in March and the other time in April of last year, but it was subsequently redeemed.

Lost Delta Pin Pawned

Only one sorority pin was found anywhere and from all avidences it had been lost by the owner, a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, as it was pawned at a white loan office.

The New York Loan Office, dealer on Baltimore Street, said that they rarely take in any fraternity or sorority pins. He stated that what pins they do take are usually found.

The Northwestern, Boston, Crown, Simpson and Samuelson Loan offices had no fraternity or sorority pins on hand at the time, although all stated that now and then they get them, but they are redeemed before the deadline.

Elk Pins Numerous

Fourteen Elk pins were found in one pawn shop alone and altogether in the nineteen loan shops visited, there were easily 200 Elk pins and Master Mason pins. No emblems of Scottish Rite Masons or Shriners were found.

Old gold dealers, as a rule, the survey reveals, don't take in any sorority or fraternity pins but one dealer stated that if their agents come across them, they are bought for the old gold in them—which is very small in amount.

HOUSING PROJECT IN MARYLAND WILL COST $2,500,000

About 1000 Men Will Be Employed for Year On Construction

A housing project for colored families costing $2,500,000 and front of a 30-acre tract which faces the Baltimore Pike in Berwyn, Md., is now under construction by the Maryland-National Park and Planning Commission.

Afro American 4-13-40

Colored and white sponsors of the project and representatives of the Summers Construction Company of New York City conferred with the Commission about plans, last week. Certain minor changes in specifications, it is said, will have to be made to comply with Commission regulations.

Washington Post

To Employ 1,000

According to E. W. Martin, representative of the Summers Company and an active sponsor, approximately 1,000 men, preferably Maryland residents, will be employed for about a year on the construction.

An application for approval of the project as a limited-dividend corporation is understood to be pending before the Federal Housing Administration.

Construction will start immediately upon approval by the F.H.A. and the Park and Planning Commission, Mr. Martin said.

Plans for the proposed settlement provide for two-story brick apartments of three to five rooms and renting from $30 to $50 a month. The buildings will be of modern, fireproof construction, and the grounds landscaped to fit in with the surrounding area.

Jim Crow in Federal Houses Denounced

Daily Worker

Discrimination by FHA Is Denounced in Sharp Letter

7-29-40

New York

A letter to Stewart McDonald, Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, has condemned the policy of the Federal Housing Administration in Dover, Mass., in demanding that so-called "protective covenants" be placed on record in a real estate development scheme. The covenant proposed by the FHA is that:

"No person of any race other than the———— shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant."

The letter came from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"This type of racial discrimination and segregation," the NAACP letter stated, "is not only unreasonable and unjust but is also unlawful. The use of federal funds for the establishment of segregation in violation of the spirit of the United States Constitution is not only unreasonable to the Negro applicants in Dover, Mass., and white applicants, who are likewise discriminated against, but is a direct insult to the entire Negro population of this country, which insult can be attributed directly to the Federal Housing Administration, a federal agency."

The letter charged further that the failure of the administrator of FHA to take a firm stand in the jim-crow practices exposed in FHA units in Jamaica, Long Island, and other places have led to the spread of these policies of segregation to other states.

WATSON REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS; GETS 60 DAYS IN JAIL

Reputed Detroit Policy King Held in Contempt of Court By Detroit Judge.

DETROIT, March 28.—Fearful that he would incriminate himself if he should answer a question propounded to him by Assistant Attorney-General Thomas A. Kennedy, Everett I. Watson, reputed policy king of Detroit, was sentenced to 60 days in the Wayne County jail and fined $500 for contempt of court when he refused.

The sentence was imposed upon the witness by Judge Homer Ferguson, acting as a one-man grand jury probing into gambling and graft by public officials.

QUESTION BORE ON VICE TIES

The question asked Watson, according to commitment papers sent to the county jail, was:

"Did you and another man, acting as a committee for certain policy and numbers operators, call upon Harry Colburn, chief investigator for the prosecuting attorney of Wayne County, at the prosecutor's office, on the fifth floor of police headquarters, in Detroit, in the year 1935?"

The questioning of Watson, it was understood, was in connection with the numbers and policy racket in Detroit. Chester P. O'Hara, special grand jury prosecutor, said in Chicago several weeks ago that Watson was the key man

Detroit Youth of Both Races Meet; Plans For Future Made In Three-Day Confab

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Discuss Vocational Training, Job Placement and Work Conditions

Negro Youth Elected Chairman Of Committee

DEC 14 1940 DEC 14 1940

DETROIT.—(ANP)—It was truly a cosmopolitan group which comprised the "Youth Assembly" of Greater Detroit, which met in a three-day conference at the Lucy Thurman "Y" here Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The assembly, "dedicated to a democratic way of life," delved deeply into every phase of American life and laid plans for concerted action to bring about more consideration and better conditions for the youth of today.

Vocational training, job placement and work conditions, school facilities, curriculum, academic freedom, health, housing and recreation, national minorities and civil liberties were among the things brought forward in a round table discussion with unusual interest and avowed determination that these matters shall not end in a mere talk fest.

While young people of every racial group and nationality in the city, both girls and boys, were present ,a Negro youth, Leonard Troutman, chairman of the District Youth Council of the N. A. A. C. P., was elected president of the continuation committee of the assembly.

The 137 delegates and 80 observers at the assembly represented 62 organizations with a direct membership of 107,200 young persons, according to the report of the credentials committee. Their average age was 23. They came from settlement houses, churches, CIO and AF of L trade unions, nationality groups, Negro, student and fraternal organizations, social clubs and others. The assembly was more broadly representative of Detroit youth than any previous gathering ever held in this city under the sponsorship of community leaders participated by giving advice and information, but took no part in the making of decisions.

In a declaration of principles adopted by the delegates, the young participants stated, in part, that their assembly arose out of their "desire to make our great industrial Detroit a home of learning, opportunity, and equal well-being for all its people. We want to assure the fruits of our industrial and cultural heritage to all races, creeds and colors.

"We want to maintain our city a citadel of freedom—of conscience, of the religious spirit, of speech and press, for labor, for minority groups, for all people."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., News
October 1, 1940

Johnson Center Aids Jackson Negroes

Brighter days have come to the dark side of Jackson's community life.

The Community Chest has raised the community spirit to record high levels amonng Jackson's colored citizens.

That spirit focuses around the William Johnson Community Center, 508 North Farish street. There negro children—thanks to the Community Chest—now receive help in raising living standards and new opportunities for health and happiness.

"By helping us get our children off the streets and out of the alleys, the Community Chest has made a very practical investment in better citizenship," said Dr. A. L. Holland, pastor of the Central Methodist church and one of the state's outstanding negro ministers.

Through the community center, negro family is brought in touch with more wholesome social benefits than formerly were available to many Mississippians. They have organized play activities on regular playgrounds, dental and health clinics, a nursery school, handicrafts classes for women, an employment service for young women, and a mother's problem forum.

"This movement," according to Dr. Holland is paying real dividends to the entire community. It is reducing crime. It is helping us build better colored citizens. It is creating better understanding between the negro and white people. It is giving the negro youth a finer resolve to cooperate with their white friends in raising community standards."

Bolshevism has no chance with Jackson's negro citizens, for, according to Dr. Holland:

"The colored people of Jackson have no patience with anybody who would try to influence us against this government. Red agitators can't find a hearing among people who appreciate the sympathy and cooperation of a community that is trying to help them work out their problems."

Dr. Holland helped establish the William Johnson Community Center through cooperation of Bishop J. L. Decell when Dr. Decelle was pastor of the Capitol Street Methodist church. It was established in 1938. It was the only negro organization to qualify for the Community Chest last year.

Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, chairman; Dr. B. E. Mitchell, dean of mathematics at Millsaps; Dr. A. P. Hamilton, instructor of science at Millsaps; A. E. Whitten, principal of George school; Robert Bell, contractor; Dr. C. B. Christian, Carrie Shepherd, Iva O. Johnson, Mrs. M. M. Hubert and Mrs. W. W. Scott. Virtually every denomination is represented on the board of directors.

Dr. Holland expressed particular appreciation for the cooperation of Dr. W. E. Noblin, county health officer, and officials of the police department.

"Police officials have been among our biggest boosters for this work," he said. "They tell us that this has done more than anything else to keep our young people out of trouble."

The nursery school takes care of pre-school children of colored women who work. The mother's problem forum is held every day in the week except Wednesday. There is a wading pool near the center, and this summer 24 colored children were enabled to have a two-weeks' camp near Clinton. Efforts are underway for government aid to make this a regular recreational camp for colored children.

Hilda Gilmore, a graduate of Campbell College, on Mims street, is director of the center. Maggie Dunson is director of the playground.

Jackson, Miss., News
October 22, 1940

NEGROES AID CHEST DRIVE

A colored regiment, led by Walter Williams as colonel, will carry out solicitations among race people for contributions to the Community Chest.

Last year nearly $900 was paid to the Chest by members of the race. This year they will seek to raise a quota of $1,000. Canvassing of business groups is expected to yield $500, and another 500 is anticipated from residential solicitations.

Ruth M. Hubert is colonel in charge of the colored women's regiment, and Carrye Bell Maddox is lieutenant colonel.

Rev. A. L. Holland has been named colonel of the men's regiment which will contact business men and professional men among the negro race.

The William Johnson Community Center is the only negro social welfare agency affiliated with the Community Chest. It carries out a balanced social and welfare program among the race people, both adults and youths.

However, some of the other agencies are carrying out constructive character-training programs among colored boys and girls. The Boy Scouts and the Y. W. C. A. in particular are doing good work here.

Jackson, Miss., News
October 21, 1940

Community Center Aids Acute Negro Problem

The William Johnson Community Center serves the most dense population of negroes in the state, located as it is three blocks from the new capitol, west, and within a radius of four blocks of the center, is to be found Jackson's acute juvenile problem, also within this radius is Jackson's largest negro school and churches and at the same time the largest per cent of the crime and a fair share of disease. The reason for this finds its answer in the housing conditions of this congested settlement.

What is being done to solve these problems? First, from a health standpoint the center conducts a free clinic for pre-natal, pre-school and post-natal cases; the clinic has from the very first received support from the Baptist hospital and the Hinds county health department. The doctors of Jackson have given the finest support to the work of the center, the doctors who have made this free service possible have been Dr. W. E. Noblin, Dr. A. L Smith, Dr. C. B. Christian, Dr. H. F. Magee, Dr. A. M. Hall and all of the nurses in the health office.

The Red Cross has been of very great help to the center.

Second. From the standpoint of recreation—the center has received the cooperation of the WPA, which has made a year round program possible. In summer, the playground with its wading pool and outdoor games have been under the personal direction of trained workers. The outdoor camp for under nourished children for two weeks at Clinton. Classes in handicraft for girls and mothers, adult classes are held three nights in every week, afternoon reading clubs for children, mothers' forum and a nursery school for pre-school children are points in service.

The center, while a character building institution, has had to do work of a charity nature, namely: the center secured free nurses for needy sick persons and directed many aged persons in receiving WPA aid. During the month the center has helped in finding jobs for those who have asked this service.

The board of directors are interested in the boy problem of Jackson and are working to secure a shop where boys may be given free work at trades after school hours and they are also interested in helping those boys who for various reasons have had to stop school early and wish to attend night school.

The larger problem of the center will include this plan. This center is made possible by the Community Chest and the fine spirited citizens of Jackson.

Mississippi Trails
Increase in Average Income

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—(INS)—The income of the average American last year amounted to $536, and ranged from $203 in Mississippi to $825 in New York, Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones announced Tuesday night. The per capita figure for 1940 compares with $679 in 1929, the peak prosperity year, and $376 in 1933, turning point of the depression.

Per capita income last year, Mr. Jones said, was above the national average in 17 states and below it in 31 others. In 20 states the average was more than $300, but less than $500.

OCT 17 1940

Memphis Scimitar

RED CROSS SENDS HELP TO MERIDIAN

NOV 25 1940

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Meridian, Miss., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Molly Hodges, general field director, and Miss Marcia Skiffington, assistant secretary of the Lauderdale county chapter of th American Red Cross, went to Macon Saturday to provide needed assistance to a number of Negro families who lost their homes in a fire.

New Orleans Times-Picayune

Five homes were razed, according to the report of the Red Cross office.

La.

A fireman suffered a badly bruised leg when he was thrown from a fire truck.

Tupelo, Miss., Journal
November 5, 1940

COLORED RED CROSS DRIVE PLANS MADE

Meetings Of Leaders Places Churches In Charge Here; Calls County Session

Plans for the colored Red Cross roll call in Tupelo were mapped yesterday at a meeting of city workers in George Washington Carver High School. At the meeting, called by P. K. Thomas and Ernest Evans, chairman of the county colored roll call, plans were made to divide the work among the colored churches of Tupelo with each being responsible for canvassing its membership.

Allison Bell addressed the meetng on Red Cross plans and a meeting of all colored workers in the county was called for Tuesday night, Nov. 12, at 7 o'clock in the George Washington Carver High School here to make county-wide plans for the annual Red Cross drive.

Named chairmen of the roll call for each colored church in the city were the following: L. M. Forrester, Lane's Chapel; Georgia McEwing, St. Paul's; H. L. Walker, Rising Star; Clint Cunningham, Church of Christ; W. T. McDaniel, Spring Hill.

Attending yesterday's meeting were W. T. McDaniel, T. R. Debro, Julia Sparks, Lula McDonald, Queenie Nelson, Minnie Ellison, Rev. C. C. Coleman, Hattie Debro, Mable Smith, George Allen, Lou Foster, Clint Cunningham, Clyde Augustus, Lewis McAlister, Rev. J. L. Tolbert, O. A. Tolbert, Leona Mayo, Lula Gates, Elbert Brysum, Olivia Beckley, Ruby Vaughn, Bob Rogers, Bell Sampson.

Other workers in Tupelo include L. B. Curry, Maggie Allen, Mace. Rowan, Georgia McEwen, Rosa Burdine, C. H. Dukes, John Staples, J. W. Grice, Annie Dixon, William Head, Fannie Kohlheim Hayes, J. W. Porter, Henry Stone, Istena Gilliam, Lillian Tolbert, Georgia Montgomery, Joe Hopkins, Henry Parsons, Edna Kyle, Rogers Reed, Harry Walker.

Five Under Arrest for Making Inferno of Hall Where 198 'Died Like Rats'

Tribune 4-27-40 Washington Tribune

Tribune.

By DR. A. W. DUMAS, Sr.

(President, National Medical Association)

(Special to the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE)

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Of the known dead of 198 persons and a score or more seriously burned and otherwise injured in the most disastrous catastrophe in the history of Natchez that destroyed the Rhythm Night Club, Tuesday night, 95 have been identified. Undertakers and Red Cross officials announced Wednesday that identification was moving slowly.

Meanwhile, Police Chief Joe Serio announced that five persons had been arrested and charged with setting fire to the hall deliberately. The arrests were based on a statement that several drunken men were overheard threatening to set the building on fire. The victims were trapped like rats and didn't have a chance to escape. There was only one exit to the hall.

Earlier the death toll had been listed as high as 250, but the official count late Wednesday night stood at 198. The larger number was ascribed to confusion arising from exchange of bodies in undertaking establishments.

The dance was sponsored by an organization called the Moneywasters Social Club.

THE DEAD

Walter Barnes, orchestra leader, Chicago, and nine members of his band.

Prof. Woodrich McGuire, music teacher at Brumfield High School and member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Ed Frazier, operator of Rhythm Night Club.

Miss Pearl E. Jackson, secretary to Dr. A. W. Dumas, Sr.

Miss Thelma Lloyd, former secretary in local office of Universal Life Insurance Company.

Birdie Lee Boyd,
Wendell Cates,
Louise Cates,
Rossista Williams,
Calvin Roberts,
Henry Jackson,
Bessie Holmes,
John Boy Logan,
Princess Alexander,
Emma Shaw,
Sara Robinson,
Elbert Biggs,
M. Russell,
Mose Nelson,
Paul Stott,
W. E. Johnson,
Lenore Williams,
Ver Rhone,
Mary Shaw,
N. S. Kingsberry
John Bernard,
Leonard Franklin,
Jessie Washington,
Leroy Woods,
Baby Will.
Delia Simmons,
Clousie Johnson,
Cornelia Odom,
Ethel Scott,
Willie Lloyd,
James Cole,
Lilly Whethers,
Dorothy Debce,
Edna Taylor,
Nellie Carr,
Edward Parker,
Willie Mae Jackson,
Renetta Lloyd,
Marie Hall,
Samuel Collins,
Ernest Hunt,
Lee Edgar Scott,
Pirch Jefferson,
Florida Lee Ivory, Greenwood, Miss.
Leola Johnson,
Sammy Wallace,
Annie Mae Robinson,
Ed Lee,
Lucille Stewart,
John Reed,
George Scott,
Charlie Higdon,
Roy Fletcher,
Green Smith,
Freddie Scott,
Joe Bonds,
Leola Sims,
Mary Logen,
Malitiden Woods,
Genette Harris,
Mary Sloan,
Willie Machine,
Johnny Williams,
Johnny Davis,
B. Dennie,
Marshall Lewis,
Henry Jackson,
Gelegine Towncredem,
Evelyn Thomas,
Alfred Minor.
T. J. Smith,
Corinne Green,
Cassy White,
Tom Johnson,
Calvin Roberts,
Gladys Lights,
Inez Adams,
Emma Scott,
Sara Reed,
Polly Colburn,
Dola Sheely.

Among the injured were several school teachers, including Miss Althea Dumas, daughter of a prominent druggist, Dr. H. J. Dumas, who was seriously burned about the face and hands. Miss Dumas is teacher of home economics in the Brumfield High School. She is expected to recover.

Other teachers who were seriously burned include Misses Jessie Craig and Alva Miller.

Death List 247 in Mississippi Night Club Fire

Tribune

Natchez, Miss., April 24 [Special].—The death list in the fire which destroyed the Rhythm club at midnight last night reached a total of 247 men, women and children, all Negroes, today. A majority of the victims were residents of Natchez. Others lived in nearby Ferriday, La., and Lafayette, Miss.

The club was located in the center of the Natchez business district, a part of the city mostly occupied by Negroes.

The orchestra playing for the dance was the Walter Barnes band of Chicago. Today members of the band were among the first of the victims to be identified.

They were Walter Barnes, director, Chicago; Juanita Avery, Dallas, singer; Jimmy Coles, Huntington, W. Va.; John Reed Jr., Huntington, W. Va.; Harry Walker, Cincinnati; Paul Scott, Indianapolis; Calvin Roberts, Gary, Ind.; Clarence Porter, Fort Myers, Fla.; Jesse Washington, Vicksburg, Miss.

Five Bandsmen Escape.

Members of the band who escaped were Allan Barnes, Chicago, band manager and brother of Walker; Jimmy Swift, Chicago; Oscar Brown, Chicago; Arthur Evans, Chicago; Walter Dillard, Nashville, Tenn.

Removal of the bodies was completed with difficulty at 4 a. m., because those taking out the victims were forced to press thru massed hundreds of distracted Negroes whose relatives had attended the dance and who sought to see each body as it was carried to three nearby Negro undertaking establishments.

Policemen, firemen, and volunteers among the Negroes strove to rescue those still living. Two white Catholic priests, the Rev. Father Walter Mulrooney, pastor of the Holy Family church, colored, and the Rev. Father Edward Doherty, assistant pastor, whose home is within two blocks of the scene of the fire, administered last rites of the church to the dying whom they identified as members of their faith.

First aid measures by members of the Natchez fire department, in reviving those suffering from suffocation saved the lives of many.

Match Tossed Into Moss.

Sheriff Hyde R. Jenkins attributed the fire to a lighted match being tossed into the air by one of those attending the dance causing Spanish moss to ignite. Ventilating fans, forced the blaze thru the building. The sheriff said the building had only one door, the front entrance and that windows in the rear had been boarded up. When the blaze started near the front of the old frame building over half of the inmates stampeded to the rear and were trapped. Some burned to death. Others were trampled and some suffocated.

The Rhythm club had been operated as a night club by a group of Negroes for the last two years. It specialized on bringing in Negro or-

chestras from larger northern cities and a ball at the club was an outstanding social event for colored people of the surrounding territory.

Dies in Fire

(Story on page 1.)

[Maurice Seymour Photo.]

Walter Barnes, colored Chicago orchestra leader, who perished with most of the members of his band in dance hall fire at Natchez, Miss.

The Natchez Holocaust

Birmingham shares the shock to this nation of the thought of more than 200 Negro dancers meeting sudden death when fire swept their dance hall in Natchez, Miss. The mind recoils from the thought of the pleasure that was turned to tragedy in a minute's time.

Most horrible of all is the report that there was only one exit to the building. Windows had been boarded up to prevent gate-crashers, it is said. When the fire broke out near the door, the dancers were trapped.

It is easy to say now that the public should never be admitted in such large numbers to a building with only one exit. It is easy to say now that there was either public or private negligence, or both. But saying those things does not lift the sorrow that has come today to practically every Negro home in historic old Natchez.

The Natchez tragedy is a costly reminder to all cities to check their public places. Here in Birmingham, are we certain that adequate exits are provided for all dance halls, night clubs, and the like? Theaters, hotels, and the more obvious places of public gatherings are so equipped, but what of the smaller or more outlying places? Are there around Birmingham any Negro dance halls where several hundred couples may congregate, but with only one exit?

If anyone had asked in Natchez a week ago if any firetrap existed which would take more than 200 lives, he would probably have been laughed at. But there is no laughter in Natchez today. Nor can any city afford to be complacent about such matters.

Another Holocaust

The Natchez fire disaster, costing more than 200 lives, lodges another scathing indictment against human carelessness. This wholesale tragedy was enacted in a negro dance hall large enough to accommodate several hundred—300 were on its floor when death struck the place Tuesday night. Its wooden rafters were draped with tindery Spanish moss. Its only exit was a small door at the building's front. Its windows, we read, had been boarded up, "to prevent persons from peeping in or slipping in free," according to one witness. The fire started near the single door, spread with blinding speed along the moss-strewn rafters. Most of its victims, helplessly trapped, never had a chance to escape from a trap which could hardly have been more deadly if it had been deliberately planned.

This set-up for tragedy was built out of flagrant violations of common sense and safety rules whose dangers have been demonstrated dozens of times at cost of human lives. The vital necessity of adequate exits in public meeting places, the terrific hazards of festooned inflammables hanging within reach of burning cigarettes and carelessly lighted matches, and the other makings of the Natchez holocaust should be indelibly impressed upon the American people by earlier disasters chargeable to some or all of these things. Yet somehow some of us forget the lessons despite their ghastly cost, and the price of forgetfulness and carelessness has to be paid again in terms of deaths and tears.

For a little while the Natchez horror should startle the country into greater care and watchfulness against fire hazards. There will be more and better inspections of such buildings and their equipment. The human sacrifices at Natchez will insure safer conditions for others in many communities—but only for a time. As this newest fire disaster and its grewsome details fade from public memory, its lessons and warning will be forgotten too. The let-down of lay interest and official vigilance will bring another such disaster soon or late. Let us by "staying awake" to the perils of carelessness and observance of the obvious common-sense precautions, put off its recurrence long as possible.

Recall When 115 Lost Their Lives In Birmingham Church

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (SNS)—Death of 202 persons in a dance hall blaze last Tuesday night in Natchez, Mississippi, recalled Saturday the disaster at Shiloh Baptist Church here September 20, 1902, in which 115 persons were trampled to death.

The occasion was an address by the late Booker T. Washington before the National Baptist Convention.

A woman in the balcony yelled "fight" just as the address ended, and hundreds of the 3,000 persons jammed into the church thought she said "fire" and rushed for the doors.

Bodies were piled 10 feet deep in front of the main exit. The speaker and others on the platform tried vainly to quiet the hysterical crowd.

Persons who kept their seats were uninjured and assisted in rescue work. There was no fire.

The Natchez Tragedy

The sacrifice of the lives of 198 persons in a dance hall fire in Natchez, Miss., Tuesday night should serve as a warning to every city and hamlet in the country which has been allowing traps to continue in existence. There are thousands of such places in operation among our folk.

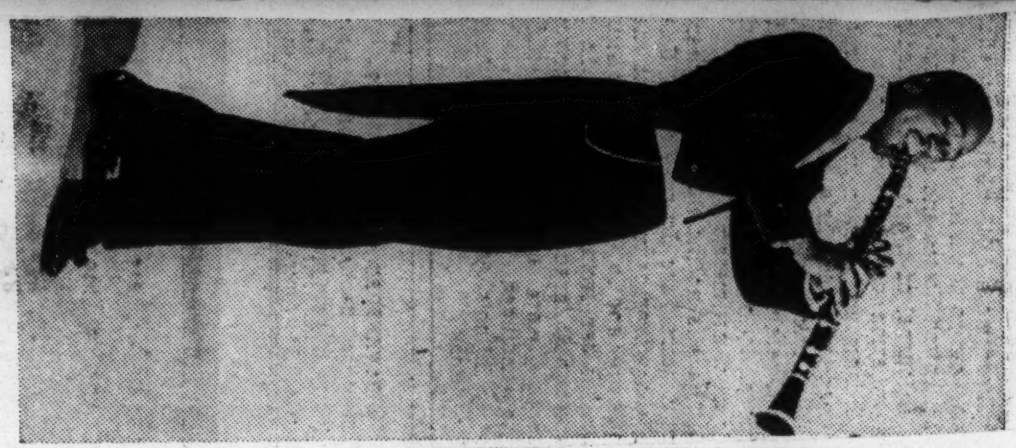
Mere expression of sympathy and pity for those who died is not enough, although it is our humble duty to do so. The fact is that an investigation should be instituted in every instance to determine whether any place where people gather in large numbers is a safe place to congregate. Also it should be determined whether or not they can quickly and orderly escape from a building in case of fire. It is the solemn duty of fire fighting and fire inspectors to see that hazards are eliminated as completely as possible. Whether owners of traps be white or colored, they should be made to discontinue usage of them until they can be made safe for those who enter their portals. Fire hazards should be reported!

It is a pity that so many had to perish where, without a doubt, negligence existed. It was a fatal mistake to crowd people into a building lined with highly inflammable materials and with only two small passage ways to the entire structure. Further, the situation appears more tragic since most of the victims were about 15 or 16 years of age, just getting ready to enter life's journey armed with essential developments.

chestras from larger northern cities and a ball at the club was an outstanding social event for colored people of the surrounding territory.

Dies in Fire

(Story on page 1.)



[Maurice Seymour Photo.]

Walter Barnes, colored Chicago orchestra leader, who perished with most of the members of his band in dance hall fire at Natchez, Miss.

The Natchez Holocaust

Birmingham shares the shock to this nation of the thought of more than 200 Negro dancers meeting sudden death when fire swept their dance hall in Natchez, Miss. The mind recoils from the thought of the pleasure that was turned to tragedy in a minute's time.

Most horrible of all is the report that there was only one exit to the building. Windows had been boarded up to prevent gate-crashers, it is said. When the fire broke out near the door, the dancers were trapped.

It is easy to say now that the public should never be admitted in such large numbers to a building with only one exit. It is easy to say now that there was either public or private negligence involved. But saying those things does not lift the sorrow that has come today to practically every Negro home in historic old Natchez.

The Natchez tragedy is a costly reminder to all cities to check their public places. Here in Birmingham, are we certain that adequate exits are provided for all dance halls, night clubs, and the like? Theaters, hotels, and the more obvious places of public gatherings are so equipped, but what of the smaller or more outlying places? Are there around Birmingham any Negro dance halls where several hundred couples may congregate, but with only one exit?

If anyone had asked in Natchez a week ago if any firetrap existed which would take more than 200 lives, he would probably have been laughed at. But there is no laughter in Natchez today. Nor can any city afford to be complacent about such matters.

Another Holocaust

The Natchez fire disaster, costing more than 200 lives, lodges another scathing indictment against human carelessness. This wholesale tragedy was enacted in a negro dance hall large enough to accommodate several hundred—300 were on its floor when death struck the night. Tuesday night. Its wooden rafters were draped with tindery Spanish moss. Its only exit was a small door at the building's front. Its windows, we read, had been boarded up, "to prevent persons from peeping in or slipping in free," according to one witness. The fire started near the single door, spread with blinding speed along the moss-drawn rafters. Most of its victims, helplessly trapped, never had a chance to escape from a trap which could hardly have been more deadly if it had been deliberately planned.

This set-up for tragedy was built out of flagrant violations of common sense and safety rules whose dangers have been demonstrated dozens of times at cost of human lives. The vital necessity of adequate exits in public meeting places, the terrific hazards of festooned inflammables hanging within reach of burning cigarettes and carelessly lighted matches, and the other makings of the Natchez holocaust should be indelibly impressed upon the American people by earlier disasters chargeable to some or all of these things. Yet somehow some of us forget the lessons despite their ghastly cost, and the price of forgetfulness and carelessness has to be paid again in terms of deaths and tears.

For a little while the Natchez horror should startle the country into greater care and watchfulness against fire hazards. There will be more and better inspections of such buildings and their equipment. The human sacrifices at Natchez will insure safer conditions for others in many communities—but only for a time. As this newest fire disaster and its grewsome details fade from public memory, its lessons and warning will be forgotten too. The let-down of interest and official vigilance will bring another such disaster soon or late. Let us by "staying awake" to the perils of carelessness and observance of the obvious common-sense precautions, put off its recurrence long as possible.

Recall When 115 Lost Their Lives In Birmingham Church

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (SNS)—Death of 202 persons in a dance hall blaze last Tuesday night in Natchez, Mississippi, recalled Saturday the disaster at Shiloh Baptist Church here September 20, 1902, in which 115 persons were trampled to death.

The occasion was an address by the late Booker T. Washington before the National Baptist Convention.

A woman in the balcony yelled "fight" just as the address ended, and hundreds of the 3,000 persons jammed into the church thought she said "fire" and rushed for the doors.

Bodies were piled 10 feet deep in front of the main exit. The speaker and others on the platform tried vainly to quiet the hysterical crowd.

Persons who kept their seats were uninjured and assisted in rescue work. There was no fire.

The Natchez Tragedy

The sacrifice of the lives of 198 persons in a dance hall fire in Natchez, Miss., Tuesday night should serve as a warning to every city and hamlet in the country which has been allowing traps to continue in existence. There are thousands of such places in operation among our folk.

Mere expression of sympathy and pity for those who died is not enough, although it is our humble duty to do so. The fact is that an investigation should be launched in every instance to determine whether any place where people gather in large numbers is a safe place to congregate. Also it should be determined whether or not they can quickly and orderly escape from a building in case of fire. It is the solemn duty of building and fire inspectors to see that hazards are eliminated as completely as possible. Whether owners of traps be white or colored, they should be made to discontinue usage of them until they can be made safe for those who enter their portals. Fire hazards should be reported!

It is a pity that so many had to perish where, without a doubt, negligence existed. It was a fatal mistake to crowd people into a building lined with highly inflammable materials and with only two small passage ways to the entire structure. Further, the situation appears more tragic since most of the victims were about 15 or 16 years of age, just getting ready to enter life's journey armed with essential developments.

RED CROSS AIDS AFTER HISTORIC CITY'S TRAGEDY

Barnes, Orchestra Leader, And 9 Of His Musicians Who Perished Will Be Buried At Their Homes

By DR. A. W. DUMAS, SR.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 25.—(By Wire to St. Louis Argus)—Fire which destroyed the Rhythm Night Club at Natchez, Mississippi and resulting in the death of 198 persons and a score or more seriously burned and otherwise injured. It was the most disastrous catastrophe in the history of Natchez, the town in the depths of Mississippi famous for its Ante Bellum homes. The cause of the fire was thought to be due to some unidentified person throwing a lighted match in the Spanish moss, which was used for decorations. The blaze soon enveloped the entire building and soon the structure was a seething furnace.

Bury Victims

Burial of the victims started Thursday and taxed the capacity of local funeral homes. The Red Cross was authorized to provide money for burial of those whose survivors had no means.

The sheriff arrested five men as suspects of arson in connection with the fire. He stated that he had received information that a group of intoxicated Negroes were heard making threats to get the place just before the fire happened. He, however, withheld their names and said that he was keeping them merely for questioning as he believed the blaze started accidentally.

SPONSORED BY CLUB

The dance was sponsored by a club known as "Money Wasters Social Club" and featured the Walter Barnes Orchestra of Chicago, Ill. Barnes and nine members of his orchestra perished. Five escaped.

The building, which was a frame structure, and enclosed with corrugated iron, had but one exit located at the front, at which point the fire started. The entrapped merry makers rushed to the rear of the building, but were unable to escape, as practically every window in the building was either bolted down or nailed. When it was found they could not escape windows were broken by means of chairs or with the naked hand, to permit escape. Soon the windows became jammed with shrieking merry makers, seriously interferring with their escape and there they perished in the flames.

VICTIMS TRAPPED

Among them were several school teachers. Prof. Woodrich McGuire, teacher of music at Brumfield High School, and a member of the Omega Fraternity, lost his life in the fire. Miss Althea Dumas, daughter of a prominent druggist, Dr. H. J. Dumas, was seriously burned about the face and hands. Miss Dumas is teacher of Home Economics in the Brumfield High School. She is expected to recover. Other teachers who were seriously burned: Misses Jessie Craig and Alva Miller. Miss Pearl E. Jackson, Secretary to Dr. A. W. Dumas, Sr., president of the National Medical Association, who burned to death; also Miss Thelma Loyd, a former secretary in the office of the Universal Life Insurance Company.

While the accompanying list of identified dead is very incomplete, it is all which was obtainable from undertakers and Red Cross officials up to five o'clock Wednesday. They announced that positive identification was moving slowly.

RELATIVE OF NATCHEZ FIRE DISASTER VICTIMS RELATES PATHOS OF AWFUL TRAGEDY

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (Special) —Memories of an experience that he'll never forget are those which William Brown, 1621 North Seventh street, brought back with him Sunday when he returned from Natchez, Miss., where he went to attend funeral services of his seventeen-year-old sister, who perished in the Mississippi fire disaster.

Brown's sister, an attractive and popular girl, was a high school honor student and was to have been graduated with valedictory honors in the class of 1940. According to Brown, she was the recipient of a scholarship, which she had planned to use at Kansas State Teachers' college in Pittsburg.

In addition to his sister's loss, Brown mourns the death of three cousins, Mrs. Marie Hall, Mrs. Malette Carroll and Johnny Logan. The cousins of the Kansas City man were all young people in their late teens or early twenties. They were among the 198 persons who were trapped in the burning interior of the 200-foot dance hall and either burned or trampled and suffocated to death.

Brown made the trip to Natchez by motor in company with two brothers, Levi and Clarence Jones of Joplin, Mo. A native of the tragedy-stricken town, he had been away from there 10 years.

In Natchez, Brown said he found the Negro populace bowed in "the most overwhelming grief I've ever seen." One woman, whom he formerly knew, was unconsolable in her grief for her five daughters, who were all listed as fatalities.

Natchez' three Negro undertaking establishments had the herculean task of caring for the bodies and trying to comfort the hundreds of grief-stricken relatives. Negro embalmers from nearby cities and towns in Mississippi and Louisiana went to Natchez to help in the disaster.

Bodies of the victims were laid out in garages and other places, Brown said.

According to Brown, many white persons were as deeply bowed in grief as the Negroes because of the loss of trusted servants and employes. He said that on the days of funerals of the fire victims many white business places were closed.

Funeral services were held day and night, according to Brown and WPA workers were used to speed up the grave-digging.

Brown said he found the colored people of Natchez fearful and reluctant to talk about the origin of the fire. One persistent story which he said he heard was that two young white men had been arrested in connection with the fatal blaze, which was the greatest tragedy in the century of Natchez. According to the story, which Brown said he heard repeatedly, the two white men went to the dance hall seeking two Negro girls, and were refused admittance because the affair was "a colored dance." Angered, the two men were said to have been heard to mutter that they "would burn the d——n place down."

Although the arrest of five Negroes in connection with the investigation of the fire has been widely-publicized, in the white press, no mention has been made of the white men.

Another matter, which Brown was able to clear up in his account of the Natchez disaster was the reported looting of bodies of the fire dead. The white press has repeatedly credited Negros with the attempts to steal valuables from the burned dance hall and off the bodies of the victims. But, according to Brown, 85 per cent of the vandalism was perpetrated by whites.

The tragedy affected practically every Negro family in the town, and few of the sorrowing relatives had any thought of anything except to identify their kin.

Join Immortals In Swingdom's Valhalla

Chicago's theatrical colony went into deepest mourning last week as tragedy sounded the final note in the life sonata of Walter Barnes, pictured above with his orchestra, in the Natchez, Mississippi dance hall disaster. Members who lost their lives besides Barnes were: James Cole, Harry S. Walker, Calvin Roberto, Paul Scott, Clarence Porter, Juanita Avery, John Reed and Jesse Washington. Those lucky enough to escape were: Oscar Brown, drummer; Arthur Edwards, bass player; Allan Barnes, manager; James Smith and Walter Dillard.

212 Youthful Natchez Negroes Die In One-Exit Dance Hall Holocaust

Windowless Club Is Converted Into Burning Mass Of Humanity As Decorations Of Spanish Moss Fired; Witness Blames Careless Smoker

NATCHEZ, Miss.—(AP)—The death list today mounted to the staggering toll of 212 in a Spanish moss-fed fire which swept through the Rhythm Night Club here last night, stampeding 300 Negro dancers into a holocaust.

All the dead were Negroes.

Of the survivors eight remained in the hospitals in critical condition and two score others who applied for treatment in the two crowded hospitals were later sent to their homes.

An attache of Charity Hospital declared 30 or 40 of the victims were brought to the institution for treatment and that about 15 of them died en route.

Hospitals Packed

Eleven victims died in the hospital after being treated. Others for whom there was no accommodation because of the crowded condition were sent home, some of them in a serious condition.

A theory the fire started from a carelessly lighted cigaret by a woman dancer was advanced by Ernest Wright, elevator operator, who went to the hall to get his wife after getting off duty at midnight.

Wright said he saw two girls come out of the women's room near the front of the building and heard one of them say:

"Now you did it. You set the place on fire."

"I looked up, but didn't see anything for a minute," Wright said. "Then I saw a bliding sheet of flame. In a minute the whole place was on fire."

Bodies Are Counted

The dead were counted by Deputy Sheriff J. R. Brown while the scores of seared bodies, mostly young men and young women, were laid out in rows in three undertaking establishments and a garage adjacent to the dance hall.

Meantime horror-stricken and weeping relatives milled about the scene, identifying victims.

Survivors told tales of horror of the fire which started in a maze of overhanging dry moss in the hall formerly built for a blacksmith shop and later turned into a dance hall at 50 cents a ticket.

The blaze started near the front entrance of the building and flared in a flash down the moss to the far end of the 200-foot deep hall where the orchestra was playing.

At the outbreak of screaming the dancers thought a fight had started in the far end of the hall, but within a minute, survivors said, the flames flashed through the moss down the entire length of the hall and enveloped the dancers in an inferno.

Trapped by the fire, some of the dancers stampeded through the flames to the front of the building where a small door, the only exit, was located, while others herded into the rear around the orchestra stand and the bar where they were burned or suffocated to death by flaming decorations dropping on them in the intense heat.

Coroner R. E. Smith said bodies were "piled up like cordwood."

"The skin was peeling from faces, blood oozed from mouths and flesh was broken," he said. "From my examination, it appeared that most of the people died of suffocation. A majority of the victims were about 15 or 16 years old. There were about as many men as women victims.

Bodies Stacked Up

"The bodies were piled up in funeral parlors and no identifications have been made yet. The undertakers told me they would embalm the bodies and then line them up and let relatives file by to identify kinsmen."

Julius Hawkins, Negro employe of The Natchez Democrat, who was at the dance, managed to escape.

Death Toll Is 198 In Negro Dance Hall Tragedy At Natchez

Two Score Others Are Injured In South's Deadliest Fire Disaster

RED CROSS RUSHES AID TO VICTIMS' FAMILIES

Higher Fatality Count Laid To Undertakers' Confusion

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 24.—Flames whisking at explosive speed through jam-packed, moss-draped dance hall early Wednesday killed at least 198 negro merymakers and critically injured two score more in the South's deadliest fire disaster.

Dr. Andrew Hedmegh, Adams County health officer, announced the official death count at 198. He also reported that the State Board of Health had closed the three negro undertaking establishments until embalming was completed.

Undertakers Confused

Due to swapping of bodies from one undertaking establishment to another throughout the day, the undertakers became confused in their count and late Wednesday reported a total of 253 dead.

The Red Cross moved swiftly to provide care for the victims, and possibly for some of their dependents, while Mayor William J. Byrne promised thorough inquiry into the tragedy, compounded because the Rhythm Night Club was "the worst fire trap imaginable."

Some 300 members and friends of the Moneywasters Social Club were jammed into the converted blacksmith shop dancing to the music of Walter Barnes' Chicago orchestra when fire broke out near the single door at the front of the building. Barnes and a majority of his musicians died in the stampede. Ed Frazer, proprietor of the club also burned to death.

A handful of dancers battled their way through the narrow door or wormed through the ticket-seller's window nearby. The rest were driven toward the rear of the building, blinded by smoke and cruelly herded b yflames that crackled with terrifying swiftness through masses of dry Spanish moss festooned from rafters 14 feet above the floor.

Windows Boarded Up

The stampede swept back around the bandstand ,beat futilely against the windows, which had been secretly boarded up to bar gate-crashers." One rear window's boards gave way and a few struggled out this way.

The remainder died screaming and clawing for escape, fell in piles that mounted shoulder high.

A scant 15 minutes later the fire had been brought under control and firemen fought their way in.

Police Chief Joe Serio said he had arrested five suspects, whose names he withheld, in connection with the fire.

Two other suspects were sought. Chief Serio said the arrests were based on statements that several drunken negroes were overheard threatening to set the building on fire.

Many Suffocated

Earlier Sheriff Hyde Jenkins had said rumors of a firebug were scouted and all indications pointed to accidental start of the blaze.

Doctors said most of the dead had been suffocated by the thick smoke, or crushed in that terrible stampede to the rear, rather than killed by the flames, which subsided without destroying the iron-sheathed building.

None knew how the blaze started. One theory was that a cigaret

NATCHEZ DEATH TOLL IN DANCE HALL IS 198

Two Score Other Negroes Injured In Fire Disaster

RED CROSS RUSHES AID

Mayor Appeals To Citizens To Aid Families Of Victims—Arrests Made As Probe Get Under Way

(Continued From Page One)

carelessly tossed by a girl dance had ignited the moss.

This idea was based on the report of Ernest Wright, hotel employe, who said he was standing near the front door when two girls came out of the women's room and one said:

"Now you did it. You set the place on fire. Look!"

In Heart Of Natchez

Most of the dead negroes were residents of Natchez, but some of the victims were from Ferriday, La., and Fayette, Miss.

The fire occurred in the heart of Natchez in a business area largely occupied by negroes.

While officers, firemen and volunteers among the negroes strove to rescue those still living and vandals engaged in robbing the dead two white Catholic priests, the Rev Father Walter Mulroney, pastor of the Holy Family Church (negro) and the Rev. Father Edward Doherty, assistant pastor, whose home is within two blocks of the scene of the fire, administered last rites to the dying whom they identified as members of their faith.

First aid measures of Natchez firemen in resusicating victims saved the lives of an undetermined number.

The Rhythm Night Club had been operated as a night club by a group of negroes for two years. It specialized on bringing in "big name" negro orchestras from larger Northern cities and a ball at the Rhythm Club last night, an outstanding social event for negroes throughout the surrounding territory.

Mayor Urges Citizens To Contribute Funds

Mayor Byrne Wednesday night issued a proclamation in which he stated that Natchez had suffered a major disaster.

Declaring that it is imperative a large sum of money be collected at once to assist the injured and to aid in cost of immediate burial of the dead, and that a state of emergency exisst, the mayor called upon all citizens of Natchez and others woh wish to help, to voluntarily contribute funds. He designated the Natchez Chapter of the American Red Cross to collect and disburse funds in behalf of the city.

National Red Cross Authorizes Burial Funds

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(AP)—The Red Cross outhorized its Natchez Chapter to pay burial expenses for the dead in the negro dance hall fire where families of the victims were unable to meet funeral expenses.

Six Red Cross nurses were sent from Greenville, Miss., and Dr. William DeKleine, medical advisor, who left Washington for Natchez by plane, was instructed to establish a temporary hospital if necessary.

Memphians Are Asked To Aid Families

Memphians were asked yesterday by D. E. Wagner, head of the local Red Cross Chapter, to aid families of negores burned to death in the dance hall fire at Natchez, Miss., Tuesday night.

Mr. Wagner was notified by Richard F. Allen, manager of the Eastern Red Cross Area, that a similar appeal was being made throughout the South, and urged that he call upon Memphians.

Cash contributions may be sent sent to Memphis Red Cross headquarters at 311 Empire Building, or to The Commerical Appeal.

Shiloh Panic Here In Which 115 Negroes Died Recalled

Only disaster in the South comparable to the fire at Natchez, Miss., last night was the panic in 1902 at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Birmingham when 115 Negroes were trampled to death as they sought to flee in panic from the building.

The high-pitched voice of a woman in the choir loft of the building screamed "fight" a few moments after Booker T. Washington had concluded his address on "Industry" to the audience estimated between 2,000 and 3,000 persons attending the session of the National Negro Baptist Convention.

But the crowd in the building heard the word as "fire."

In less time than it takes to read it the interior of the church was a fear-stricken, milling mass of humanity.

The front exit of the church was 16 feet wide, but so sudden was the rush from the church the entrance was choked in a matter of moments with a pile of bodies 10 to 12 feet high.

Speakers on the pulpit screamed and exhorted the crowd to stop, that there was no danger, but few if any in the rear of the church took notice.

One idea and one idea only seemed to possess them—to get out of the building as quickly as possible.

Those in the front of the church were uninjured. They made their way to safety through the rear doors of the church or remained in the building.

There was no damage to the building, although early reports of the disaster swept through the nation that a portion of the building had collapsed.

While most of the victims were residents of Birmingham, not a few came from other states to attend the convention and were trampled to death. However, the greater part of the visiting delegates had seats in front and escaped uninjured.

Before Prof. Washington began speaking orders had gone out to halt spectators from entering the building. But one by one and two by two the Negroes had entered the church to hear their leader. Not an inch of space was left in the rear of the building. Chairs crowded aisles.

Spectators in the balconies, rushing pell-mell down the stairs, threw their weight on the jostling mass of humanity in the arched doorway and added to the horror of those being trampled to death.

The panic occurred about 9 o'clock on the night of Sept. 20. The church was located at Nineteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, South. It was several days before the total number of killed was determined and before identification of all victims was complete.

Kansan Says White, Not Negro Vandals Robbed Natchez Victims

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — That whites and not Negroes constituted 85 per cent of the vandalism perpetrated against victims of the recent Natchez, Miss., dance hall fire which killed more than 200 persons, was charged this week by William Brown, local resident, who has just returned from Natchez.

"The white press has repeatedly credited Negroes with the attempts to steal valuables from the bodies," he said, "but at least 85 per cent of the vandalism was done by whites. I've just come from there where I attended the funeral services of my 17-year-old sister, who perished in the fire."

Brown also said he found the people of Natchez reluctant to talk of the origin of the fire. One persistent story which he said he heard was two young white men had been arrested in connection with the blaze. The story has it that this pair went to the dance hall seeking two colored girls and were refused admittance. Angered, one of them is said to have muttered that they "would burn the d—— place down."

Pittsburgh Courier

Monument To Be Erected For 209 Natchez Victims

SEP 19 1940

NATCHEZ, Miss.—(S N S)—The Natchez Social Club has launched a Monument Fund Drive to raise money to erect a marble monument on the city's Bluff Park, which overlooks the great Mississippi River, in commemoration of the 209 victims who perished in the Rhythm Night Club fire here last April.

W. J. Oates Jr., of 207 North Pine Street, this city, has been elected Fund treasurer. Other members of the Fund Drive Committee are W. H. Clay, A. C. Curtis, J. L. Poindexter, Sam Jeter, Earl Reed, Mrs. Addie Mazique, Mrs. Mattie Sanders and Mrs. Estelle Lloyd. The Natchez fire was one of the [illegible] disasters in the history of the country.

Atlanta Daily World

THE SHILOH DISASTER

Editor C. M. Stanley of The Alabama Journal, in speaking of the recent holocaust in Natchez, Miss., when over 200 Negroes lost their lives in a dance hall fire, calls attention to the Shiloh disaster, which occurred in 1902, when 111 negroes died in a stampede which occurred at Shiloh Church in Birmingham in September of that year, while the late Booker T. Washington was delivering an address to a large number of his race. Someone in the balcony yelled "fight." Those downstairs thought the yell was "fire," and a wild stampede began for the one door to the building.

We remember the Shiloh disaster, and the horror felt by those we knew over the occurrence. It was a subject of discussion for weeks in the little town in which we lived.

We've changed through the years somehow, for mass deaths don't bring the feeling of horror that was noticeable in those days. Ask the average person you meet on the street today where the latest dance hall disaster occurred and he probably won't be able to name the place.—Prattville Progress.

Birmingham Reporter

Natchez Fire Dead Pilgrimage

SEP 20 1940

Chicago Motorcade returning from Natchez, Miss., where they unveiled a monument to the 209 "Rhythm Club" fire victims. Above they are shown as they stopped here Wednesday.

—(Staff photo—Mitchell

Odd Party Stops In City On Returning

"Mississippi Club" of Chicago Pays Tribute Victims of Tragedy

SEP 20 1940

The Chicago Defender

The Natchez, Mississippi Social and Civic Club of Chicago, Ill., comprised of 260 former residents of Natchez, Miss., chartered a 40 passenger bus and left Chicago at midnight of September 14 for Natchez, Miss., to unveil and dedicate a bronze tablet engraved with the names of the 209 Rhythm Club fire victims. The trip was paid for by the Chicago Natchez Club and the 7x4 foot marble monument purchased by the Natchez Club of Natchez.

St. Louis Mo.

The delegation, enroute to Natchez, Miss., stopped in Memphis, Tenn., where the chairman of the civic department, Mr. T. L. Stevens, an organizer of national fame, organized a club of former residents of Natchez. They were entertained there to the very highest by their former hometown friends and relatives.

They arrived in Natchez, Miss. late Saturday evening. Immediately upon arrival they were escorted to their respective places of abode. Sunday at 11:00 a.m. they were guests of Zion Chapel A.M.E. Church. At 2:30 p.m. the dedicatory services were held at City Bluff Park. More than 5,000, both white and colored, were in attendance. In the evening at 7:30, they were guests of Rose Hill Baptist Church.

Monday the local committee took the entire delegation of 40 on a sight-seeing tour, where they saw the beautiful old historical sights. The anti Bellum City. A banquet in their honor was held at 2:00 p.m. at the home of Dr. A. W. Dumas.

The motorcade pilgrimage departed from Natchez Tuesday and arrived in St. Louis Wednesday afternoon, where they were greeted by the members of the local Mississippi Club. Wednesday evening, at the Manhattan Restaurant, 1127 N. Vandeventer they were entertained by the proprietor, John Mosby. Among the others to assist in local entertainment were Mrs. Bemus, Mrs. Sallie Howard, Mrs. Carrie Mosby and Sergeant Clarence Lee.

Officers of the organization are John Midderhoff, Pres.; Roberta Hampton, Vice president; McIntyre, Secretary; Arnett Hawkins, Recording secretary; T. L. Stevens, Chairman of the Civic Department.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

MISSISSIPPI
NATCHEZ FIRE

Burial Of Fire Victims Is Problem

Gravediggers Needed; Funeral Homes Term Conditions 'Chaotic'

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 26.—The aftermath of the most disastrous fire in the history of the deep south was felt here today, with conditions at local undertaking parlors termed "chaotic" and a need for gravediggers to bury the 204 dead.

Mayor William J. Byrne has asked approval of a WPA project to meet the need of gravediggers, as more of the Negroes trapped in the flaming rhythm dance hall Monday night were near death today. Red Cross workers were on the scene here, as appeals came from Washington for appeals to help bury the dead and care for the injured.

Five Negroes held temporarily on suspicion were released yesterday Police Chief Joe Serio said, pointing out that they were held in an attempt to discover the identity of a drunken Negro who sumbled something about "setting the place on fire." The undertakers gave the following list of deal, still incomplete:

Century Undertaking company—Corrine Green, James Dennis, Bernice Wimley, Willie Chain, Jeannett Harris, Mamie Johnson, Joe Bainer, Alfred Minor, Denise Nicholson, Matilda Toler, Junior Ellis, Vernon McMillin, Jerry Dean Conway, Alma Springs, Charles Haggon, Mary Gladys Olen, Edward Olen, Albert Confer.

Bluff City Undertaking company—Tosetta Williams, Clavin Roberts, Walter Barnes, Chicago; Henry Jackson, Bessie Holmes, Johnnie Boy Logan, Willie May, Prince Anderson, Emma Shaw, unidentified body, Elbert Bigg, M. Russell, Mose Nelson, unidentified body, Paul Stott, Gary, Ind.; W. E. Johnson, Lenora Williams, H. E. Taylor, Vera Rhone, Mary Shaw, N. E. Kingsbury, unidentified body, John Bernard, unidentified body, Learned Franklin, unidentified body, Jessie Washington, Leroy Woods, unidentified body, Baby Will, Delia Simmons, Clarice Johnson, Cornelia Odom, Ethel Scott, Willie David, James Cole, Huntington, W. Va. unidentified body, Lily Whethers, Dorothy David, Edna Taylor, Ruth Brown, unidentified body, Edward Parker, Willie May Johnson, Revette Lloyd, Sonnie Hall, Samuel Collins, Ernest Hurt, Lee Edgar Scott, Pirach Jefferson, unidentified body, unidentified body, Gloria Lee, Lelia Johnson, Sammie Wallace, Anna Robinson, unidentified body, Luella Stewart, John Reed, Chicago; G. George Scott, Charlie Higdon, Roy Fletcher, Green Smith, Freddie Scott, Louise Coleman.

National Undertaking company—Leona Williams, Agnes Dorsey, Jessie Edna Green, Joseph Johnson, Mattie Carroll, Odeal Brown, Warren Dorsey, Robert Lee Percell, James Johnson, Julius Scott, Edna Dalton, Annie Laura Carler, Albert Hardin, Briscoe Videlia, Julia Wilson, Nellie B. Davis, Josephine Jackson, Bernice Sims, Mary Jackson, Dan Washington, Helen Filmore, Kate Matthews, Gosa Hall, Thelma Lewis, Josie McKeeney, Katie White, Willie White, Erie Simpson, Willie Gibson, Ethel Lyons, Willie Campbell, Norma McFarland, Albert Pickett, Jessie Washington, Juanita Avery, Clarence Scott, Joe Haggon, Fred Scott, unidentified female, Willie Scott, Robert Brooks, Cashmere Sally, Richard Hall, Delia Kelly, Arthur Smith, Ethel Burres, Ben Lewis, Percy Ramon, Willie Roach, Marie Jackson, Bennie Wilson, Emma Show, James Johnson, Katie Matthews, Ella Hackett, Martha Morse and Eliza Dickinson.

NEGROES TO BE ASKED TO AID FIRE VICTIMS

$30,000 Needed For Relief Work At Natchez

Memphis negroes will be asked today to contribute to the relief fund for families of victims of the Natchez dance hall fire.

Approximately $30,000 is needed to bury the dead and relieve suffering of their families, according to Dr. T. O. Foller, who has been asked by the Memphis Chapter of the American Red Cross to assist in having the appeal made from pulpits of negro churches. Contributions are to be sent to the Red Cross headquarters in the Empire Building or to The Commercial Appeal.

Donations to date include $27, acknoldged yesterday by the Red Cross, and $15 additional yesterday turned in by the Tennessee Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention following an assembly at First Colored Baptist Church, with Dr. S. A. Owen, president.

NATCHEZ BURIALS NEAR COMPLETION

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Natchez, Miss., April 27.—No additional deaths from the night club fire of Tuesday night, when hundreds of negroes perished, were reported today, and the official death toll of the disaster stood at 203. All of the victims except three have been definitely identified and burials, which started yesterday and continued through the night, will be completed by Monday, the dead line set by the state board of health.

It was estimated by the Natchez Democrat that the Red Cross disaster relief fund contributed by local citizens through it was over $5000 tonight. The Mississippi Legislature has voted $2000 to the Adams county chapter of the Red Cross and according to reports received here by Roy Wingate of Washington, assistant national director, a generous response is being made by all of the Red Cross chapters of Mississippi and the 20 chapters in Louisiana, through which appeals were made.

Mr. Wingate said that $20,000 to $25,000 is needed to finance the hundred or more burials, give treatment and provide medical supplies for the injured and make some provisions for the orphans.

Dr. William DeKline, Red Cross medical director, returned today to Washington. He said that the fire was one of the most gruesome disasters he had known in the 12 years he served the Red Cross. He paid high tribute to those who rose to the emergency saying the doctors of the city as well as the staff of nurses at the hospitals "are deserving lasting praise. They worked untiringly in their professional capacity until every one of the victims was cared for, and except for their efforts many others would have died." said the doctor.

NATCHEZ YOUTHS ESCAPED FIRE BY NARROW MARGIN

Last Minute 'Hunch' Saved Three from Entering Rhythm Club

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Natchez, Miss., April 27.—An idle hunch on the part of a Natchez musician was credited here today with the escape of himself and two companions from the fate of more than 200 Negroes who perished in the night club fire here Tuesday.

The story was related by John C. Lawrence, one of three white youths who turned back almost at the threshold of the ill-fated Rhythm Night Club a few minutes before the fire.

John, his brother, Norman "Slapsie" Lawrence, and Henry Charles Doherty, members of the Southernairs, were on their way to hear Walter Barnes' orchestra, which was playing for the affair. John, who plays bass and guitar in the orchestra led by his brother, wanted to see Barnes about some orchestrations and about "plugging" some of his original compositions, he said. Doherty is publicity director for the orchestra.

A block from the establishment, Doherty said he didn't feel he should go. "I was tired, too," declared John, "and my brother decided against going by himself. So we all hied off to bed."

The fire and subsequent alarm aroused the young men from their beds shortly afterward, and a vivid picture of what they saw upon reaching the scene is drawn by the narrator.

"The fire was out," he related, "but its ghastly work was complete. The intersection was a seething mass of persons, some curious, some hysterical, some madly searching for missing relatives. The stench of burnt human flesh was overpowering. I could hear pulmotors working, shouts of rescue workers, the screams of a mother or sister who had someone in there.

"Peering into the interior, we saw bodies piled five feet high, arms and legs missing, clothes seared off. Frantic relatives dashed about, looking into lifeless faces, hearses sped to and from the scene, loaded to capacity. Everywhere darkies were sobbing, while the whites stood around helplessly in tight-lipped silence."

But indelibly impressed on his memory, even more than the scene of death and desolation, was a huge bus that waited across the street, the young man said. On it was the inscription "Walter Barnes and His Orchestra," all but two of whom died in the flames.

"The spectacle itself was a frightful one," he concluded, but made a thousand times more so by the thought, "It might have happened to me."

returned from what was anticipated as an evening's harmless pleasure.

Tragic Contrast

Life and death are tragically contrasted when an amusement hall is swept by fire. It took only 15 minutes for the popular Rhythm Club of Natchez, Miss., filled with a gay young crowd dancing to a swing band, to be turned into a hideous death trap for both merrymakers and orchestra. It is reported that scarcely a colored family in the town was left untouched by the disaster.

The cause of the fire responsible for some 200 lives is as yet undetermined. But whether it was carelessness or some perverted deliberate gesture, the number of deaths is a terrible reminder of the results attendant upon inadequate precautions. The dance hall was a converted blacksmith shop, with only one exit and with the windows firmly barred against gate crashers.

Although the toll of lives taken in the Natchez conflagration was much more appalling, the general situation somewhat resembled the recent O street fire here. A building had been converted to another use than that for which it was designed, without the addition of even elementary fire precautions. And in both cases the fire spread rapidly, preventing escape through the single exit.

In Natchez, as here in Washington, the disaster will undoubtedly cause tightening of fire inspection laws and administration. While this is of some value, it is small comfort for the families mourning the needless death of those who never

RED CROSS RELIEF FUND NETS $2000; WPA DIGS GRAVES

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—The House last week approved a bill to donate $2,000 for emergency hospitalization and burial expenses for the 202 victims of the South's most tragic fire. Introduced by Mrs. John A. Clark, Kempter county representative, the bill called for $5,000, but was cut to $2,000 by a committee considering the measure.

Burial of the fire victims presented a problem to undertakers who appealed to the city for grave diggers. Working without sleep since the Rhythm club fire Tuesday when the place of merriment became a blazing furnace, undertakers cited conditions at the funeral parlors as chaotic.

Undertaking firms, according to information given Mayor William J. Byrne, would have faced bankruptcy if forced to meet their obligations on burial benefit policies. Burial expenses, voted by the legislature, aided this condition. The Red Cross also aided where burial policies could not be met and to help those that could not be financed.

Reports are that the Red Cross disaster relief fund reached $2,000, almost all contributions made locally. Mayor Byrne announced that approval of a WPA project to meet the need for gravediggers had been requested.

Jim Crow, Incendiary

NATCHEZ, Miss., perhaps more than any other Southern town, exists on its tourist appeal of ante-bellum mansions and gardens. Jim Crow guards the twittering lady visitors from contact with Negroes. Last week Jim Crow brought tragedy to Natchez. He herded hundreds of Negroes into a ramshackle dance hall of corrugated iron, with boarded windows and a single exit, and burned some 250 of them to death. It was one of the worst fire disasters in US history. Natchez police suspect incendiarism; but instead of going after Jim Crow's paymasters they are rounding up *Negroes,* using a trick familiar in the South—to protect the real criminal by blaming the victims of the crime.

Editorials in the majority of newspapers were of the "shocked into awareness" order, but the "awareness" referred only to negligence in observing fire-department regulations. The Natchez fire has far more meaning than this—its flames light up a whole social system, of which slum housing for Negroes, ruling class self-protectiveness, and the lynch spirit are the most conspicuous features.

DANCER CLAIMS HE WAS 'SAVED BY THE CROSS'

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 30—(ANP)—Young R. A. Dunna, well-known in Natchez social and Catholic circles, is thoroughly convinced that "the cross has saving power."

Dunna planned to attend the fatal Walter Barnes' dance at the Rhythm club. He dressed and adjusted his crucifix, but it broke as he fastened it. A devout Catholic, Dunna went to a jeweler's pleaded with him to open and repair the cross.

Five minutes after the jeweler had finished the repair work, Dunna arrived at the Rhythm club's scene of changed desolation. He heard wails of sorrow, smelled the stench of burning flesh and broke down in tears.

He kissed and blessed the crucifix that had broken—he had seen "saved by the cross."

Dunedin, Fla., Times
June 28, 1940

Other Editors

GATE-CRASHERS ARE A NUISANCE, BUT FIRE IS MORE DEADLY

The recent dance-hall fire, in which about 200 Negroes died the most horrible deaths, is simply one more of those conflagrations which could have been prevented.

The fire, it is reported, was started deliberately by a drunken merry-maker. None save the criminal can be blamed for that. But, had a minimum of forethought been used, the hazards that make for a serious fire would not have existed.

The dance-hall was decorated with streamers of Spanish moss—a material which is practically explosive when dry. On top of that, all windows and entrances, save for the narrow front door, had been barred, in order to keep out possible gate crashers.

The inevitable result was that when the match touched the moss, Hell broke loose. Flames shot to the ceiling. Vast pillars of black smoke billowed out. In a few seconds the dance-hall was an inferno. Dancers, blinded by smoke and choking from fumes, beat with pitiful futility against the barred windows and doors. A few escaped by the front entrance. The majority perished from suffocation and flame.

In this fire, the simplest, most obvious tenets of fire prevention and control were violated. Under no circumstances should inflammable materials be used for decorations—many a disastrous fire has started from that cause. Even worse is the practice of barring windows and exits. Gate-crashing may be an annoyance—but it's considerably less annoying than being cremated alive.

The country pities the victims of this fire. But let the country learn a lesson from their needless deaths. Think first—then you won't have to be vainly sorry afterwards.—Bradford County Telegraph.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

MISSISSIPPI
NATCHEZ FIRE

Nation's Worst Fire Tragedy:

Daily Worker 4.23.40 New York, N.Y.

VICTIMS WHO BURNED TO DEATH

By Ben Davis, Jr.

The tragedy in Natchez, Miss., in which more than 242 Negroes were needlessly burned to death, is the worst fire disaster in the history of the country.

It is expected that the toll will reach as high as 250. Among the dead are Negro physicians, lawyers, teachers and social workers, and many Negro youths in their 'teens.

But no one could get the impact of this shocking, unprecedented tragedy from the callous and indifferent way in which the newspapers handled it, particularly the "independent" Democratic New York Times, and the Republican Herald Tribune.

Could it be because the victims were "mere" disinherited Negroes?

These people were attending a dance in an old ramshackle fire-trap. Under the official Mississippi jim-crow system, decent safe halls were barred to them. One such building would have saved these lives. Instead, they were caught in the midst of a sudden fire and panic. There was only one exit—the windows were boarded up. They suffered horrible and agonizing deaths.

The callousness of the newspapers is matched only by the inhuman anti-Negro attitude of the Natchez police chief, J. P. Serio, who was apparently unmoved by the loss of human life. Serio hunted yesterday for other Negroes to victimize, more specifically, for Negroes upon whom to pin the blame for the fire.

According to the United Press, Serio admits the wooden shack "was a fire trap" from which "there was no escape." But he has arrested five Negroes under suspicion of setting fire to the building. Meanwhile a campaign of police terror against the town's Negro section is going on in a search for the Negro whom the lynch officials must make "guilty" to save their own criminal hides.

Here in these 242 corpses, burned to a crisp, and in the profound sorrow of their loved ones and families, is a symbol of the inhuman conditions under which the Negro people must live and die.

As if there were not enough pain and travail among the Negro people already, the event gives flesh and blood to the National Negro Congress which begins in Washington tomorrow. These 242 bodies are the answer to what jim-crowism does, to what discrimination exacts, to what poverty and misery brings to Negro Americans. Such are the issues which this fire has swept into the midst of the Negro Congress, and, above all, into the lap of the President and Capitol Hill.

Here is reason to pause for labor and progressives, for millions of white slum-dwellers throughout the country. Will they be next?

The Negro people are on the bottom of the housing ladder, as capitalism seeks to make them the footpads of its whole rotten system. But anybody could be next under the war-hunger budget of the Roosevelt Administration. What has happened to the $800,000,000 Federal housing bill about which the "New Deal" talked before the outbreak of the imperialist war?

It is now bound and gagged by the Republicans and Democrats in the House, just like the anti-lynching bill is being slowly strangled to death by the Republicans and Roosevelt's cohorts in the Senate. This is the situation which led to human ashes in Natchez, and which sets the stage for more such tragedies in the nation's slum hovels.

If the damage had been one million dollars in property instead of 242 Negroes burned to death — or if the victims had been white and not too poor—news of this fire would have been blazoned forth on the front page of the capitalist press in 8-column headlines. The tragic loss of 31 lives in the Little Falls, N. Y., train wreck was headline news in the newspapers for several days. (Meanwhile, mention of J. A. Taylor, Negro porter who saved 16 lives, had to be found in the papers with a microscope).

Ordinarily when some shocking occurrence takes place, the "worst in history" type of story, the newspapers vie with one another to give it the biggest play. But the Times and Tribune yesterday gave only about four inches to the Natchez story at the BOTTOM of page 1. Neither story gave any idea of the magnitude of the tragedy.

PRESS SLURS PEOPLE

Only one quotation was carried and that said the "bodies were piled up like cordwood.'" No doubt there is a guilty conscience in the offices of such Wall Street mouthpieces as the Times and Tribune, which systematically suppress news of the abominable social conditions of the Negro, news of the lynch system of the South.

The "color" supplied in the United Press stories of the catastrophe was the smug curt line from a Natchez story that:

"Several Negroes were arrested today charged with robbing the dead."

The Associated Press, the United Press, the whole gang of metropolitan newspapers are mouthpieces of the Wall Street interests which really control oppressive landlords and millowners of the South, including those of Mississippi.

This state presents one of the rawest examples of the bestial repression against the Negroes. The Negro population is in a majority in the entire state, and constitute sixty per cent of the population in Natchez. Although on principles of democracy they should be in control of the city and the state, they are without the most elementary constitutional liberties. Sharing oppression with them are the poor white workers and sharecroppers. The Negroes live in the worst tumble-down shacks, without adequate schooling, jim-crowed on WPA and relief, and suffer the most appalling misery.

There were twenty unreported lynchings in Mississippi last year. Sen. Bilbo, of Mississippi, is a lynch-glorifier par excellence and one of the main enemies of the anti-lynch bill. Just recently he introduced a bill in the Senate to deport all Negro Americans, which follows logically from lynch theory that they are not citizens.

These 242 charred bodies were offered in sacrifice to that feudal relic known as the poll-tax. The Negro people—equally with the poor whites—are denied the right to vote, with the poll-tax being one of the main obstacles. A Sen. Bilbo can keep an unchallenged political machine because the people cannot vote and cannot possibly defeat him. Mississippi this year passed a law for separate textbooks for Negro and white school children, with all reference to voting to be deleted from the Negro texts.

The abolition of the unconstitutional poll-tax will give the Negro people and poor whites an opportunity to defeat the lynch officials who herd them in slums, and deny them a decent life as American citizens. The passage of the Geyer anti-poll tax bill (affecting Federal elections) would give the people the ballot to keep out of Washington such as Bilbo, who helps to make reactionary laws for the entire country. The Negro people live under a system of taxation without representation, under a raft of capitalist laws and politicians, which they are denied the right to vote upon. Is there any wonder that such horrifying tragedies as Natchez can take place?

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
May 4 1940

Fund For Negroes Grows

Contributions for relief work in the Natchez dance hall fire disaster total $181.59 to date, the Memphis Chapter of the Red Cross reports. Those who contributed yesterday and their donations were: Salem Baptist Church $2, South Orleans Street Community Social Club $5, Metrropolian Baptist Church $13, A Friend $5, Memphis Goodfellows Service Club $5, Magnolia School $5, Kortrecht Intermediate School $5.68, E. M. Speiler, Columbus, Miss. $1, Greenwood C. M. E. Church, Memphis, $2; Walter Marshall and wife, 360 Cynthia, $5.

The Natchez Disaster

Ministers of the city this week spent a deal of time Sunday discussing the terrible dance hall blaze, in which more than 200 prominent Negroes lost their lives last week in Natchez, Mississippi. According to a local paper, published Monday most of these divines felt they saw the "hand of God" in the tragedy and that it was a warning to church members and Negro leaders to stay away from such places.

We do not wish to take issue with the pastors of the city regarding their views. We merely wish to present another side to the subject, and one we believe should be strssed from the pulpit and everywhere. We do not think it should have been overlooked by the Negro ministers in their sermons last Sunday. God's hand helps to shape all of our destinies. The lessons we should learn from this terrible calamity are not limited in any wise to the dance halls but it compasses the great problem of proper housing facilities for Negroes in the South.

Most certainly Negroes do not want to die on "the dance floor" and neither do Negroes desire to die in tornadoes, or shacks which breed tuberculosis, malaria, small pox and other maladies prevalant where unmodern conviences are denied to the black population.

The holocaust which occurred in Natchez could not have happened in any well regulated city because of ordinances which outlaw dance halls with only one exit, and where windows are barred and nailed. Such terrible visitation could not have happened in Oklahoma City, because Oklahoma City at its worst provides against such fire traps. There are many places where Negroes attend religious services in the South definitely the same sort of fire trap. In fact the dance hall which became a flaming funeral pyre at Natchez, was once a church we are told. We have an idea that under dance supervision the hall had been improved from its condition when religious services were held there.

So that after all the lessons we should glean from the Natchez disaster surrounds the broad problem of housing. Right here in Oklahoma, where Negroes live under improved housing conditions as compared with the deep south, we have housing conditions which should not obtain. These unsanitary, disease breeding conditions warrant several sermons from every pulpit in the capital city.

In a recent survey made by the Oklahoma City real estate board and Negro citizens it was discovered that the city building inspector had been winking at fire precautions on the Eastside, permitting six or seven shacks to be erected on one 25-foot lot. This has been done in order to appease a certain Eastside Improvement Association which for a number of years has declared Oklahoma City had ample housing facilities for its Negro population.

In the Negro district can be found scores of outside toilets, disease breeding un-modern arrangements, which are a blot on our fair city. The congestion and over-crowding, where three and four families live in five room houses promote the transmission of infectious germs and thus the Negro population in a more subtle way is suffering from tragic situations more terrible in the end than the Natchez fire blast.

Over crowded housing conditions in America spread many social evils. Juvenile delinquency, immorality and sickness are all the result of sub-normal living. Bad housing conditions in America should be the base of a thousand sermons from both black and white pulpits.

In recent survey made by the United States Chamber of Commerce in 64 urban centers it was shown that half the structures occupied by laboring class people were unfit for human habitation. It was shown that 17% have no indoor toilets and 20% have no bathing facilities. The survey showed that there are in this city three million dwelling places that should be torn down. They are menaces to the social well being of the population.

This writer has gotten so far along in years that dancing has slight attraction, but it should be noted that in the Book it is written there is "a time to dance." No where in the Bible can be found endorsement of bad housing. There is such a thing as overlooking the point and the moral when things happen to us.

We think that the Natchez disaster should cause Negro leaders to concentrate upon the problems generating from poor housing facilities. Every once in a while a major disaster happens to white people and in such moments Negroes enter into extended preachments regarding what God is doing to the majority group because of their attitude towards the minority. It appears that we cannot see that there are certain natural laws which cannot be violated and which have no relationship, or incidence to race. Physical and moral laws have a relationship, but not the sort and type we seem to attribute to them.

Dr. L. K. Williams Blames Church For Natchez Fire

(See Photos Page 7)

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—By inference last week Dr. L. K. Williams, Chicago, president of the National Baptist convention, placed partial the responsibility for the loss of many young lives in the dance hall fire in Natchez, Miss., April 23, on the church.

Declaring that it is the duty of the church to solve the leisure time activity of young people, the nationally known churchman said:

"I am wondering if the youth of Natchez had any other place to gather than the ill fated dance hall."

The statement was made while Dr. Williams was addressing the eastern regional gathering of Baptists here last week. "Church progress," he said, "must be dedicated to offering opportunity to young people."

The impression created among many who heard Dr. Williams' address was that if the churches of Natchez had offered an attractive program to young people, many of them would not have been in the Rhythm club which burned causing the deaths of over 200 persons, most of whom were in their "teens" and early twenties.

Baptist dignitaries from all over the eastern section attended the two-day inspirational meeting whose object was to focus attention of the denomination on the fundamentals of the faith.

Rev. William Epps, pastor, of Zion Baptist church and Rev. H. G Pope, pastor of Salem Baptist church were the entertaining pastors.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

MISSISSIPPI
NATCHEZ FIRE

NEARLY 200 DIED when the corrugated iron building shown above caught fire at Natchez, Miss., during a negro entertainment. Crowds are shown milling about it yesterday. The door is the sole exit. Windows had been boarded up to prevent "gate crashing."

Death Toll 198 In Natchez Fire; Suspects Jailed

Negro Dance Hall With One Exit Proves Trap As Decorations Burn

4-25-40

NATCHEZ, MISS., April 24.—(AP)—Police Chief Joe Serio said tonight he had arrested five suspects, whose names he withheld, in connection with the fire which killed at least 198 negroes here last night in the moss-draped Rhythm Night Club.

Two other suspects were being sought.

Serio said the arrests were based on statements that several drunken negroes were overheard threatening to set the building on fire.

Earlier Sheriff Hyde Jenkins had said rumors of a firebug were scouted and all indications pointed to accidental start of the blaze. Mayor William J. Byrne promised an immediate investigation.

Dr. Andrew Hedmeg, Adams County health officer, announced tonight the official count showed 198 dead. He said the State Board of Health had closed the city's three negro undertaking establishments until embalming is completed.

Due to swapping of bodies among the establishments during the day, the undertakers became confused in their count and late today had reported a total of 253 dead.

The Red Cross moved swiftly to render relief in the South's worst fire disaster.

They Died In Heaps

Driven back from the only door in the dance hall by smoke and blinding flames which raced with almost explosive force through the dry Spanish moss hanging from the rafters eight feet above their heads, the victims—men, women and children — died in heaps, piling one upon the other waist deep in their fierce effort to escape.

When after a 15-minute fight the volunteer firemen had extinguished the flames, some moaning survivors were found under the mounds of scorched bodies. Twenty of these died en route to hospitals. Eleven others died during the day.

Those who escaped had to battle their way through the small, front door, slide through the ticket-selling window, or smash through a boarded-up window in the rear behind the bar.

Officials estimated that about 300 negro friends and members of the Moneywasters Social Club jammed into the dance hall, which had been converted from a blacksmith shop and was completely covered with corrugated iron, to hear Walter Barnes's Negro Name Band from Chicago. The covering made an oven of the interior.

Barnes and a majority of his musicians died in the stampede which centered around his bandstand in the rear of the hall. Ed Frazer, proprietor of the night club, also was burned to death.

Windows Boarded Up

All windows in the place, located a few blocks from the Natchez business section, had been boarded up, witnesses said, to prevent the curious from peeping at the show or entering without paying the admission fee at the front door.

Survivors agreed the fire started near the front door and in a sudden, bewildering wave fed on the moss, licked the walls and the unadorned two-by-four rafters and surged toward the rear, where the crowd was thickest.

4-25-40

Those who escaped said they first heard screams and then saw the flames. Then, amid the wailing of women, the shrill shrieks of the burned, and the battering of men's bodies against one another, the victims rushed toward the rear only to pile up against the walls and boarded windows.

While the origin of the fire was undetermined at a late hour today, one survivor expressed belief it started from a lighted cigaret carelessly thrown away by a girl.

Ernest Wright, hotel operator who went to the dance to get his wife just after he quit work at midnight, said:

"I was standing near the front door and I saw two girls come out of the women's room. I heard one of them say 'now you did it. You set the place on fire. Look.'

Moss In Flames

"I looked but for a second I didn't see anything. Then I saw the moss all aflame. Women began to scream. One man jumped up, pulled down the moss, and fell against a cardboard petition.

He knocked it down and fell down with it. The flames fell all over him. I grabbed my wife and got out to the street."

A white eyewitness said the hall was "the worst fire trap imaginable."

"When we finally got in, bodies were lying all over the floor," he said. "You could scarcely take a step without walking on one. Most of the victims were asphyxiated by the heat and smoke and injured in the mad rush for the rear. Very few bodies were actually burned.

"Near the bar there was a pile of bodies five feet high, where the victims fought to get to the window. Many were very bloody, indicating desperate fighting."

All day thousands of negroes, tense and dry-eyed, whispered over their back fences or crowded around the city's three negro funeral parlors where the dead were laid in rows on garage floors for identification.

One by one relatives of victims, the youngest of whom was 14, were admitted. They searched among the dead, screamed, shouted "That's him," or "There she is," or "That's my Johnny," and were led weeping away.

Burial Societies Hard Hit, Many Families Lose Servants

By The United Pre...

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 24.—The "Rhythm Club" dance hall fire disrupted the life of this quiet Mississippi town.

Undertakers sent out calls to surrounding towns for more and more caskets as the death toll mounted.

4-25-40

Insurance agents circulated through the crowds and in the negro sections seeking to identify dead policy holders, settling claims, sometimes looking for clients.

Natchez has three negro burial societies, which were hard hit financially.

Scores of negro survivors of the holocaust and relatives filed slowly through three undertaking establishments trying to identify the dead. The Red Cross was at work alleviating suffering.

Many white families of Natchez were without servants.

As late as midafternoon, traffic policemen were required to handle the crowds of curious onlookers who grouped about the charred dance hall.

Red Cross nurses were going from house to house in the Natchez negro sections treating the injured because hospital facilities were limited.

Many Community Leaders Die in Dance Hall Fire

NATCHEZ, Miss. — Approximately 200 persons, including men, women and a few children, were killed outright and about 30 were injured as flames gutted the Rhythm Club, a one-room box-like dance hall about midnight Tuesday.

It was one of the worst tragedies in the history of the State. Most of the dead were residents of this city but some of the victims were from Ferriday, La., and Fayette, Miss.

The fire occurred in the heart of the city, in a business area largely occupied by Negroes. Nearly 500 screaming persons fought to gain the single exit as the flames licked through dried Spanish moss hanging from rafters and along the walls. Approximately 150 managed to reach safety.

Among the known dead are Walter Barnes, popular young musician of Chicago, and five other members of his Windy City swing orchestra, who were furnishing music for the occasion. Included among those perishing in the flames was a girl vocalist. One band member still is missing. Four other members and Barnes's brother, Allen, who acted as manager of the band, escaped.

Community Leaders Dead

Also listed among the dead were a large number of physicians, lawyers, teachers and social workers. The affair was attended by those in evening attire and included many leaders of the Negro community here.

Eyewitnesses said the tragedy was terrible to behold and the dancers were trapped "like rats."

Coroner R. E. Smith said there were no rear or side doors in the building and windows had been boarded up to "keep gate crashers out."

"From my examination, it appeared that most of the people died of suffocation," he said. "The building is entirely sheathed with corrugated iron and this formed an oven in which the dancers were baked alive. All indications are that the fire started near the door and spread quickly in the moss, which had been hanging for several years. A ventilating fan in the rear may have sucked the fire upon the helpless dancers who huddled near the bandstand."

Police arrested several persons on charges of robbing bodies when the embers of the flimsy dance hall and its crumpled tin roof cooled.

The hall at one time had been a church of the "sanctified sect" and later was transformed into a garage.

For several hours the dancers had been enjoying the swing strains of Barnes's 12-piece orchestra. Then apparently some one touched off the decorations with a cigarette. In a flash the scene was changed to one of pandemonium and horrifying screams as persons trampled each another to death in an effort to claw their way to the one door of exit.

Described one eyewitness:

"Above the noise could be heard music as the orchestra apparently played on in an effort to quiet the patrons. But they weren't to be quieted. They were crying, yelling and praying and cursing, crushing each other. Others were smothed and suffocated. All the time the flames were spreading.

"I actually saw the clothes being burned off many persons while they slowly burned to death. Many persons were under chairs and tables, all badly burned. They had sought shelter there, but soon the flames found them, too."

Plan Services for Victims of Natchez Dance Hall Fire

A massmeeting and memorial service for victims of the recent Natchez, Miss., dance hall fire will be held at the Metropolitan Community Center church, 41st street and South Park way. The event will be sponsored by the Natchez Social and Civic club of Chicago, which will solicit funds for Red Cross work in Natchez.

BAND LEADER WALTER BARNES, SINGER LOSE LIVES IN BIG BLAZE

Trapped In Natchez, Mississippi Disaster

No Mass Funerals To Be Held

By HOMER COKE
(SNS Correspondent)

NATCHEZ, Miss. — A recount at 11 o'clock Wednesday night placed the dead of the disastrous fire which swept a dance hall here late Tuesday night at 198.

Eleven persons were seriously burned and were in hospitals while approximately 75 more were receiving treatment in their homes.

Police Chief Joseph P. Serio announced that five persons had been arrested and were being questioned in connection with the fire, the worst in the history of Natchez.

Nine members of Walter Barnes' orchestra perished. Among the dead musicians were Bandleader Barnes and his attractive singer, Miss Juanita Avery. Three members of the band escaped without injury, while one suffered a knee injury and slight burns, and another received serious burns about the body.

It was estimated that 300 persons were in the building when the fire broke out. The building was a firetrap and Spanish moss hanging from the rafters made it possible for the fire to sweep through the hall, the burning moss dropping on the bodies of the terrified dancers.

There was only one door to the hall and that was the entrance. Windows had been boarded up to keep out "gate-crashers." The building had been converted from a blacksmith shop and was completely covered with corrugated iron. The covering made a furnace of the interior.

Walter Barnes and his famed Royal Creolian Orchestra of Chicago were playing at Natchez' Rhythm Club Tuesday night when flames swept the building, formerly a blacksmith shop. Nine of the members of the orchestra, including the pint-sized leader, perished when trapped at the rear of the building. The death toll stood at 198 late Wednesday, according to Coroner R. E. Smith.

GIVES NO DETAILS

The chief of police gave no details as to why the arrests were made except to say that the five persons were being held pending investigation.

Roy Wingate, assistant national medical director of the disaster relief of the Red Cross was on the scene with a staff of six nurses. Dr. William D. Klien, national medical director, was expected to arrive by air.

Wingate said no mass funerals would be held for the victims. Hospitals were being given Red Cross supplies and an ambulance had been furnished to remove victims from their homes to hospitals. Red Cross nurses at a late hour Wednesday were checking homes of the victims, issuing food, medical supplies and helping in arranging burial plans.

PLANS FOR FUNERALS

Health authorities ordered all bodies embalmed Wednesday morning and Red Cross officials announced that funds for burying purposes would be allotted victims who had no life insurance.

Embalmers were brought here from other parts of Mississippi and Louisiana to help local undertakers It was generally felt that nearly every colored family here is touched in someway by the tragedy.

The Natchez mayor Wednesday issued a proclamation to all citizens for voluntary contributions to the Red Cross. Dr. A. W. Dumas, prominent local colored physician met with Chamber of Commerce officials to discuss the relief problem which became a factor when many of the men of the city lost their lives in the fire.

SEEKING RELATIVES

Late into the night Wednesday, teary-eyed persons filed by long lines of burned remains, looking for relatives.

In many cases several members of one family died in the fire. In one instance, the father, mother and elder son lost their lives. The dead mother and father are survived by small children.

At a late hour Wednesday night, only 90 of the dead had been identified.

Red Cross officials established headquarters early Wednesday morning in the Zion Chapel Church nearby the two funeral homes caring for the dead.

DEAD MUSICIANS

The dead members of Walter Barnes' orchestra were listed as John Reed, Jr., Huntington, West Virginia; Harry Walker, Lockland, Ohio; Paul Stott, Indianapolis, Indiana; Calvin Roberts, Los Angeles, California; Clarence Porter, Fort Myers, Florida; Jesse Washington, Vicksburg, Mississippi; James Cole, Huntington, West Virginia; Walter Barnes, Chicago, Illinois, and Miss Juanita Avery, entertainer, of Dallas, Texas.

Oscar Brown, of Denver, Colorado, received a sprained knee and light burns, and Arthur Edwards, Waco, Texas, suffered serious burns.

Alan Barnes, brother of Walter Barnes, Chicago; Walter Dillard,

Nashville, Tennessee, and Jimmie Smith, Chicago, were the members of the band who were unhurt.

The Rhythm Night Club, draped with hanging moss, proved an attractive sight early Tuesday night when Barnes and his orchestra started off the dance for the Moneywasters' Social Club.

Although no definite reason was given for arresting the five suspects, it was stated here that the place might have been set on fire by a youth who was forced to leave the dance.

The blaze started in the front end of the building and quickly ate its way to the orchestra pit and bar, located in the rear of the hall. Those near the small entrance made a break for the door and several were able to slide out through the ticket window.

Rolls of smoke from the burning moss forced those in the middle of the floor to seek safety in the rear of the building.

After 15 minutes of fighting the fire volunteer firemen brought the blaze under control. At that time the victims could be heard moaning and groaning. As soon as it was possible to enter the building searchers found bodies piled upon other bodies.

Many were bleeding. The skin of some was scorched.

Physicians said they believe most of the victims died of suffocation.

The coroner, who is also managing editor of the Natchez Democrat, said the janitor of the newspaper, who was at the dance, was standing near the rear door and escaped but could not tell what started the blaze.

He quoted the janitor as saying "All I thought about was getting away from there."

The dance hall was decorated with Spanish moss, which is highly inflammable, and Smith surmised it and other decorations caught fire and the flames spread so rapidly the couples did not have time to get out.

DEAD NEAR ORCHESTRA

Most of the dead were piled up near the orchestra stand, away from the one large exit. Almost all of the city's colored population gathered at the scene after midnight to search for relatives or friends.

At least a score of persons were burned or injured in the stampede for the door after the fire started.

All of the city's doctors hurried to the scene and were assisted by firemen and others in aiding the stricken.

The building, a dilapidated, but roomy structure, extended far back from the street. It was located on St. Catherine street, in the Negro section, but only a few blocks from the Natchez commercial area.

Volunteers and others worked for hours removing the bodies. Some were still being taken out at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Grief-stricken relatives hampered the work and had to be restrained by police.

A few survivors told tales of horror of the fire. At the outset, they said, the screaming dancers had thought a fight was ensuing in the front of the hall, only to learn later that they were trapped in the oven-like building.

Flames, they said, flashed with lightning-like speed throughout the moss-decorated structure. Three hundred dancers had been admitted at fifty cents each.

Almost every Negro family in this city of 16,000, sixty per cent of which are colored, was affected.

Survivors of Natchez's worst fire tragedy were still nervous from their narrow escape in the dance hall fire. Approximately 300 persons were in the converted blacksmith shop dancing and listening to the strains of the music of Walter Barnes and his orchestra when the fire broke out and spread quickly through Spanish moss decoration. There was only one door to the hall and that was the entrance. Windows had been boarded up to keep out "gate-crashers."

BUILT LIKE FURNACE

The corrugated iron covering of the place made it an ideal furnace, roasting to death many of those unable to escape and who "piled up like cordwood" around the orchestra bandstand. The Moneywasters' Social Club gave the dance.

Coroner R. E. Smith estimated Thursday it would be several days before all the victims could be buried. Plans are being made to funeralize those who were identified Wednesday before the Health Board stepped in.

Relatives of Walter Barnes and the eight other members of the orchestra who perished in the blaze were making arrangements to have their bodies shipped home Thursday. Although Barnes' home is in Greenwood, Miss., not far from the scene of the tragedy, it was not determined whether he would be buried there or in Chicago, where he first became a famous band leader.

Natchez colored schools were ordered closed for the remainder of the week, since the tragedy touched nearly every clossroom, including teachers, parents and students.

BAND DIRECTOR DIES

W. W. McQuire, band director of the high school, perished in the roaring inferno, where five senior high school students, all girls, who were to graduate in May, also died. Three of the girls were members of his band.

Miss Althea Dumas, Home Economics instructor and member of the city's most prominent colored family, received serious burns, but was given an even chance to recover. Another high school teacher was also severely burned, as were many students.

Frank Robinson, Alcorn College student, who drove over to the city for the dance, experienced a narrow escape. He said he plunged through the crowd "after covering my nose and face with a handkerchief and by keeping a level head." He received minor burns.

Many school children whose parents or supporters died in the fire will be unable to continue their schooling.

CHILDREN LEFT ORPHANS

Red Cross records reveal that Elmore Adams, his wife and his eldest son, Richard, all died in the flames, leaving five children whose ages range from three to eleven years of age. The baby was crying for its mother Thursday as Red Cross nurses carried food to the home among the many whose breadwinners perished in the conflageration.

Few families of the estimated ten thousand colored units in the city are not touched directly by the disaster. Old citizens say that there are so many close marriages until few are not related.

Voluntary contributions to the Red Cross were pouring in to Natchez headquarters following the proclamation of the Mayor. Dr. A. W. Dumas, prominent local physician and president of the National Medical Association, aided city officials in making arrangements to care for those forced on relief due to the disaster.

INSURANCE COMPANIES HIT

A thorough search of records Thursday indicated that insurance companies will suffer heavy losses resulting from deaths in the fire. The Universal Life company was understood to have received claims totalling more than $15,000 according to J. H. Aldridge, Jr., who arrived here Wednesday from the home office.

White insurance companies have already received death claims estimated as totalling around $40,000.

A local burial association, sixty of whose members were lost in the fire, reportedly has no cash for burial purposes. The Red Cross has announced that such persons would be considered without insurance and their burials paid for.

The local cashier of the Universal Life company had three sisters to die in the fire, while the wife of the manager and an agent of the company also were victims of the disaster.

EXTENSION 1940
DEMONSTRATION

FRANTIC DANCERS DIE IN HEAPS AS BOARDED WINDOWS BAR FLIGHT

Survivors Battle Through Crowd to Single Exit of Night Club to Escape; Red Cross Aids Relief

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Natchez, Miss., April 24.—Red Cross officials, moving in quickly to render relief in the South's worst fire disaster which at midnight Wednesday turned the moss-draped Rhythm night club here into a roaring charnel house, late today placed the number of Negroes dead at 253.

Mayor William J. Byrne said causes of the blaze would be immediately investigated, although Sheriff Hyde Jenkins said he believed the fire was accidental. Considerable looting and vandalism were reported by the sheriff in the confusion following the disaster.

Driven back from the only door in the dance hall by smoke and blinding flames which raced with almost explosive force through the dry Spanish moss hanging from the rafters eight feet above their heads, the victims—men, women and children—died in heaps, piling one upon the other waist deep in their fierce effort to escape.

Eleven More Die

When firemen had extinguished the flames some moaning survivors were found under the mounds of scorched bodies. Twenty of these died en route to hospitals. Eleven others died during the day.

Those who escaped had to battle their way through the small front door, slide through the ticket seller's window or smash through boarded-up windows in the rear behind the bar.

Officials estimated that about three hundred Negro friends and members of the Moneywasters' Social Club jammed into the dance hall, which had been converted from a blacksmith shop and was completely covered with corrugated iron, to hear Walter Barnes' Negro name band from Chicago. The covering made an oven of the interior.

Barnes and a majority of his musicians died in the stampede which centered around his bandstand in the rear of the hall. Ed Frazer, proprietor of the night club, also was burned to death.

Windows Boarded Up

All windows in the place, located a few blocks from the Natchez business section, had been boarded up, witnesses said, to prevent the curious from peeping at the show or entering without paying the admission fee at the front door.

Survivors agreed the fire started near the front door, speedily spread through the moss, licked the walls and the unadorned two-by-four rafters, and surged toward the rear where the crowd was thickest.

Those who escaped said they first heard screams and then saw the flames. Then, amid the wailing of women, the shrill shrieks of the burned, and the battering of men's bodies against one another, the victims rushed toward the rear only to pile up against the walls and boarded windows.

While the origin of the fire was undetermined at a late hour today, one survivor expressed belief it started from a lighted cigarette carelessly thrown away by a girl.

Desperate Fighting

Ernest Wright, hotel operator who went to the dance to get his wife just after he quit work at midnight, said:

"I was standing near the front door and I saw two girls come out of the women's room. I heard one of them say, 'Now you did it. You set the place on fire! Look!'

"I looked but for a second I didn't see anything. Then I saw the moss all aflame. Women began to scream. One man jumped up, pulled down the moss, and fell against a cardboard partition.

"He knocked it down and fell down with it. The flames fell all over him. I grabbed my wife and got out to the street."

A white eyewitness said the hall was "the worst fire trap imaginable."

"When we finally got in bodies were lying all over the floor," he said, "you could scarcely take a step without walking on one. Most of the victims were asphyxiated by the heat and smoke and injured in the mad rush for the rear. Very few were actually burned.

"Near the bar there was a pile of bodies five feet high, where the victims fought to get to the window. Many were very bloody, indicating desperate fighting."

Robbed by Vandals

Sheriff Jenkins and Chief of Police Joseph Serio, who personally directed the removal of bodies from the smouldering ruins of the night club, once a church of the Sanctified sect, stated today that despite the cordon of officers many of the dead were robbed by vandals who prowled through the gutted building.

While officers, firemen and volunteers among the Negroes strove to rescue those still living vandals engaged in robbing the dead. Two white Catholic priests, the Rev. Walter Mulrooney, pastor of the Holy Family church, and the Rev. Edward Doherty, assistant pastor, whose home is within two blocks of the scene of the fire, administered last rites of the church to dying whom they identified as members of their faith.

First-aid measures of members of the Natchez fire department in resuscitating those suffering from suffocation saved the lives of an undetermined number.

The night club had been operated by a group of Negroes for the past two years. It specialized in bringing in "big name" Negro orchestras from larger Northern cities, and a ball at the Rhythm Club was an outstanding social event for Negroes throughout the surrounding territory.

Band Members Die

Today dead members of the band were the first to be identified. They were Walter Barnes, director, Chicago; Juanita Avery, director, Dallas, singer; Jimmy Cole, Huntington, W. Va.; John Reed, Jr., Huntington; Harry Walker, Cincinnati; Paul Scott, Indianapolis; Calvin Roberts, Gary, Ind.; Clarence Porter, Fort Myers, Fla.; Jesse Washington, Vicksburg. Members of the band who escaped were Allan Barnes, Chicago; Jimmy Swift, Chicago; Oscar Brown, Chicago; Arthur Evans, Chicago, and Walter Dillard, Nashville, Tenn.

The removal of the bodies was completed at 4 a. m. It was attended with difficulty, as those taking out the victims were forced to press through massed hundreds of distracted Negroes with relatives who had attended the dance and who sought to see each body as it was carried to the three nearby Negro undertaking establishments. Occasionally a relative would be identified and heart-rending screams would be heard, but most of the time the multitude around the fire stood in stunned silence. Later the masses moved nearer the undertaking establishments and renewed their efforts to see the dead.

At first the dead were stacked in the mortuaries. Later this morning they were placed in long rows, and relatives in groups of 25 were permitted to pass through to begin the process of identification, which was not completed until late today.

Among the first to be identified was Frazier, manager of the club.

It was believed earlier that possibly two or three white youths might have perished in the fire, as they had expressed the intention of witnessing the dance, but a check of the bodies in the Negro undertaking establishments indicated that none were white, although some of the bodies were so badly burned that identification was difficult.

Most of the dead Negroes were residents of Natchez, but some of the victims were from Ferriday, La., and Fayette, Miss.

Red Cross Appeals for Aid

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., April 24.—Red Cross officials here, in charge of Mississippi operations, today made a plea for aid from Red Cross chapters at big cities throughout the South to assist in caring for victims of the Natchez fire disaster.

Mrs. Ruth Zercher, executive secretary of the Hinds county chapter, said 75 injured were being assisted by the Red Cross.

Relief funds are badly needed, she stated, to pay for burials and to care for the orphans of mothers and fathers who died in the blaze.

Mrs. Zercher said the families of orphaned children range in age from four to eleven and that "a large number of mothers and fathers died together."

Need for children's relief is pressing because Mississippi's original program to care for dependent children has just been passed by the Legislature and will not function until appropriations are available, she said.

The Red Cross plans to set up an emergency hospital at Natchez, Mrs. Zercher added. Dr. William DeKleine of the agency's medical department at Washington, left there by plane today to supervise this work. Mrs. Zercher said that six Red Cross nurses from New Orleans were now at work at the scene.

She said Edwin H. Powers, manager of public information for the Red Cross at Washington, had instructed her to make an appeal to contributors throughout the South and especially in the larger chapters at Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, New Orleans, Jackson and Meridian.

Contributions should be marked for the Natchez disaster or similarly designated, Mrs. Zercher said, but all forthcoming contributions in the Southern area will be used for this purpose until relief needs have been filled, she said.

RED CROSS TO PAY BURIAL EXPENSES

(The Associated Press)

Washington, April 24. — The Red Cross today authorized its Natchez chapter to pay burial expenses for the dead in the Negro dance hall fire where families of the victims were unable to meet funeral expenses.

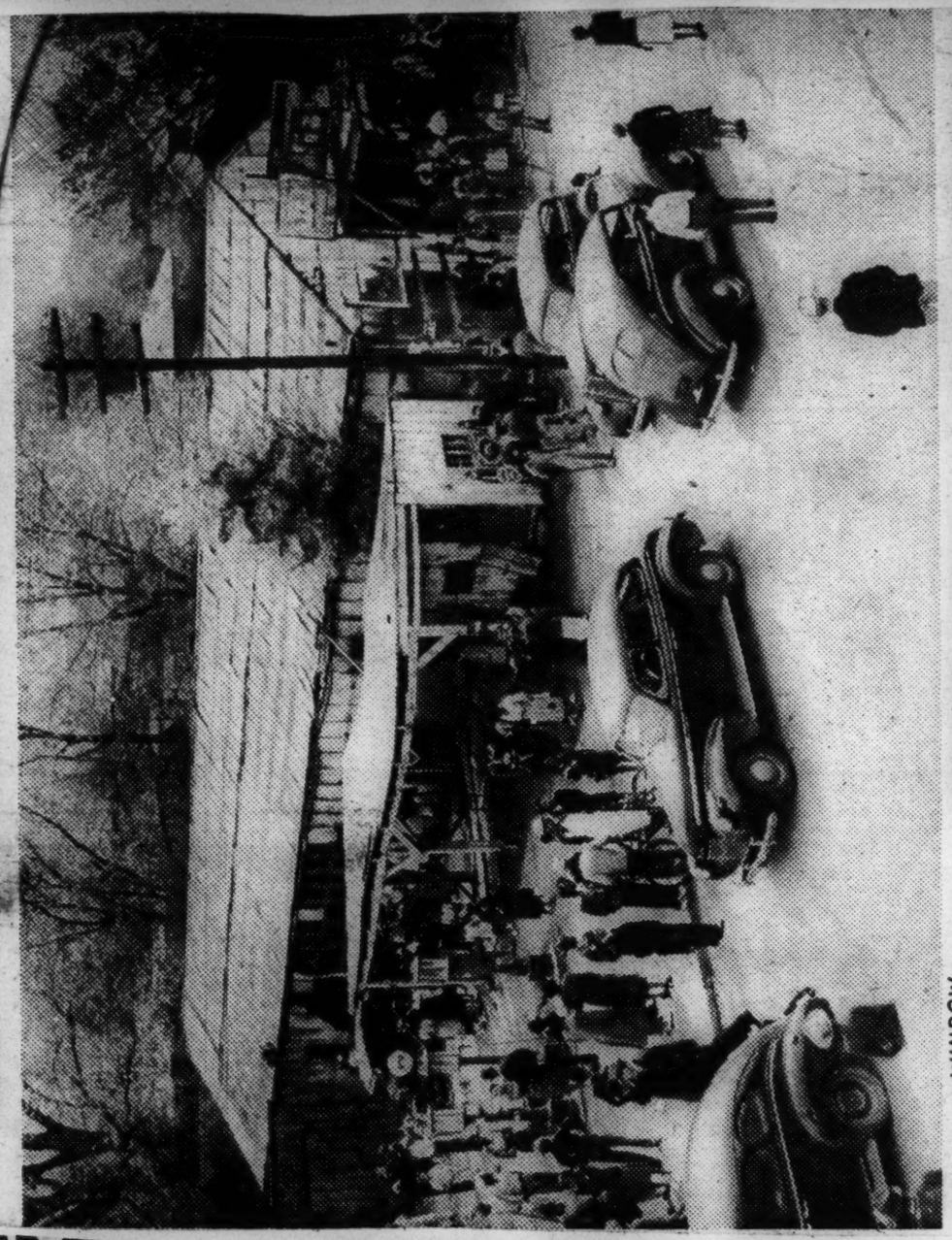
Six Red Cross nurses were sent from Greenville, Miss., and Dr. William Dekleine, medical advisor, who left Washington for Natchez by plane, was instructed to establish a temporary hospital if necessary.

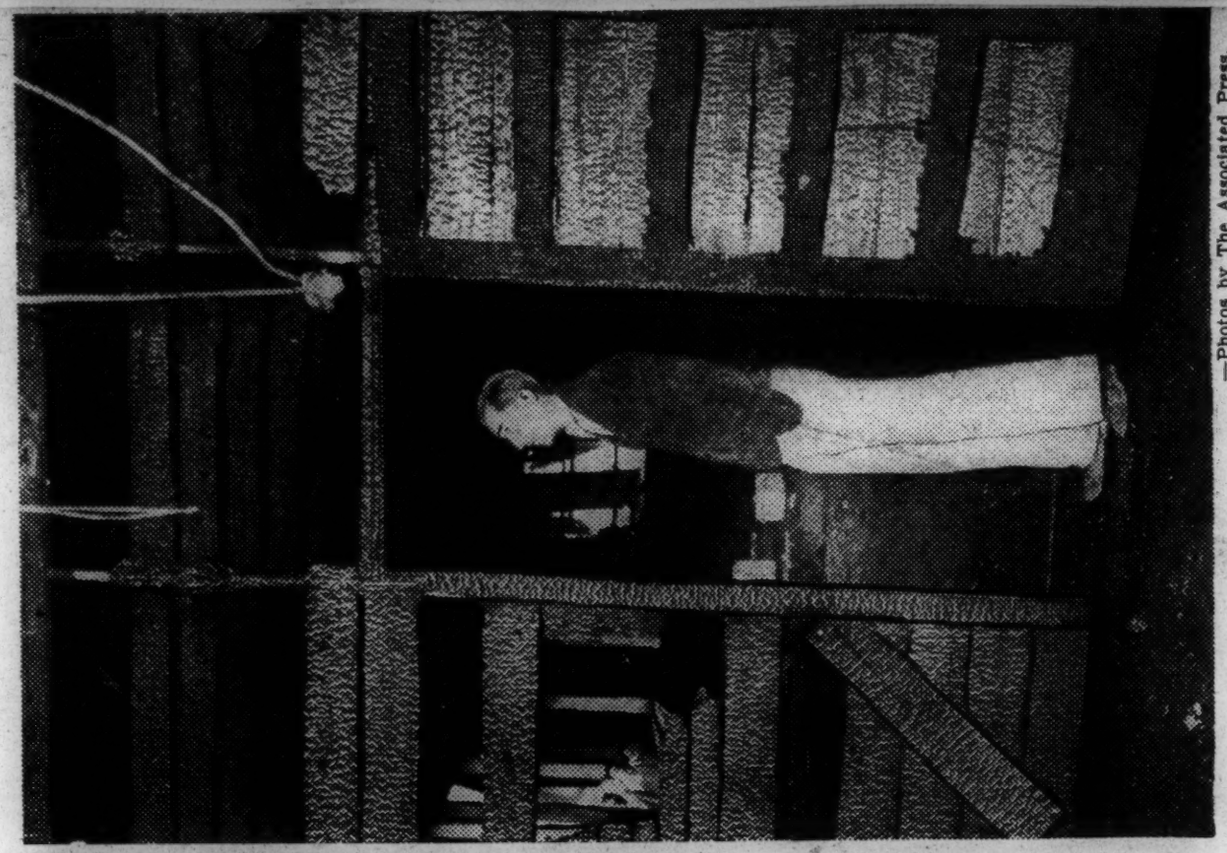
Votes $2,000 For Burial Of Fire Victims

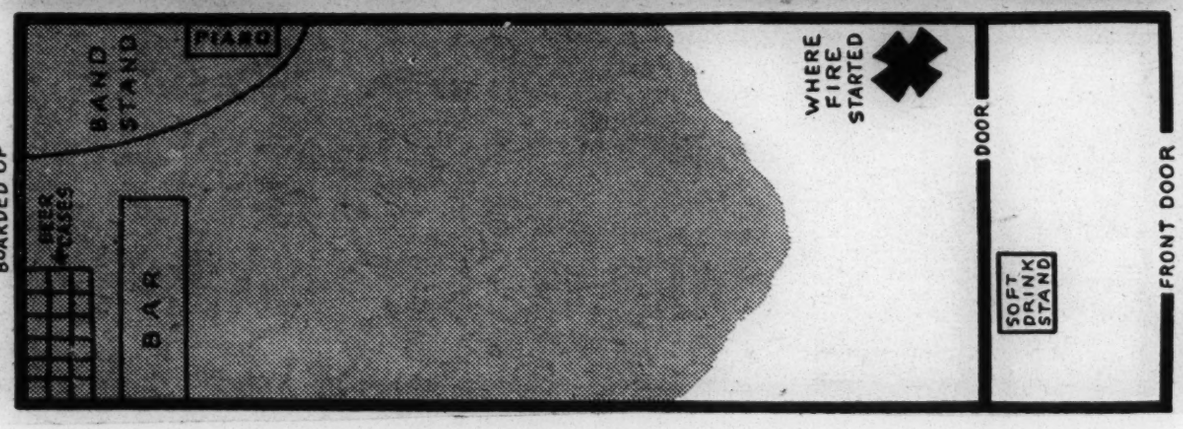
Pittsburgh Courier
Philadelphia, Pa.
5-2-40

JACKSON, Miss., May—(ANP)—The Mississippi House of Representatives last week approved a bill to donate $2,000 for emergency hospitalization and burial expenses for the 200 victims of the South's most tragic fire. Introduced by Mrs. John A. Clark, Kemper county representative, the bill called for $5,000, but was cut to $2,000 by a committee considering the measure.

Where 253 Died in Fire in Natchez Dance Hall







—Photos by The Associated Press.

Two hundred and fifty-three Negroes were burned to death in the Rhythm night club (top photo) in Natchez Monday night as a fire broke out, blocked the only exit (lower photo). Sketch shows the layout of the night club. Dark portions of the sketch show where bodies were piled up.

RED CROSS TO PAY FOR BURIAL OF NATCHEZ DANCE HALL FIRE DEAD

The American Red Cross here, Wednesday, authorized the Natchez Red Cross Chapter to pay burial expenses for the dead in the dance hall fire of Tuesday night, where families of victims were unable to meet funeral expenses.

The Natchez Chapter reported 247 dead, and chaotic conditions in the undertaking establishments where the bodies were taken. DeWitt Smith, Red Cross national director of disaster relief, ordered the burials so that the situation could be relieved.

Establishment of a temporary hospital for the injured may be necessary, Mr. Smith said, following telephone reports from the Natchez Red Cross Chapter that facilities for the victims were inadequate, and that many seriously burned or otherwise injured persons had taken refuge in their homes.

Six Red Cross nurses were sent in from Greenville, Miss., and Dr. William DeKleine, medical advisor of the Red Cross, who left Washington for Natchez by airplane at 2:16 p.m., Wednesday, was instructed to establish a temporary hospital, if necessary, Mr. Smith said.

Miss Zella Bryant, nursing field supervisor, left Memphis for the scene to supervise the nurses, and Miss Annette McClaren left Jackson, Tenn., for Natchez to aid in the emergency. Other Red Cross disaster staff workers had arrived in Natchez Wednesday afternoon, the Red Cross said.

NATCHEZ POLICE FREE FIVE HELD IN BLAZE PROBE

Times-Picayune

Coroner Smith Confident Dance Hall Fire Was Accidental

4-26-40

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Natchez, Miss., April 25.—Five men questioned about the origin of the Rhythm night club fire, which killed 200 Negroes, were released tonight as bewildered undertakers sought the city's help in recruiting grave diggers.

Coroner R. E. Smith said he was convinced the flames which turned the dance hall into an iron-covered oven of death early yesterday had started accidentally.

Mayor William J. Byrne emphasized the five released Negroes were not suspects. They were freed when they were unable to name the "drunken Negro" they said they overheard murmur he would "set the place afire."

Negro undertaking establishments were still struggling today to complete the identification of the dead and were making slow progress. Two more deaths today brought the total to 200.

Conditions at the undertaking establishments were described as chaotic by Dr. Andrew Hedmeg, Adams county health director, who in behalf of the state board of health is demanding that identification be expedited and that the dead be buried without further delay.

Today the three Negro undertaking establishments appealed to Mayor Byrnes to supply them with gravediggers. Mayor Byrne stated that approval of a WPA project for this purpose has been asked.

Burials Task

The three undertaking establishments struggling to prepare the bodies for burial, complete identification and carry out the regulations of the state board of health, answer telephone calls and telegrams from distracted relatives are facing a stupendous task which seems almost too much for their resources despite the aid of volunteers from outside establishments.

One of the Negro undertaking establishments, according to information given by it to Mayor Byrne is facing bankruptcy if compelled to meet its obligations on burial benefit policies.

A smaller company which has burial insurance has said it can meet its obligations and the third has no insurance provisions. Mayor Byrne stated that the Red Cross would be asked to aid where burial policies could not be met as well as help those that cannot be financed.

The undertakers are under two fires—one from the board of health urging expeditious identification and burial and the other from those seeking the delay of funerals to permit arrival of relatives and the shipping of bodies to distant points.

The Natchez Democrat today reported that its Red Cross disaster relief fund had reached $2000, with nearly all contributions being made locally. Twenty-five thousand dollars is being sought.

Identification Incomplete

Identification of bodies is still far from complete. Today the undertakers gave the following list:

Century Undertaking Company—Corrine Green, James Dennis, Bernice Wimley, Willie Chain, Jeannett Harris, Mamie Johnson, Joe Bainer, Alfred Minor, Denise Nicholson, Matilda Toler, Junior Ellis, Vernon McMillin, Jerry Dean Conway, Alma Springs, Charles Haggon, Mary Gladys Olen, Edward Olen, Albert Confer.

Bluff City Undertaking Company—Tosetta Williams, Clavin Roberts, Walter Barnes, Chicago; Henry Jackson, Bessie Holmes, Johnnie Boy Logan, Willie May, Prince Anderson, Emma Shaw, unidentified body, Elbert Bigg, M. Russell, Mose Nelson, unidentified body, Paul Stott, Gary, Ind.; W. E. Johnson, Lenora Williams, H. E. Taylor, Vera Rhone, Mary Shaw, N. E. Kingsbury, unidentified body, John Bernard, unidentified body, Learned Franklin, unidentified body, Jessie Washington, Leroy Woods, unidentified body, Baby Will, Delia Simmons, Clarice Johnson, Cornelia Odom, Ethel Scott, Willie David, James Cole, Huntington, W. Va.; unidentified body, Lily Whethers, Dorothy David, Edna Taylor, Ruth Brown, unidentified body, Edward Parker, Willie May Johnson, Renette Lloyd, Sonnie Hall, Samuel Collins, Ernest Hurt, Lee Edgar Scott, Pirach Jefferson, unidentified body, unidentified body, Glorida Lee, Lelia Johnson, Sammie Wallace, Anna Robinson, unidentified body, Luella Stewart, John Reed, Chicago; G. George Scott, Charlie Higdon, Roy Fletcher, Green Smith, Freddie Scott, Louise Coleman.

National Undertaking Company—Leona Williams, Agnes Dorsey, Jessie Edna Green, Joseph Johnson, Mattie Carroll, Odeal Brown, Warren Dorsey, Robert Lee Percell, James Johnson, Julius Scott, Edna Dalton, Annie Laura Carler, Alberta Hardin, Briscoe Videlia, Julia Wilson, Nellie B. Davis, Josephine Jackson, Bernice Sims, Mary Jackson, Dan Washington, Helen Filmore, Kate Matthews, Gosa Hall, Thelma Lewis, Josie McKeeney, Katie White, Willie White, Erie Simpson, Willie Gibson, James Jordan, Marshall Mason, Ethel Lyons, Willie Campbell, Norma McFarland, Albert Pickett, Jessie Washington, Juanita Avery, Clarence Scott, Joe Haggon, Fred Scott, unidentified female, Willie Scott, Robert Brooks, Cashmere Sally, Richard Hall, Delia Kelly, Arthur Smith, Ethel Burres, Ben Lewis, Percy Ramon, Willie Roach, Marie Jackson, Bennie Wilson, Emma Show, James Johnson, Katie Matthews, Ella Hackett, Martha Morse and Eliza Dickinson.

Thirty-nine bodies at this establishment were being checked to establish identification.

RED CROSS HELPS INJURED IN DANCE HALL HOLOCAUST

Times-Picayune

Medical supplies and nursing care are being given by the Red Cross to many of the injured survivors of a fire which destroyed a Negro dance hall in Natchez, Miss., Tuesday night, Roy Wingate of Amite, Red Cross disaster area director, reported Wednesday to Miss Evelyn A. Chapman, executive secretary of the New Orleans chapter, American Red Cross.

4-25-40

Two hundred and forty-two bodies had been removed from the building early Wednesday, Mr. Wingate said. The Red Cross is aiding in burial of many of the victims, few of whom carried insurance which would cover interment.

Six Red Cross nurses are helping care for about 75 injured persons and all Negro homes are being checked for other persons injured in the fire.

Dr. William de Kleine of Washington, D. C., Red Cross director of health, is flying from his headquarters to direct relief work, Miss Chapman said.

Negroes from nearby towns, including some in Louisiana, are believed among the unidentified dead, Mr. Wingate said.

Five children were orphaned by the death of their mother and father in the fire. The Red Cross will have to care for such children as these until they are placed somewhere permanently, he said.

Contributions to aid the Red Cross will be accepted at the local headquarters, 2127 Prytania street, Miss Chapman said.

"I was standing near the door and it just spread over everything," he said. "I turned and made a run for it and got out with only a scratched arm.

"Inside, everyone was trying to get out and crushed each other as the fire was burning them. All were crying an yelling and after awhile I could smell the burning meat."

Deputy Sheriff William I. Herbert said after the blaze died down he got other Negroes to help him remove the dead but soon discovered they were rifling the pockets of the corpses. Even as late as daylight, he said, he caught one sneak thief.

The deputy said Band Leader Walter Barnes was among the dead and that only two members of his 12-piece orchestra escaped.

Dancers Baked In Oven

"The building is entirely sheathed with corrugated iron," the deputy said, "and this formed an oven in which the dancers were baked. The only exit was an ordinary-sized door at the front. The windows had been boarded up to keep out 'gate-crashers.'"

"All indications are that the fire started near the door and spread quickly in the moss, which had been hanging for several years. A ventilating fan in the rear may have sucked the fire upon the helpless dancers who huddled near the bandstand in the rear.

"When I got there moans were heard under the mass of flesh and we dug among the bodies to bring them out and take them to hospitals. It was gruesome work. There are about 30 still in hospitals.

It was estimated few among Natchez Negro families were unaffected. This city has a population of about 16,000, of which approximately 60 per cent is Negro.

V. H. Jeffries, a photographer, who reached the scene a short time after the disaster, said the walls and tin roof of the building remained in place, but that the inside was gutted.

Moss Spells Death

"Great quantities of dry moss had been hung on the walls for decoration," he said. "This caught fire in some way and the intense heat and fumes probably suffocated the victims.

"Men and women were sprawled grotesquely about on the floor like dead chickens, their clothing burned away and flesh seared. The fire started near the entrance and it seemed the crowd fled to the rear, where they could not escape."

All the city's doctors hurried to the scene and were assisted by firemen and others.

The coroner, also managing editor of The Natchez Democrat, said the place was known as the Rhythm Night Club and sponsored regular dances at which "big name" bands played.

It is located on St. Catherine Street in the Negro section, but only a few blocks from downtown Natchez.

Volunteers and others worked for hours removing the bodies. Some were still being taken out after 2 a.m. Hysterical relatives hampered the work and had to be restrained by police.

3 Rumors Fail To Aid Police

Four Other Persons Die In Hospitals

Denied

NATCHEZ, MISS.—(SNS)—Local police had investigated three rumors Friday and still were without clues that might suggest the origin of the Tuesday night fire which claimed 202 lives.

A drunken man is alleged to have set fire to the dance hall. Several persons were reported to have seen the act, but none could identify the man.

Two men who were denied free entrance to the dance were quoted by "Blue" Clay, an attache in the ticket office of the dance hall, as saying they would burn the place down.

A truck driver said he overheard two women patrons talking and that one said she had set the place on fire with a cigarette.

4-27-40

NATCHEZ, Miss.—(SNS)—Five persons arrested in connection with the disastrous fire which swept the Rhythm Night Club Tuesday night leaving death and injury in its wake were reported as released by police Friday.

Meanwhile, the death toll rose to 202 as four additional burn victims succumbed.

Undertakers appealed to the city for additional grave diggers as burial of the 202 victims created an acute problem. Dr. Andrew Hedmeg, county health officer, said he 'must have help' to deal with the situation. He said conditions at the funeral parlors were 'chaotic.'

Undertakers at the three local colored establishments have been working constantly since the fire without any sleep. Embalmers from nearby towns have been lending a deal of aid to the local workers.

QUICK BURIALS

Health Board officials said Friday they were seeking quick identification and burial of the victims of the disaster despite mounting requests for delay in burials so relatives could arrive or bodies could be shipped to distant places.

Although the persons originally arrested in connection with the possible arson had been released Friday, search was said to be continuing for a drunken man accused of setting fire to the place. Those arrested told Chief of Police J. P. Serio that they had heard the man say shortly before the flames swept through the flimsy building that he was going to throw a match into the tinder-dry moss hanging from the walls and rafters.

PROTESTS HEARD

Protests were continuing to police and fire authorities because the building had only one exit towards which the screaming dancers ran in an attempt to get out of the inferno. Prominent residents demanded a city ordinance requiring more exits in dance halls.

Friday a story of heroism was told of Walter Barnes' orchestra which was playing for the Moneyvasters' Social Club when the disaster occurred. Survivors told the story of the fatally burned leader and his orchestra playing on as the flames roared in an attempt to quiet the stampeding crowd. Every now and then a high note of a trumpet broke through the din as the musicians sought to get order in the exit from the hall. Barnes and several members of his orchestra, including the female singer, perished in the flames.

Julius Hawkins, who escaped from the inferno, had this to say about the fire:

"I've never seen anything like it before in all my life. I was standing near the door. It caught me and spread all over the place. I turned, made a run for the door and got out with only a scratch.

"Inside I could hear everybody trying to get out. They were crushing each other, many were stomped to death, smothered and suffocated in the mad rush for windows and the front door.

"I hope I never see the like of it again. You can't imagine the sight."

Charlie Hall, truck driver, said: "I jumped through one of the windows and saved myself. It was a gruesome sight, one which I will never forget. Many persons were under chairs and tables, all badly burned. They had sought shelter there, but it was not for long. Soon I could hear their cries. It made my blood run cold.

It was revealed Friday that Ed Frazier, proprietor of the club, died of burns en route to the hospital.

Heroes Of Disaster Praised

Band Continued To Play During Excitement

By HOMER COKE
(SNS Correspondent)

NATCHEZ, Miss., (SNS) — The number one hero of the dance hall disaster which claimed 202 lives is Johnnie Jones who was working behind the bar and was fishing four cold drinks out of the tub when the disturbance attracted his attention. Jones says he is known in many sections of the country as "Robin Breast." He stacked beer cases to reach a window in the extreme end of the 200-foot building only to find the window barred with boards and wire in addition to a catch on the glass window that failed to work.

With no time to lose, Jones put both knees into action until the window was opened and refused to be first out but called for his three bartender friends to use the newly made escape. Only two women came out of the window following Jones before it was completely enveloped by flames. The hero received severe cut wounds on his right knee but no burns for which he is proud. The only two band members to leave the burning dance hall escaped through that window. Jones proved himself to be a real hero again when he was the third man to enter the ruins following the fire. He was seeking a wife this time only to find her among the unfortunate victims on the floor.

NEARLY 800 PRESENT

Jimmie Swift, one of the four members of the Walter Barnes travelling aggregation who was stationed at the door with Alan Barnes brother of the band leader stated that 573 paid admissions had been counted and estimated that an additional two hundred were in on passes. Only a few persons had departed when the disaster struck at exactly 11:45 o'clock Tuesday night in a hall that was originally constructed for a fraternal order known thirty years ago as Zion Hall.

The place was later used as a stable, later as a bottling plant and a Sanctified church. It was opened for dances more than two years ago and the management taken over by Ed Frazier who barred the windows and the back door about a year ago.

Several witnesses to the fire stated that firemen were late in getting water in the flaming building and place the high toll of human lives partly to their delay. Red Cross medical authorities and local physicians state that many of the victims who were not seriously burned died from poisonous fumes caused by the flames in a building whose roof and sides were constructed of galvanized metal and steam caused when water was turned into the burning inferno.

VISITORS KILLED

Ed Frazier, operator of the Rhythm Night Club, had enjoyed the largest crowd of the season and was outside the building when the fire broke out. He dashed into the office to protect his money and the milling crowd prevented his escape. His body was found near the front entrance and the chief of police stated that the money box was found almost a block from the place empty. Frazier operated a cafe in the Negro business section.

Marshall Mason, 18-year old youth, quit school last year to support his mother and according to Mrs. Nettie Mason, the mother, went out Tuesday for a little fun. Today she was making final plans for his earthly graduation. He was her only son.

Elijah Minor suffered the loss of four relatives, a brother, nephew and two cousins. He identified them in three different funeral establishments.

Hugo Collins, a WPA worker from Chicago, visited his relatives several days ago and passed a bright new dollar bill to each of them. He dressed in his tuxedo for the dance and carried his brother, Elmore Adams, and Mrs. Adams, and the elder son, Richard, all to the Rhythm club. Today plans are being made for their burials by the Red Cross while food has been supplied for the past four days by the Red Cross for the five Adams children whose ages range from three to eleven.

CRASHES WINDOW

Willie Simon, a victim of the fire, left a widow, Mrs. Geneva Simon, and four children whose ages are two, ten, thirteen and fifteen. The youngsters have not yet realized that their only breadwinner has passed.

Willie Burns, 20 years old, was dancing near a side window when the fire started and said that it was fully five minutes before it occurred to him to use a chair with the aid of another to break the boards and glass from a nearby window. He aided in getting a girl he identified as Demple McCullen through the window who was on fire and permitted three persons to escape out the window before going through himself. Only five others came out that window he said. The hero exhibited a scar on the ear and leg and said that his sister and a uncle perished in the flames.

Alex White lost two first cousins in the fire.

Jessie Washington, one of the band victims, was to have played in his home town of Vicksburg on Wednesday night.

Walter Barnes and his family also lived in that city several years and the city planned to turn out to welcome the three home town boys.

ADMINISTER RITES

Thirty-five members of the Catholic faith perished in the fire where a large number of the city's population are Catholics.

Father Walter Mulroney and another priest arrived at the scene shorty after the flames were under control and administer last rites of the church to dying Catholics.

Arthur Edwards, bass fiddler, from Waco, Texas, was ordered back to the hospital by Red Cross medics at three o'clock Thursday morning. The other three members of the aggregation were expected to leave in their bus for Chicago Friday as the bodies of their dead pals were ordered shipped to their respective home cities. Edwards is given only a slim chance to recover.

Not a single tear was observed in the funeral homes where dead were stacked in piles or on the streets where almost an entire city stood all day since the tragedy. Everyone has sorrow, nearly every family has relatives to bury, but there are no tears. As the first funerals were held Friday, only a few sobs were head above the conversation of the milling crowds that over ran the streets. All three of the funeral homes are less than a half block from the scene of the fire.

Three college and one high school student attending Natchez college perished in the fire. All were city students, strict rules preventing boarding students from attending the dances.

Charred Bodies of 242 Natchez Victims Of a System of Jim-Crow Oppression

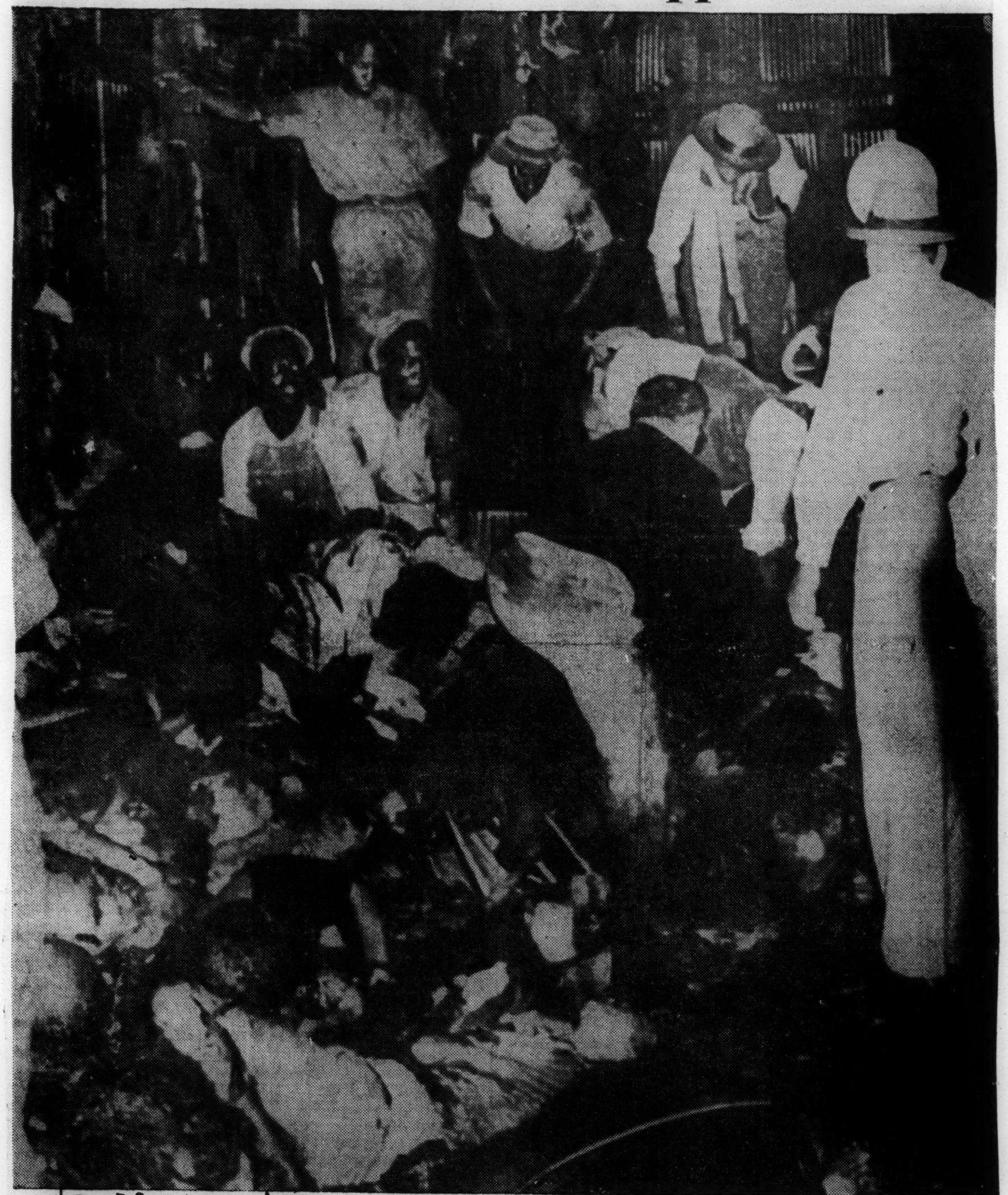


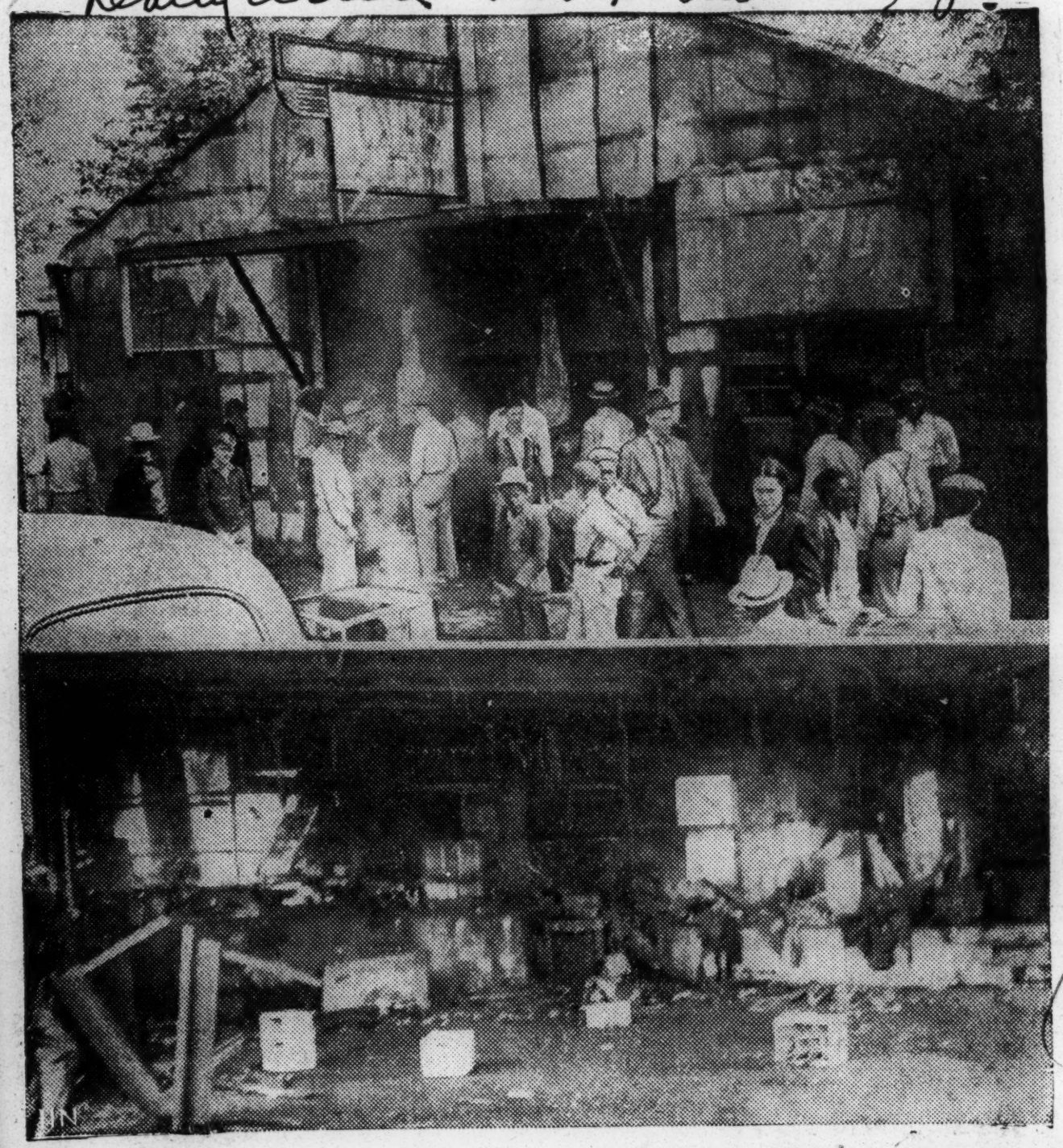
Photo shows interior of corrugated iron sheathed Rythm Club in Natchez, Miss., where 242 Negro people perished in nation's worst fire disaster. Rescue workers seek living among the heaps of dead.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

MISSISSIPPI FIRE

Where 202 Lost Lives In Miss. Fire

Daily Word 4-28-40 Atlanta, Ga.



These exclusive SNS photos show interior and exterior views of the dance hall in Natchez, Miss. where 202 dancing guests of the Moneywasters' Club lost their lives last Tuesday night when trapped by fire. Walter Earnes and his orchestra of Chicago were heroes of the affair. In a futile effort to halt the stampede the orchestra kept playing, while flames licked around. Nine of the musicians, including the leader, perished.

Withhold Names Of Suspects

Daily Word

Insurance Companies Are Hit by Deaths

4-28-40

By HOMER COKE
(SNS Correspondent)

NATCHEZ, Miss.—(SNS)—Police officials Thursday pushed their investigation of possible arson in the dance hall tragedy which claimed 198 lives here Tuesday night, as relatives of the victims continued their steady march before funeral parlors awaiting the opportunity to identify their dead. The death toll stood at 198 Thursday night.

Although Police Chief Joe Serio announced he had arrested five persons suspected of setting the dance hall afire, Sheriff Hyde Jenkins said his investigation indicated the blaze was of accidental origin. Chief Serio declined to reveal the names of those arrested or disclosed why the arrests were made.

RED CROSS AIDS

The American Red Cross headquarters in Washington rushed three disaster relief workers here to aid the injured and the families of those who perished in the tragedy. Dr. William DeKleine, medical adviser of the Red Cross, travelled by airplane to aid in the hospitalization of those injured, while Mrs. Molly Hodges, Mississippi field representative, and Miss Roberta Morgan, relief worker at the Amita, La. Red Cross headquarters set up following a recent tornado, were on the scene organizing the aid work.

A large corps of nurses and other workers are working in the area. The Natchez chapter of the Red Cross will pay for burials where families of victims are unable to pay funeral expenses.

Officials sought to speed the burial of those burned to death. The State Board of Health ordered the funeral parlors closed until embalming is completed.

Relatives and friends will then be permitted to view and identify the corpses which fill three undertaking establishments. Embalmers from nearby towns were working to help prepare the bodies for interment.

EXPLAIN CONFLICTING TOLLS

It was explained Thursday that the high death toll at first announced by press associations throughout the country resulted from swapping of bodies by the undertaking establishments in charge of embalming and funeralization.

Dr. Andrew Hedmeg, Adams County health officer, officially set the toll at 198 Thursday. Seventy-five persons were understood to be receiving treatment at their homes.

Boarded Windows

Because someone permitted the windows of a negro dance hall at Natchez to remain boarded, 216 human beings died in one of the most frightful holocausts this Nation has ever known.

Commercial Appeal

The building, one-story, frame construction, had been used as a dance hall for two years. On Tuesday night it was packed. It had been decorated with highly inflammable dry moss. A fire started and in 15 brief minutes the more than 200 had died and many more had been injured trying to get through the doorway.

4-25-40 Memphis Press Scimitar

Condemnation of the building practices and type of fire prevention control which would permit the use of such a structure will not restore life to those hapless humans, but Mississippi cannot afford, as a state, and Natchez, as a community, to ignore the implications. A thorough investigation is in order.

Nor can any American community, shocked by what occurred at Natchez, afford not to recheck its own fire danger spots to determine if repetition of the tragedy is possible. The first rule of fire safety in public buildings is that pertaining to adequate exit. It was completely ignored at Natchez.

Natchez has profited well by exploiting its ancient charm. It has been shockingly awakened to present day responsibilities in a manner no community will envy.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF - 1940

MISSOURI

SOCIAL WORK REPLACES DANCES

Studying community conditions at first hand has become the project of denationalized sororities at Stephens College for Women.

Stephens Turns Sorority Aims

Denationalized Societies Put Emphasis on Social-Service Programs

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 6—As classes resume at Stephens College for Women plans are under way for the initiation of some 600 students (a third of the student body) into sororities—sororities which have been denationalized at the students' request.

Not only have the sixteen Stephens sororities broken their affiliations with national organizations they have changed the entire emphasis of their programs on the campus.

As on most campuses the Stephens sororities were social organizations with activities centering around dances and teas. These sororities annually contributed several hundred dollars to national organizations—money which the students thought could be put to better use elsewhere.

During two semesters of experimentation much of this has been changed. They still hold a limited number of dances and other social activities, but the main emphasis is on social work, such as the students believe they can carry on years after they leave the campus. Social service activities of the sixteen sororities cover the community of Columbia and extend to the State of Missouri. Each organization selects a project for its year's work. Money which ordinarily would have been paid to its national organization by one sorority, this year is putting an orphan girl through school.

Another sorority has taken over all entertainment and other social activities of a Negro orphanage. Another group operates a toy library for Negro children in Columbia. At Thanksgiving the students contributed several thousand cans of foods for the needy. Before returning to their homes for the Christmas holidays, the students sent gifts to 865 orphans throughout the State.

President James M. Wood of Stephens says the students are learning by doing. They are studying social conditions at first hand, for the students operate their various enterprises with a minimum of faculty direction. The students feel that the good they are doing more than compensates for the questionable prestige of the badge of a national sorority.

Some months ago, when snobbery prompted by sorority groups threatened to disrupt the campus, the members went to President Wood and offered to denationalize for the good of the campus. The offer was accepted and the Pan-Hellenic Association now includes sixteen groups and 817 of Stephens' 1,650 students.

The social service emphasis, however, does not stop with the sorority members. Other groups have developed. One student association operates three campus tea rooms. Last year the profits were more than $5,000. These were turned over to President Wood for a fund to aid deserving students.

ST. LOUIS' '400' TO GET RATING IN "SOCIAL REGISTER"

Social Standing of St. Louis High-hatters to Be Revealed In First Release of St. Louis Social Register Association.

ST. LOUIS, March 21—In St. Louis there are many people who, by decent, social standing or from other qualifications are naturally included in the best society. It may not be true mathematically, but soicially it is correct to say "The Four Hundred" will run into four colums, when the St. Louis Social Register Association releases the decision of the Arbiter who has been retained to compile the first colored social register in St. Louis, Mo.

Unquestionably as time goes on a greater degree of accuracy will have been acquired.

The St. Louis Social Register Association will spare no efforts or expense to make this edition authentic. The appearance of the register will be annual

15 Persons Injured In Mississippi Storm

NOV 11 1940

GREENVILLE, Miss.—(AP)—At least 15 persons were injured and almost a score of farm homes leveled by a tornado which struck the Avon, Longwood and Leota sections in Southern Washington County early Monday.

Eight white persons and seven Negroes were brought to a hospital here in ambulances. First reports said eight of the injured had suffered cuts and bruises.

'CAPITALISTIC EXPANSION AND PROLETARIAT DEVELOPMENT ARE HANDICAPS TO NEGRO'

Social Conditions

Says Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Noted Sociologist, in Speech at Garfield Provident Association Banquet

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (Special) — The persistent expansion of western capitalism, expansion of technology which destroys occupations and the development of a proletariat set-up are great handicaps to the progress of the Negro, was the learned opinion of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist, who spoke at the banquet of Garfield District of the Provident association Tuesday night, April 22.

Doctor Johnson, rated as one of the leading sociologists of the country, chose as his subject, "The Negro Family and Its Relation With Currents of World Interest and Change."

The speaker quoted much significant information. Of 1,000,000 families, 560,000 are in northern cities and less than one-third of that number were born there. Many of those persons came north with the great migration of 1916 and, through the years, have become set in one of four strata: upper, upper middle, lower middle and lowest. The last two concern particularly the social worker's program.

No Place To Live

In coming north, Dr. Johnson showed, the Negro was faced first with the problem of finding a place to live, as well as with those of prostitution, eradication of folk habits and criminal practices.

In discussing his subject, Dr. Johnson was the most concerned with that group of Negroes which is affected by the traditions and customs of civilization.

Turning to Chicago as a significant city, the sociologist told that in spite of the Negro's being one-seventh of the total population of the metropolis, 40 percent are on relief and 50 percent on relief or working for the WPA. He found the health death rate to be 20 as compared with 10.6 for the whites. He showed that 40 of every 1,000 white babies die as compared ith 80 Negro.

Touching on what is generally called "professional suicide," the eminent speaker said, "the fertility rates decline as the plane of living increases."

Most From South

Seventy-eight percent of the Negro population of St. Louis came from elsewhere, mostly from the South.

Closing, Dr. Johnson pointed to encouraging factors, namely, the political importance of the Negro whether a voter or not, and the Negro as a producer of wealth.

Principal E. D. Hamilton of Simmons, was master of ceremonies. Prominent guests were presented. Mrs. Leona M. Evans, supervisor of Garfield, spoke briefly, saying. "It is difficult to put actions into words, but the important thing is that the applicant for service and the case worker understand each other."

Mrs. Elizabeth Bordeau spoke for working mothers, stressing the problems of child care arising because of economic difficulties and praised the work of the Provident association. Elmer Harvey spoke for the boys' club, lauding the efforts of the association to assist youngsters in keeping on the right track. Mrs. Lillian Mosee, well known social worker at Provident, presented a panel telling of the fine therapeutic-social treatment accorded one of the young clients, leading to his virtual rehabilitation. Several musical numbers were given.

Garfield district is new. Provident association itself began in 1860 with the first paid social workers. Garfield's territory runs from Grand to Taylor and from Laclede to St. Louis. Working with Mrs. Evans is a fine corps of staff members, who, in the solving of problems found to be more than difficult for the families, are to be commended.

Stage Protest At City Hall On East Side

Demand Right to Protect Homes of Undesirable

East St. Louis citizens planned today to make a formal protest to state officers against the opening of a tavern at 18th and Market streets, in the heart of the Negro residential section. This action comes as the third attempt to solicit the aid of the city authorities in the matter. Mrs. Lottie Teer, who acted as chairman of a body of Negro women who met with the Mayor and city council of East St. Louis, stated she and her group were trying to prevent the children of the neighborhood from being exposed to the vile language and rough actions of those who frequent the new tavern.

It was pointed out that two petitions had been signed by an approximate total of five to six hundred citizens and that they had been duly filed with the proper authorities before the tavern opened. However, Mrs. Teer stated, they of the committee thought something would be done to prevent the opening of the establishment.

When it finally opened the group of ladies, who had from the beginning attempted to prevent this, held a meeting at Pilgrim C.M.E. church and organized the 18th St. Branch of the Denverside Improvement Association.

The tavern is located in a part of a tenement house which houses about seven families, five of which have children. The building is so arranged that the backyard of the tenement dwellers is also that of the tavern-keeper. Mrs. Teer pointed out that it is impossible to keep the children away from the place since they are at it whenever they step out of their doors.

Group Meets City Council

The members of the improvement association obtained an audience with the mayor and the city council on the morning of August 28. At 11:09 a.m. the council convened and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, a motion was made to permit Mrs. Teer to address the mayor and the council.

Immediately Mrs. Teer asked permission to read another petition and her request was granted. She asked for action on the part of the mayor and the city council in closing the new tavern at 18th and Market streets. Mayor Connors said that if there was just cause he could have denied the tavern keeper a license to open the establishment but that up until the time of the meeting in progress he had had no complaint concerning the tavern.

The mayor stated that if the children stood about on the sidewalk outside the tavern there was very little or nothing that could be done about it. He further explained that the department (of police) has been carefully instructed not to permit minors to enter places where liquor is consumed.

Relative to the closing of the tavern Mayor Connors said he had closed about 15 taverns and that the number of taverns had been reduced to "203 or 204" for the entire city. He closed one tavern and its owners appealed his action. On the morning the meeting with the Denverside Improvement Association he had received a letter from the state liquor commissioner stating that the establishment would be permitted to continue pending the outcome of the appeal.

Mayor Connors suggested that it was the right and privilege of the group to petition the state liquor commissioner "over my head" but that there was nothing he or the city council could do at the present.

Mrs. Annie Johnson, who owns a residence at 1806 Market street says that she has refrained from sitting on her porch since the tavern has been in operation. The language is very bad, she says but so far she hasn't heard any music.

The group plans to take a petition to the state liquor control authorities at Springfield because they resent the tavern in their midst.

Speaks Here Next Tuesday

Dr. Charles S. Johnson

The annual dinner meeting of the Garfield District of the Family and Children's Service will be of special interest to social workers and those persons who have to do with the many social problems which confront the people of today.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist of Fisk University will be the guest speaker at this meeting at the Pine Street Y.M.C.A. Tuesday, Apr. 23, at 6:15 p.m. Dr. Johnson is regarded, without exception, as the leading sociologist of the South. He is a graduate of Virginia Union University, has a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and holds an honorary Doctor of Letters degree.

One Aspect Of The St. Louis Housing Problem

St. Louis Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

Buying And Maintaining Of Homes Call For Serious And Definite Consideration Of Many Factors In The Case

SEP 27 1940

The housing of colored people in St. Louis has been, more or less, a serious problem since they came into citizenship in this city. Important as this general problem is, it is not my purpose at this time, to consider this problem as a whole. I am calling attention to one phase of this general problem.

Trend Toward County

Anyone who has observed only casually the build up of our immediate environs, about the northwestern, the western, and the southwestern boundary line of our city, must have realized how the majority element in our population has and is abandoning homes in our city and has and is finding new residences in our suburban sections.

A relatively small part of this build up is occupied by the wealthy part of our citizenry. A larger section is occupied by people who, while not classified among the wealthy, are nevertheless people whose economic status enables them to occupy well-appointed homes and to live comfortably. The largest part of this build up about our western boundary is occupied by people who by a hard struggle have been able to acquire a small home, in a more healthy and attractive situation.

The abandonment of our city by these groups of our community and their establishment of homes beyond our city limits accounts for, in a measure, the lack of growth in our city population, as has been reflected in our 1940 census, but of this I am not, at present, concerned though I may say, in passing, this exodus from our city is likely to be reflected in the amount of revenue annually collected for the support of our city, and support of certain institutions in the city maintained by its general revenue.

Danger of Situation

Because of the shortage of houses for colored people, and further, because of the lamentable conditions of many of their houses occupied by them in the city, every opportunity, which comes to them to occupy better homes, is eagerly grasped. So we find them hurriedly moving into homes only recently occupied by families now occupying residences in sections of St. Louis County.

These efforts to improve their living conditions are highly praise-worthy. For along with the physical improvements, come other improvements perhaps more significant than physical improvements. However, this effort to improve living conditions by taking possession of abandoned houses is fraught with some serious considerations.

In the first place, many of these abandoned houses have fulfilled, in a large measure, their days of usefulness. They usually are in a bad state of repair. They are usually larger than the family would choose, if there were some freedom of choice. It is not long after occupancy when some major repairs are necessary. Unless these are hastily made, the house becomes uninhabitable. This situation usually results in assuming new and increased obligations. To meet these obligations the family reduces its living quarters to the minimum, and attempts to sublet the remaining part of the house.

Placed Under Strain

In the second place, in order to secure possession of these better homes, in better locations the family obligates itself to the very limit of its economy. Additional obligations become a strain to be endured for a short time only. When this moment arrives, the family becomes consciously aware of what has been attempted and the utter impossibility to carry through. At this juncture aid is sought of some good acquaintances who would be glad to help, but find themselves undergoing some of the same trials. Usually it is too late for good advice to serve any useful purpose. And the conclusion frequently arrived at is—I should not have attempted any such task. Discouragement is the aftermath, and ambition is chilled to the freezing point.

Now, these situations, in many cases, could have been avoided, and their deadening influences escaped, if these good people, seeking to improve their living conditions, had understood that buying a house is no simple transaction. It is usually a task with which most people are unacquainted. Just as all people are unacquainted with activities in which they have had no experience. These people would not fail to call a physician in case of serious illness; they would not fail to secure a lawyer when involved in some important legal controversy. Yet in the serious matter of purchasing a home, they do not hesitate to trust themselves to perform activities, where they are lacking entirely in experience. What should one do? Do exactly what he did in case of serious illness, or in case of an important legal matter—seek advice from trustworthy sources. It is far better to pay for such advice and avoid a tragical error and go forward with an understanding that gives assurance of success.

Confidence in one's self is an important requisite of character. No one will go far lacking this confidence. Confidence should be founded, however, upon intelligence, and not upon guesses and whims. He is a wise person who knows when he has reached the limits of his own understanding, and needs the advice and suggestions of others. You may not be able to secure the advice you need. Nevertheless I would try to find it.

—Frank L. Williams.

A Great Day

SEP 13 1940

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

The colored people of Kansas City outdid all their past efforts at united expression in their mass protest of Sunday. From all directions they poured into the Municipal auditorium until its floor and first balcony were seated. They gave attention and enthusiastic support to the speeches. They deported themselves in a way that will compel respect for their group. It was a great day, the like of which must come again and again whenever a common interest is to be served.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS.

HOUSING OFFICIALS OF NORTH ATTEND ANNUAL MEETING

WASHINGTON (ANP)—A large number of Negroes attended the meeting in Pittsburgh last week of the National Association of Housing officials, and reported one of the finest gatherings of its kind in the annals of housing.

In attendance were Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to the USHA administrator; Dr. Frank S. Horne, assistant consultant on racial relations; Franklyn Thorne, manager Langston Terrace, Washington; Lionel F. Artis, manager, Lockefield gardens, Indianapolis; Charles Flagg, Washington Alley Dwelling authority; William Hill, manager Bedford Dwellings, Pittsburgh; Gordon Simpson, manager, Cuthwaite Homes, Cleveland; Mrs. Essie Hague Scott, management aide, Cuthwaite Homes, Cleveland; the Rev. Horace White, member, Detroit Housing commission; Robert R. Taylor, vice chairman Chicago Housing Authority; Sylvester Jackson, treasurer, Harrisburg, Penna., housing authority; Dr. Robert E. Pulley, member, Toledo Housing Authority; Miss Thyra Edwards, Chicago, C. M. Cain, manager Stanley S. Holmes village, Atlantic City, N. J., Frazier Lane, industrial secretary, Chicago Urban league; Harold Lett, vice chairman, Newark, N. J., Housing authority, and Richard F. Jones, member Pittsburg Housing authority.

Thorne, Artis and Taylor took part in the program discussions and were recipients of much praise for their efforts.

Mr. Artis was elected a member of the executive board of the management division of the National Association of Housing officials.

Mr. Hill's Retirement From Urban League

THE National Urban League has wrought well in the placement of Negro workers in industry, especially in the north. With branches in 44 cities the League has had an opportunity to provide guidance for workers in the principal industrial centers, while opening new fields of employment through negotiations with employers and labor unions.

This particular phase of the work of the League has been carried on through its Department of Industrial Relations, which, from 1925 to May 31st of this year was under the direction of T. Arnold Hill. It may be said without exaggeration that there have been no possibilities for the employment of Negro workers in industry, nor of their recognition by organized labor that were not explored by Mr. Hill, frequently with results that were beyond expectation.

So widely and favorably known was Mr. Hill in his field that when his resignation was announced in the spring there was genuine regret, and when his services terminated on May 31st it was the general concensus that the League had sustained a severe loss which is shared by Negroes employed in industry almost everywhere.

Mr. Hill had been in the service of the National Urban League for 25 years, starting as assistant to the executive in the national office. He filled in turn the posts of executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, western field secretary of the national organization and director of the Department of Industrial Relations. From November 1933 to March 1936 Mr. Hill was acting executive secretary while Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones was on leave, and during parts of 1938-39 Mr. Hill served as Consultant to the Works Progress Administration in Washington.

His activities have been too varied and wide for the compass of this brief editorial. He has written numerous pamphlets and booklets which have been published by the National Urban League; contributed articles to The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Social Work Today, Social Service Review and the Journal of Negro Education. He is author of "The Negro and Economic Reconstruction," and co-author with Lester B. Granger of "Occupational Opportunities for Negroes."

With this record of achievement and such wealth of experience Mr. Hill should figure prominently in future adjustments that are to be made in the economic life of America.

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good will and understanding.

The 30th annual conference of the National Urban League and its affiliated branches will be held at the Green Pastures camp of the Detroit Urban League at Jackson, Mich., August 31 to September 2. The theme of the conference, "After 30 Years, What?" is suggested by the fact that this is the Urban League's 30th anniversary.

Topics for discussion will include "The World War, America and the Negro," "Developments in the Labor Field—the Negro's Part in Them," "The Influence of Low-Cost Housing Projects on the Urban Housing Situation" and "Youth in a World of Conflict."

The award of five fellowships to Howard University students for travel and study in this country and abroad has been announced by the Lucy E. Moten fellowship committee.

The awards this year go to the following five candidates:

Everett L. Beane, of Boston, Mass., $350 for a study of the current land reforms of Mexico and their bearing upon certain selected sociological, economic and political problems.

George N. Leighton, of New Bedford, Mass., $400 to make a study of the history, effects and present condition of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and how the activities of this union have affected the Negro farmer in the Mississippi delta.

Francisco. Corneiro, of St Thomas, Virgin Island, $200 for a special study in Puerto Rico on the general problem of American colonial policy.

Wendell M. Lucas, of Washington, D. C., $400 for a study of industrial methods of chemical manufacturing in the industrial districts of the United States.

James T. Wright, of Elizabeth, N. J., $300 to make a study of community reactions to certain legal and civic struggles of the Negro in the south.

Designated as an alternate fellow is William J. Davis, of Cuthbert, Ga.

Winners in four classes at the American Negro exposition art exhibit—oil painting, water color, black and white and sculpture—in Chicago, were announced by Alonzo J. Aden, curator of Tanner Hall, where more than 300 works of art by Negroes are on display in what authorities call "the greatest collection of Negro art ever assembled."

First award in oil painting went to Frederic Flemister, of Atlanta, a pupil of Hale Woodruff, for his "Man with Brush," a striking portrait done in the classical manner. Eldzier Corter, of Illinois, received second for his "Sense of Loneliness," and Marvin Smith, of New York, was third for "Landscape, Greenwood Lake." William Carter, of Illinois, "Pennies and Old Porcelain," and Lois Mailou Jones, Washington, D. C., "Still Life With Green Apples," won honorable mention.

After winning honorable mention, Carter was also given first award in water color for "Study in Gray." Second award went to Jacob Laurence, 18-year-old New Yorker, for his series on the life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, with Hale Woodruff, of Atlanta, receiving third for "Fog and Rain in the Rockies." Honorable mentions were given Charles White, of Chicago, for his "Fellow Worker, Won't You March With Us?" and to E. Simms Campbell, of New York, famous Esquire cartoonist, for "Creole Woman Started It."

In sculpture the winner is a woman, Elizabeth Catlett, of Washington, D. C., whose work is entitled "Negro Mother and Child." "Shoe Shine Boy" by Richmond Barthe, of New York, took second and third went to Sargeant Johnson, of California, for "Head of a Girl." Honorable mentions were given to Joseph Kersey, of Illinois, for "Anna," and to Leslie G. Bolling, of Virginia, for "Iceman."

Granger Named To New Post in Urban League

NEW YORK CITY—The National Urban League announced this week the appointment of Lester B. Granger to head its Department of Industrial Relations beginning October 1.

In making the announcement, Eugene Kinkle Jones, executive secretary, stated that Mr. Granger's title would be assistant secretary in charge of Industrial relations.

Mr. Granger returns to the National Urban League where he previously served as Secretary of the Workers' Bureau from 1934 to 1938.

Since 1938 he has been with the Welfare Council of New York City where he served as Secretary of the Committee on Negro Welfare in a program to expand and improve the welfare services available to Negroes in New York City.

Progress of Chicago Urban League to be Shown Friday

The Progress of the Chicago Urban League in Poetry and Song" will be presented at the American Negro Exposition, Friday, Aug. 23, at 7:30 as a special feature of Urban League Day, according to an announcement by Mrs. Robert Phillips, chairman of the Urban League Day committee. Mrs. Phillips and her committee have been working faithfully for several weeks in order to make Urban League Day committee. standing day at the Exposition and it is expected that several thousand persons will attend.

The poems, which were composed by Willard Eubanks, will tell the story of the league's progress in six episodes starting when the league was organized in 1916 and continuing to the present time. They will be read by Frayser T. Lane of the League staff. Music will be provided by the now famous and ever popular Urban League Exclusive Sharps and Flats directed by Maurice McGhee.

Members of the Woman's Division, of which Mrs. Hugo D. Law is president, will serve as hostesses and will also serve as special guides. A large number of the members are away from the city but Mrs. Law has supplemented the number by other friends of the Urban league.

Many organizations which have not arranged for special days are cooperating with the Urban league. One of these, the South Central Real Estate Board, has purchased tickets for its entire membership and the chairman of the Social Action committee, Roy D. Haverstick, is making a special appeal to the families and friends of their members to attend.

The Urban League's exhibit has had hundreds of visitors. Each day, representatives of the Womens Division have served as hostesses at this exhibit where petitions asking support of the fight for utility jobs are being signed. Howard D. Gould, industrial secretary of the league, is in charge of these petitions. "We feel justified in taking advantage of people who visit our booth to get them to sign these petitions," stated Gould. "We already have several hundred which have been mailed direct to Mayor Kelly and to Alderman Quinn."

ENCOURAGING THE NEGRO.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—For the last 25 years the Chicago Urban league has sought to bring about improved race relations and to integrate Negro citizens into the normal life of our city. We have been encouraged from time to time by THE TRIBUNE has destroyed prejudice through its Golden Gloves and other athletic contests, its musical festivals, etc. Your recent efforts to bring about the inclusion of Negroes in the armed forces will prove an important factor in bringing about a more amicable relationship among our citizens.

A. L. FOSTER,
Executive Secretary, Chicago Urban league.

Urban League Warns Negro To Plan Against Housing, Job Bias In Defense Setup

JACKSON, Mich. (ANP)—A warning to the nation to avoid the errors of the 1917 wartime program by planning now against job and housing discrimination against Negroes in the present national defense program was voiced at the 30th annual conference of the National Urban League at Green Pastures camp over Labor Day week-end.

The defense program, in its labor and housing aspects, was one of the chief topics of discussion. Secretaries and board members, representing the 45 branches of the league in 27 states, called the attention of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant to Floyd W. Reeves of the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense, to the experiences that they are having with industrial firms receiving defense contracts from the federal government, and with local officials, in the league's attempt to insure the placement and training of Negro workers. Dr. Weaver was a speaker at the conference, as was Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator of the U. S. Housing authority.

In a keynote statement prepared for the conference, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban league, urged that the organization throw the full force of its energies toward helping the nation's leaders to produce the maximum defense strength through national unity.

For "American System"

"During this period when there is so much discussion about conscription and our foreign policy," he said, "we shall be subjected to much false philosophy in regard to the attitude which the Negro should assume toward our country's defense needs. Some of these apparently hasty remarks would not be in truth as thoughtless as they seem; they would really be the fruits of propaganda alien to the American philosophy of life.

"We in the Urban League movement are committed to the confident belief in the principles which underlie American society. Believing that the Negro can secure his rights under our American system, we must fight in this direction to this end, positive in our belief that this is right and therefore best for the American Negro."

Mr. Jones called attention to the fact that 1940 marks the 30th anniversary of the league's services to the nation.

"The chief objective of the Urban League movement throughout the years, in addition to developing good-will between races, has been that of adding to the Negro's assurance of security and happiness in our own beloved country," he said.

Fight for Equality

"But we cannot overlook the fact now that the very preservation of our country's democratic ideals demands that all elements of the population continue to have the right openly to fight for equality of opportunity within the nation. Thus this right becomes bound up with the whole program of national preparedness for defense of Democracy as a way of life. So far as the Negro is concerned, this situation brings him to the crossroads of his development as the nation."

Jesse O. Thomas, southern field director, pointed out that the post-war race riots of Chicago, East St. Louis, and Washington really grew out of the nation's failure to plan for the proper integration of Negroes in wartime industries and its failure to plan wisely for the housing of Negro workers who were called north in large numbers to supply labor in emergency industries.

Dr. Weaver outlined the techniques being perfected by his office for the integration of Negro workers into the nation-wide defense program, while Dr. Horne reviewed the contribution of the government's public housing program to the improvement of the Negro's living conditions.

Urban League Instrumental In Removing Jim-Crow Sign In Bus Terminal Restaurant

A sign designating and establishing a separate eating place for Negroes in the new Greyhound Bus Terminal has been removed, George W. Goodman, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League announced, this week.

Upon bringing this matter to the attention of the bus officials the Urban League pointed out that this exhibition of discrimination represented a departure from the practices of transportation companies in Washington.

The Greyhound officials promptly and courteously stated that this restaurant was a concession, and that a part of the company's lease forbade the posting of outside signs. They therefore agreed to bring to the attention of the Doubert Drug and Restaurant Company, Inc., lessee, the objection to this sign and refer to them the complaint of the Washington Urban League on the matter of establishing a separate eating place for Negroes.

B. Dougherty, president of the Doubert Drug and Restaurant Co., Inc., explained to the Urban League that his company did not intend to show discrimination by the establishment of a separate eating place for colored persons in the terminal.

However, they felt, he stated, that this separate eating place might prove a service to colored people who work in the downtown section of Washington, the nature of whose work does not permit them to wear other than working clothes, and who, therefore, might not care to avail themselves of the main dining room.

However, the main dining room is at all times available to Negro patrons, w[illegible] when dressed in street cloth[illegible]e to use the main restaurant [illegible]y, it was pointed out.

Urban League Views War-Time Status of Negroes at Contab

NEW YORK. — The welfare of the Negro community in an expanding war-time economy will engage the attention of Negro social workers from all over the United States when the National Urban League holds its Thirtieth Annual Conference at Green Pastures Camp, Jackson Mich., August 31 through September 2.

Representatives of 45 league branches in 27 States will discuss vital problems that are of emergency interest as the nation gathers its resources to prepare for adequate defense against possible invasion.

The place of Negro labor, skilled and unskilled, together with its training, will be discussed by William L. Evans, executive secretary of the Buaffalo Memorial Center and Urban League, and Seaton W. Manning, industrial secretary of the Boston Urban League.

To Ponder Migration

Probable migration movements will be charted on the basis of available census figures by Warren M. Banner, director of the National Urban League's Department of Research. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant to Floyd W. Reeves of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense will discuss with the conference the safeguards that should be erected by the Federal Government to prevent racial discrimination in employment and vocational training in the National Defense program.

Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority, and William E. Hill, manager of the Bedford Dwellings Housing Project in Pittsburgh, will discuss the place of low-cost housing in the expanding Negro communities both as a means of slum prevention and as an avenue of employment for skilled workers.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and President Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute and members of the executive board of the National Urban League, will review the work of the league during the past 30 years as the oldest national social work organization for Negroes, and will discuss its relationship to present-day developments.

Negro Youth Problems

Problems of Negro youth as viewed by social work organizations the importance of neighborhood organization in the Negro community, and cooperation between social agencies and labor unions, are among other topics which will engage the attention of the delegates during the three-day conference.

New York Urban League Has 'Victory' Banquet

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—"Religion does not fully believe the Negro is beyond being sub-human. If so, it certainly does not show it by helpfulness in its own ranks," said Rev. L. H. King, vice chairman of the New York Urban league at its 21st annual dinner meeting held at the William Sloane House in the 34th Street Branch Y.M.C.A., Wednesday night.

Holding of the banquet in this place was something of a victory for the league for it is but a few short months ago when Negroes of Harlem were bitterly assailing this branch for refusal to permit a Negro youth to stay there one night. But on this night, nearly 200 guests enjoyed every hospitality and some 100 were turned away because there was no room for them.

Rev. King acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers: Dr. Harold I. Mashioff, Rabbi, Temle of the Covenant; Dr. M. Coleman Harris, president Gad Lodge No. 2; Free Sons of Israel; Dr. David C. Adie, State Department of Public Welfare; Dr. George E. Haynes, Federal Council of Churches and Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, dean emeritus of Columbia University.

Taking the form of a symposium, speakers discussed "What America May Mean to Minority Group." Dr Kilpatrick asserted that "racial differences are not scientific, but are based on an ingrained culture which has been molded by time. Most active of discrimination follows some fears . . . and is largely economic."

"The Supreme court is awakening to the fact that the Negro may be mistreated," he continued, "and the court will not stand it.

"America means too much to people who are well off," said Dr Adie, a Scotchman with a fund of dry humor. "These people groan about taxes because relief is too high . . . everytime you pin a label on a group it is because you think you are better than they . . . none have the right to stigmatize these reliefers . . . we will have to stop calling people names because they were born in their own bedroom."

In conclusion he said, "The minority groups will not win out by sitting back waiting for things to come, you must demand it. Segregation and discrimination only live because of an insistence that it live. We must either do-away with it or there will soon be no America. Either the principles on which this country was founded and built are practicable or we have kidded ourselves for over 150 years."

Dr. Harris begged that we "break down all barriers of race, creed and color and . . . make us all one human family. The things which minority groups fight for they will ultimately attain."

Dr. Mashioff declared that "a minority group should not exist in a democracy, especially in America." Referring to the anti-lynching bill he said "It is a sad commentary that it is necessary to legislate against such brutal methods—and 'twas a greater shame that there are in America folk who would opose this bill."

James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the league, told listeners that 1939 was the worst year in history for the league but with the help of those present, and their friends, he was sure that 1940 would be much better.

Entertainment for diners was furnished by Clarence Williams and his radio singing wife, Eva Taylor; and the Abyssinian glee club. Among noted New Yorkers present were Judge Jane Bolin, Justice Myles A Paige, Mrs. Edgar M. Henderson, Maceo Thomas and Paul J. Kern. Mrs. Bessie Bearden was chairman of the dinner committee. Others were Mrs. Dorothy Greiner, Mrs. Edgar Henderson, A. Maurice Moore and Maceo Thomas.

National Urban League Budget Set at $85,000

NEW YORK—A budget of $85,000 for 1940 was announced by Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, at the organization's twenty-ninth annual meeting, held Wednesday at the Russell Sage Foundation.

Mr. Jones further revealed that plans have been developed for establishment of six new branches of the league and that units had been set up during 1939 in Washington, D.C., Providence, R.I., and Little Rock, Ark.

"The record of our accomplishments during 1939," he said, "gives us reasonable hope for eventual realization of our objectives."

Dr. Carder Is Speaker

Principal speaker at the meeting was the Rev. Eugene C. Carder, white, of Riverside Church, who predicted that the innate ability of our people to expand along all lines would enable us to fit into the post-war mode of life more easily than any other race.

Paternalism, he said, is the race's greatest curse, and the time has come for us to be less dependent upon whites.

Officers Elected

Officers were elected as follows:

L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; Lloyd H. Garrison, C. C. Spaulding and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, vice-presidents; William H. Baldwin, secretary; Charles Poletti, treasurer, and Dorothy Strauss, assistant treasurer.

Winthrop Rockefeller was elected a new member of the executive board, along with Mrs. Bethune, Miss Elizabeth Eastman, Mr. Garrison, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Mrs. Albert S. Reed, E. P. Roberts, Mrs. George W. Seligman, Dorothy Strauss, Robert L. Vann, Joseph N. Ulman, Miss Elizabeth Walton, Mr. Wood and P. B. Young.

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of inncreasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

In this season, when through the industrial department of the National Urban League, much attention is being centered around vocational opportunities for Negro youth, the Theorgood & Burton Clinical Laboratories in Philadelphia, would seem to be the type of pioneering to which the attention of Negro youth might be properly attracted.

These two young women, Grace D. Theorgood and Ritta D. Burton, laboratory technicians and pathologists, about two years ago, decided to establish jointly a laboratory where complete blood and other tests, scientifically are given for physicians of both racial groups as well as upon request of individuals.

This is perhaps the only laboratory of its kind owned and operated with the most modern equipment, by members of the race in the country. There may be others, but they are not known to the writer.

The rather interesting and unique aspects of this venture strike me as worth relating to the reading public, especially the younger element. The young women realized that they could not establish a business on a limited capital and then take such income as they may accumulate from day to day and buy fur coats and automobiles.

They realized that the initial equipment was inadequate, therefore the first income should go back into the business in order to procure the type of equipment that would enable them to compete with any other enterprise of its kind in the city of Philadelphia.

They not only did not buy luxuries or otherwise dissipate their initial earnings; they denied themselves any salary for the first 12 months, which meant that, outside of transportation, all of their income went back into the business. The result at the end of 12 months, their laboratory was completely equipped and the equipment paid for.

They are now ready to begin to pay themselves salaries. If this practice had been observed by the business men of our group to a very large extent, a number of the enterprises that have "gone with the wind," would now be thriving. Too often business promoters have taken all of the income out of their business and invested it in personal properties and pleasure leaving no reserve to take care of dull seasons or for replacement of goods and equipment.

There are many young people as well as old people who find themselves unable to enter business because they do not have at hand a large amount of cash. The Theorgood & Burton demonstration has proven that if the individual or group of individuals are willing to enter on the deferred payment plan as far as themselves are concerned, it is possible to enter certain types of business enterprises with limited financial resources so that a solid economic foundation can be laid, upon which a modest but thriving enterprise can be erected.

Another evidence of the thoroughness with which these young women have undertaken to build up their business, might be suggested by the fact that they have worked out a complete directory of the physicians in Philadelphia. During dull hours they alternate in calling these physicians by telephone and reminding them that their laboratory is still anxious to serve them and their patients. It is not difficult for one to look beyond the matter of the economic competence which efficient conduct of this business will vouchsafe to these two young women and see what it means to the health and life of patients, as it enables physicians to make accurate diagnoses which would otherwise be impossible.

During vocational opportunity campaign in Philadelphia and environs, it would be a profitable excursion if the enterprising young of Philadelphia, who want to be inspired to pioneer, make a visit to the Theorgood & Burton Laboratory.

If Negro physicians in the area are interested in increasing the vocational opportunity of Negro youth by sensitizing them to the extent that they must find their own way out of this maze of confusion and indecision, they would make even more use of the facilities of Theorgood & Burton.

National Urban League to Sponsor Vocational Drive

NEW YORK. — Sponsored by the National Urban League, the eighth vocational opportunity campaign will get under way on March 10 for the period of one week.

Urban League branches in 44 cities, community groups in other centers, and more than 200 Negro schools and colleges in the South will participate in the campaign, which is designed to stimulate youth to train and prepare for their vocational future.

The radio will be used in a number of cities, and by means of debates, discussions, vocational clinics, trips to business and industrial centers, the attention of Negroes will be directed toward job-getting and job-holding.

Study Labor Move

The history and development of the American labor movement will be studied, and recent labor legislation reviewed. The implications to Negro workers of population shifts and changing occupational patterns of American life will be considered.

A detailed plan for the conduct of the campaign in local communities entitled "Program Aids for the Vocational Opportunity Campaign," published specifically for this campaign, will assist schools and community groups in arranging their programs.

Special literature has been prepared by the national and local Urban Leagues, and outstanding Negro leaders are scheduled as speakers during the week.

T. Arnold Hill Resignation Sets Tongues Wagging

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Busy tongues wagged in Washington this week, following reports that T. Arnold Hill was to sever his connections with the National Urban League where for 16 years he had served as industrial relations secretary.

That such an action was pending could not be denied from those closest to the scenes, for when Mr. Hill was "on loan" to the government here in Washington, it was felt that his "loan" was not so much due to friendliness on the part of the executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones,

T. Arnold Hill Resigns

Underground rumblings in the national office of the Urban League, audible for some time, came to the surprise last week, with the resignation of T. Arnold Hill, for fifteen years director of the department of industrial relations.

Neither Mr. Hill nor his chief, Secretary Eugene Kinckle Jones, would issue a statement until after a meeting of the Urban League board which will approve the action of the executive committee accepting Mr. Hill's offer to resign.

It was no secret to New Yorkers that Mr. Hill, who has been in Urban League work for twenty-six years, expected the post of acting secretary when his chief took a year's leave on account of his health.

Instead, Jesse O. Thomas was recalled from the Southern field and became acting head of the national office.

It would appear that even though Mr. Hill was displeased with this arrangement, he carried on until Mr. Jones was able to return to his desk and resume part of his duties before asking for his release.

Friends of the league wish that an open break might be avoided, especially in these times when the organization needs all its strength to raise a larger budget for expansion.

as much as to a desire to ease Mr. Hill from his post in the league.

The final showdown came at the time of Mr. Jones' enforced vacation due to ill health. Hill was in Washington at the time, and as the power next to Jones, felt that Jones should have called him in to act until he returned from his vacation.

Prior to this, it is reported that Hill had even gone so far as to suggest to Jones that he be made assistant executive secretary, according to the reports.

This Jones ignored and permitted Hill to remain as industrial secretary.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 7, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The following extracts were taken from the 29th annual report of the executive secretary of the National Urban League:

"The democratic ideals which we, in America, have learned to love, preclude any possible sympathy with totalitarianism in any form, for we cannot conceive of an underlying principle of government which denies any citizen the right to a voice and to a vote in determining the basis upon which opportunity shall be vouchsafed to a people.

Two Approaches.

"The struggle of the Negro to attain full citizenship rights and opportunities in the American democracy consists of two approaches viewed broadly. First, the effort of each Negro, as an individual, to provide for himself and his family the best chance for personal advancement—and, second, the efforts which are being exerted by organizations and individual leaders for the recognition of the rights of the Negro, as a race, to the advantages which are preserved for the most favored population segment.

Democracy Faces Test.

"The leaders of public thought in America today realize that democracy is facing a severe test. The people of America want peace and to have no part in foreign strife. It is impossible, however, for the conflicting ideas of the warring world not to be implanted in the hearts of impressionable people within our own borders so that, as a matter of fact, the greatest danger to our nation comes from internal discord and strife.

"A majority group can split so decidedly into contending segments over the majority's attitude toward weak minorities that disastrous results can and do ensue. We have no better evidence of that fact than of our own War Between the States when the question of the slave system into new states was the basis upon which the union split.

"The National Urban League with its 44 branches, bringing together some 1,500 or more white and colored leaders in all sections of the country to work out programs of social improvement realizes fully the importance of the part which this organization is playing in this struggle.

Gradual Change.

"We know that there will be no sudden, overnight social metamorphosis, but we do have sufficient evidence—covering the 30-year period of league service—that when the leaders in any movement are completely convinced that equality of opportunity is necessary for the safety of our democracy—Negroes will not be denied opportunity for advancement, and the exercise of their democratic rights can be assured without social upheaval.

"The record of our accomplishments during 1939, which are in favorable comparison with those of previous years, gives us reasonable hope for eventual realization of our objectives."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 25, 1940

Urban League

By JESSE O. THOMAS

-:- *The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.* -:-

The National Urban League held its twenty-ninth annual meeting Wednesday at the Russell Sage Foundation, Twenty-second street and Lexington avenue, New York City. Dr. Eugene C. Carder, associate minister of the Riverside church, New York City, was the speaker for the occasion. Dr. Carder spoke on the racial situation in America, as it appears in the light of current world events.

Reports were heard on accomplishments for 1939 and plans for 1940 were announced. The executive board of the league met for the election of officers immediately after the annual meeting.

Fellowships Offered.

Applications for the National Urban League's annual competitive examinations for fellowships in social work for Negro students must be filed before March 15, 1940. Applicants must be graduates of or candidates for graduation from accredited colleges. Successful candidates will receive tuition and monthly stipends valued together at approximately $1,000 for the school year. At least two fellowships will be awarded.

Some of the schools to which Urban League fellowships have been assigned are the New York School of Social Work, the Atlanta School of Social Work, the Graduate School for Social Work, the Graduate School for Social Administration of the University of Chicago, Bryn Mawr College and the University of Pittsburgh.

Application blanks may be secured by writing to Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, 1133 Broadway, room 826, New York City. The examinations will be held in the early spring.

Secretary Named.

Clifford E. Minton, principal of Hillside school, North Little Rock, Ark., recently was elected executive secretary of the Urban League of Greater Little Rock to succeed Robert E. Black, who was called to his home town, Arkron, Ohio, as assistant to the executive secretary of the Association for Colored Community Work, an Urban League affiliate, last November.

The Bureau of the Census has just announced the appointment of a number of Negroes to key positions, in preparation for its 1940 enumeration of the nation's population and resources.

Edward H. Lawson, Jr., managing editor of Opportunity, has been named consultant in the public relations division of the bureau and is at present carrying on a program designed to secure the helpful co-operation of the Negro public with census enumerators.

James Andrew McClendon, of Chicago, has been appointed district supervisor of census work in the south side area, with George B. Nesbitt as his assistant.

In New York City, Cuthbert P. Spencer, an attorney, has been appointed assistant district supervisor for the Harlem area, and in Boston William H. S. Dabney has been given a similar post.

Vocational Opportunity Campaign Goes On Air Under Auspices Of National Urban League

Numerous radio addresses will feature this week's program of the National Urban League's 8th Vocational Opportunity Campaign.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary for Colored Work of the Y. M. C. A. will speak on Friday afternoon, March 22, at 1:30 o'clock over the WJZ network of the National Broadcasting Company from New York. Dr. Tobias' wide experience in dealing with the problems of Negro boys and men, and his extensive travels in this and other countries provide him with first hand knowledge of employment conditions and occupational trends. His radio message is anticipated by organizations and schools participating in the Vocational Opportunity Campaign, and a number of groups of young people have already arranged "listeners' clubs" for the occasion.

T. Arnold Hill, director of the League's Department of Industrial Relations, who is in charge of the campaign, will speak over the Municipal Network of the City of New York from Station WNYC on Wednesday, March 20 at 6:30 o'clock.

The Hon. Hubert T. Delany, who for the past six years has been Commissioner of Taxes of the City of New York, will talk over Station WINS on Wednesday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock.

Elmer A. Carter, member of the three-man Board of Appeals of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor spoke over Station WOR at 1:25 o'clock on Monday, March 18.

In speaking of the Vocational Opportunity Campaign, Mr. Hill said, "We are urging young people to train Today for Tomorrow's jobs, because the problem of occupational opportunity in our changing civilization absorbs the thought and attention of every alert individual. Youth, standing on the threshold of the employment world, find themselves baffled and bewildered by the problems of a complex society. How necessary it is then that these young people who are in search of gainful and satisfactory employment be ever alert to secure the best training and preparation possible. Vocational training must include not only the development and conservation of skills, but the formation of efficient work habits, the cultivation of personality traits, and the understanding of social factors in employment".

Other radio programs have been arranged in a number of cities in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri, and it is expected that the Urban League's message to Negro youth to "Train Today for Tomorrow's Jobs" will be carried to thousands of eager listeners.

Arnold Hill Quits Urban League Post

By J. ROBERT SMITH

NEW YORK—T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, resigned from the organization, last week, and his reason is still clothed in mystery.

In an interview with the AFRO, Friday, at his home, 1945 Seventh Avenue, where he was recovering from a cold which kept him away from his Broadway office for a few days, Mr. Hill declined to throw any light on what prompted him to sever his connections with the league.

Confirmed Rumor

When asked the reason for his action, he said:

"I confirm the rumor that my resignation has actually been sent in, to take effect June 1.

"I regard it good and sufficient for severing the relationship that I have sustained for an unbroken period covering twenty-five years and more."

Questioned as to whether dissatisfaction within the organization had forced him to take the surprising step, Mr. Hill replied, "I prefer not to expand on what I have just said."

Asked what were his plans for the future, he said, "I have no plans for the immediate future to announce at this time."

Jones Mum

Reached at headquarters, 1133 Broadway, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the organization, also confirmed the rumor of Mr. Hill's resignation, but said, "I cannot tell the cause."

When pressed for a comment on the matter, he replied, "I do not care to make any comment."

The executive secretary further stated that he did not know who was going to be Mr. Hill's successor.

Hint at Difficulties

For some time, persons in informed circles have hinted that the organization has had administrative difficulties. These same persons point out that during the illness last year of Mr. Jones that Jesse O. Thomas was brought in from Atlanta to assume the executive secretary's duties.

Just how much any of this had to do with Mr. Hill's resignation could not be ascertained this week, but it is believed that the organization will eventually issue a statement which will clarify his action.

T. ARNOLD HILL

T. ARNOLD HILL TO QUIT URBAN LEAGUE POSITION

Courier 3-30-40 Pittsburgh Pa.

By MORGEN S. JENSEN
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, March 28.—T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, last week tendered his resignation to the parent organization, with which he has been associated for more than 25 years.

When interviewed by The Courier representative, neither the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, through its executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, nor Mr. Hill, at his home, 1945 Seventh avenue, seemed anxious to discuss the particulars pertaining to the resignation. Inferences appeared to indicate that public announcement of the action will be explained after a meeting of the board of directors of the National Urban League, scheduled for the early part of April.

Mr. Hill, in the resignation, requested that his services terminate as of June 1, 1940. In the meantime, he plans to continue his office as director of the Department of Industrial Relations. Up to last Saturday, the contents of the written resignation had not been disclosed to this paper.

He stated that he has made no definite business plans for the immediate future. Based on his outstanding work in both social work and the labor field, however, it is expected that he will experience no difficulty in landing another position should his resignation become effective.

T. Arnold Hill served for nine years as executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, and for more than the past sixteen years in New York City as director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League.

Outstanding in his career was the magnificent manner in which he succeeded in organizing the white and the colored citizens of Chicago, after the bitter race riots of July and August, 1919.

He is the father of two sons—Arnold, Jr., 19, a student at Virginia Union University, and Charles P., 18, who is studying at Mt. Herman School, Massachusetts. His wife, Sarah O. Hill, is recovering at home from a fractured wrist, suffered when she toppled from a stool while adjusting draperies.

URBAN LEAGUE TO DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS

Tribune 4-21-40

The Chicago Urban league, 3035 South Wabash avenue, will begin its 1940 membership drive from 4 to 7:30 o'clock this evening with a tea at Bacon's Casino, 62 East 49th street. Mrs. Hugo B. Law, president of the woman's division of the league, has planned the affair.

Miss Ruth Hobbs, 4901 Ellis avenue, is chairman of the ways and means committee for the tea, assisted by Mrs. Gertrude Phillips, Mrs. Thelma Morrow, Miss Elizabeth Galbreath, and Mrs. Nelson Woodley. All campaign workers will be guests today. Music will be furnished by the National Youth Administration orchestra, directed by Irwin Fisher, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Attorney Patrick B. Prescott Jr., is chairman of the campaign committee, assisted by Attorney Philander S. Nevilles. Horace Jordan of the league staff is membership secretary. Heads of the three divisions of workers are Fred "Duke" Slater, Red division; Mrs. Susie Myers, White division, and Albert Pollyea, Blue division.

The following clubs are sponsoring tea tables: Clara Jassamine, Iota chapter of Phi Lambda sorority, Palmites, Fortiss Helping Hand, Jonesetta, Gayettes Bridge, Alpha Beta chapter of Iota Phi Lambda, Orchidettes, Ambassadors auxiliary, Meharry Alumni auxiliary, Chicago Woman's Commercial, Douglas League of Women Voters, Chicago Social Service, West Side Committee of 100, The Gracious Nine, Clover Leaf Charity.

Junior Woman's, Frisky Few, Chicago Association of Negro clubs, Lamplighters, Le Circle de Service, Modern Matrons, Pirate Girls, National Airmen's association, Chicago Tuskegee, and Garnett.

National Urban League

THE 29th annual report of The National Urban League reflects the important work this organization is doing in enlarging economic opportunity and improving social conditions for Negroes in the United States.

Through 44 branches the League brings together "some fifteen hundred or more white and colored leaders in all sections of the country to work out programs of social improvement"; meaning that no opportunity is lost to find more and better employment, improved housing and other advantages which raise the standards of living and make for a higher type of citizenship.

Arrangements have either been completed or are under way for the establishment of new branches in Greenville, South Carolina; Chester, Pennsylvania; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Durham, North Carolina; Portland, Oregon; and Miami, Florida.

In seeking to create avenues of employment the League is not unmindful that better preparation for the job is essential. Each year a week is set aside for a vocational opportunity campaign when the cooperation of schools and civic groups are enlisted in focusing attention upon better training for skilled and technical jobs as well as the need for more jobs. The press, the radio, the pulpit and the forum are also employed in the vocational opportunity campaigns.

Richmond has the only Virginia branch of the National Urban League. The annual report refers specifically to the success of the branch, under the direction of director Wiley A. Hall, in having changed a policy of WPA in refusing to recertify Negro women for relief if they were offered domestic service jobs at $3 to $5 a week. This WPA policy carried out with more or less rigidity in all southern communities served in recent years to fasten a shamefully low wage upon practically all domestic service workers.

The National Urban League is an organization with a constructive program for the amelioration of the difficult problems of our bi-racial social order and deserves encouragement in every department of its activities.

11 Negro Boys Live at Boys' Town Near Omaha

Call
6/14/40
Kansas City Mo.

OMAHA — Eleven Negro boys are active residents of Father Flanagan's widely-known Boys' Town located eight miles from the Nebraska metropolis. A total of 210 boys, many formerly hopeless, some considered as "problems" from the law-abiding standpoint, live in this model city of youths.

There are Germans, English, Spanish, French, Polish, Jewish, Irish, and of course, colored lads, all having some definite purpose in life, all their lives being shaped to serve society well, because a Catholic father, discouraged by his superiors, clung to the thought that "there's no such thing as a bad boy."

And Boy's Town is one lone spot in this United States where the color makes not one bit of difference. There have always been some colored boys at this town since its establishment in 1917.

These lads take part in every activity. They sing, dance, play on athletic teams, and we have been told that at one time a Negro lad served as mayor.

Our informant, who took a party of 50 Kansans, Monrovian club members, and some Nebraskans on a tour of the entire area, was Thomas O'Rouke, white, 17, freckled and good-natured, a born guide who has been at the town only six months. He hitch-hiked his way from Fort Worth.

Boy's Town is sprawled over 350 acres of which 320 acres are under intensive cultivation. There are 1 modern buildings including a post office, trades building, dormitories gymnasium and a new $50,000 chapel under construction.

The new chapel is a gift from a Mrs. Dowling, wealthy New Yorker.

The boys of this community print their own paper, a bi - weekly, which is sent all over the country. The circulation is 100,000.

The town has a mayor, a board of seven commissioners, six policemen, a sheriff, but strangely, no jail.

The worst punishment that can be inflicted on an erring "citizen" is to have to stand with his back to the screen while the movies are being shown. Violation of the "no smoking" rule is frequent, according to the guide.

The boys have their picture show every Sunday night. Detective pictures are liked best, said O'Rouke, but of course, he added, we don't get them all the time.

The town has also a laundry, fire department and hospital.

Boy's Town has received no federal, county, state or city maintenance fund. It is supported mainly by free will offering, contributions and bequests.

It came into national attention with the showing of "Boys' Town," with Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney about two years ago. Thousands upon thousands of friends were made for the Town when its struggle for existence was depicted so vividly upon the screen.

Father Flanagan is now off on a tour to raise funds for the Town.

Va. Negro Society Hears Dr. Biddle Cite Group Value

NOV 8 1940

Washington Post

Manassas, Va., Nov. 7 (AP).—The dwindling importance of the individual and the increasing value of the group was stressed by Dr. A. H. Dibble, of Warrenton, in an address today before the Negro Organization Society of Virginia.

"Every Negro belongs to a group and his race is no exception," he said. "All men, regardless of race, now exert influence upon human affairs as a member of that particular organization in which he labors."

Wash.

Tomorrow Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent of public instruction, will address the meeting, recounting the accomplishments of his department in colored education and outlining plans for the future.

D.C.

Other speakers tomorrow will be Superintendent R. C. Haydon of Prince William County schools and Dr. Channing Tobias of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.

William M. Cooper, executive secretary of the society, characterized the present three-day session as one of the most progressive and helpful meetings that has been held in the organization's 28 years' existence.

Politics Peril Jersey Study Commission

Journal & Guide 4-6-40 Norfolk, Va.

Making Survey Of Conditions Among The Race

BULLETIN

TRENTON, N. J.—Necessary legislation to extend the life of the Negro Study Commission of the state was not enacted by the legislature and the commission officially goes out of existance as of April 1.

TRENTON, N. J.—Reliable New Jersey Senate sources confirmed a report this week that the state's temporary Negro Study Commission would not be continued beyond April 1, because its agents allegedly were urging the nomination of State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, of Gloucester County, as the Republican candidate for governor.

Dr. Frank S. Hargrave, Republican, of Essex County, the Legislature's only Negro member, sponsored a bill to extend the commission's life until May 15. This bill has been resting in the Senate judicary commttee since March 18. The Senate Republican leadership is friendly to former Governor Harold G. Hoffman, opponent of Senator Hendrickson.

The commission, created in 1938 by the Legislature to study conditions among urban Negroes, stood to lose its functioning franchise after April 1, unless continuation legislation is approved.

Senator Hendrickson, who supports the release of the Hargrave bill from committee, said:

"My public and private record is one of long friendship for the Negro race. This bill must be released from committee. The study is too important a problem for Hoffman supporters to subject it to politics."

Jersey Negro Youth Conference Takes Strong Stand for Full Rights

Daily Worker 7-22-40

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., July 21. — If there were ever any doubts in anyone's mind that young Negroes in New Jersey recognize the main trends in the American scene today, they were unalterably dispelled at a conference recently held at the call of the Provisional Committee for the Organization of a Negro Youth Federation in Newark.

The meeting was of special significance to the community in that it was the first time that a group of Negro youth independently swung into action to fight for the rights they've been told they were guaranteed by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. They discussed the problems of jobs, civil rights and peace with a ringing clarity that struck home and must certainly have created some commotion in the chambers of the mighty.

"We young Negroes recognize that upon our shoulders rests great responsibility. We know that we must struggle to solve the problems into which we were born. We refuse to die and leave the same problems our fathers faced. We insist upon progress, for are we not the inheritors of the traditions of Denmark Vesey, Harriet Tubman, Richard Allen, Fred Douglass and those countless others whose lives were lamp lights along the road to Negro liberation?"

With these slow words that showed an understanding of their own gravity, Elwood Dean, chairman of the committee, opened the main report which set the tone for the discussion which followed:

The discussion disclosed that many of the large plants in the area do not hire Negroes. Western Electric Company, for instance, which has 6,500 employees in its Kearny plant, hires no Negroes and gives none of its 400 annual apprenticeships to Negroes. The committee which visited the factory was told that the 1,200 to 1,400 layoffs—none Negro—would "require a long time to be rehired," thus indicating no intention of changing the policy.

One of the delegates Robert Blakely, told about the discrimination on policies of the duPont Company and admonished the group that "now if ever is the time to get jobs for ourselves . . . we will have to fight for them and we are ready."

Herman Williams who led the job discussion, pointed out the value of trade union organization and strongly recommended that the unemployed young Negroes of the community intensify their job hunt as a means of dramatizing their entire struggle for the right to work.

In the discussion on civil rights, Miss Mary Adams, its leader, voiced the opposition of Negro youth to the growing attacks of the administration upon the civil rights of the people.

ANTI-WAR STAND

The conference sounded a sharp note against United States participation in the war and indicated that Negro youth in Newark see jobs and civil rights as the front line defense for America. This was strikingly emphasized in the keynote report which said:

"We young people will not fight to defend Jim-Crow and lynching, we shall not defend the poll-tax, we shall not defend the anti-alien bills, nor will we defend oppression of ourselves or any other section of the people."

Conscription came in for sharp condemnation as the beginning of fascism and those fighting young people said they "want no part of it."

Miss Janet Mendelson, secretary of the Essex County American Youth Congress, greeted the conference and pledged the AYC to the closest cooperation and collaboration.

The conference reached a fitting high pitch when Edward Strong, chairman of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and the meeting's guest speaker, told the delegates that young people in China were fighting on the battlefields to settle the same issues the conference was discussing. He said that youth all over the world were striving toward the same ends, and related the brilliant role played by Negro young people at the recent historic American Youth Congress in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

The outlined plan of activities included: investigation of police brutality in Newark, the organization of a drive to register young Negroes to vote in the coming elections, a campaign against discrimination in the armed forces of the United States, and a campaign against any effort to utilize the NYA projects as a subsidiary to the war machine.

An editorial in the New Jersey Herald News, local Negro newspaper, expressed the seriousness with which the community is viewing the work of the young Negro militants. It states, "The Federation has made a beginning, and our sincere hope is that the thousands of colored consumers throughout the state will help the Federation bring its work to a successful end. Much can be done along the line the Federation is following—but not without the interest and support of their elders."

Atlantic City Considers U. S. Food Stamp Plan!

The Union Cincinnati, Ohio

Dewey U. Moore of This City the Author!

Atlantic City—(CNA)—After being urged for months to adopt the Federal Food Stamp Plan as an aid to needy persons, the City Commission this week moved to inaugurate the food device in this city.

11-14-40

The step was taken when the Commission formally authorized Mayor Thomas D. Taggart, Jr., to write to Milo Perkins, president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, asking than an expert be sent to outline the scheme to the commissioners.

The move was considered a partial victory for labor, civic and progressive groups, all of whom have repeatedly urged adoption of the Stamp Plan as a necessary help to the jobless.

Inauguration of the project will enable WPA workers and relief recipients to supplement their meager food allowances by purchasing a dollar's worth of stamps and getting fifty cents' worth free. The stamps can be exchanged for food products at cooperating grocery stores.

Whites May "Steal" Asbury Park Project

ASBURY PARK—The low cost housing project now being erected here may be occupied by colored families, but reports indicate that whites will have charge of the management, holding all but a few minor jobs.

It is said that the Asbury Park Housing Authority plans to use a portion of the project for its main office and will operate it directly. In other communities of this State, where Federal projects have been erected, colored staffs have been given complete charge as employees of the housing body when the tenants are all colored. Afro American August 31, 1940

Subtle Plan Seen

Interested leaders here assert that the housing executives want to locate their main office in the proposed project to conceal their intention of giving the major jobs to whites. Baltimore

Others say this arrangement enables the housing group, to work hand-in-hand with white landlords who are opposed to colored persons' occupying the entire project, or even any portion of it, at low rentals, when they can be forced to accept dilapidated dwellings and pay higher rent.

Long Branch Shift Cited

Much of the concern over the plans for the project here is attributed to the action of the Long Branch Housing Auohtrity, which turned over to white families a project originally planned for colored, on the disputed theory that prospective colored tenants "could not meet the rental requirements."

Dr. A. E. Robinson, a member of the Asbury Park Housing Authority, has met some criticism for what has been termed indifference to the feeling of colored citizens since being on the housing body.

Some of his critics say he has become more antagonistic since the name of the project has been changed. Originally, it was to bear the name of the physician's mother, but residents made such a violent and prolonged protest that the name was changed to Asbury Park Village.

May Be Part of Plan

Also, there is a question as to whether the name was changed to placate irate citizens, or to enable the housing authority to locate the main office there, which would aid them in carrying out a plan to have white management, or to "steal" the project entirely for whites as was done in Long Branch.

Placards have been hung on poles and in stores in the colored section, stating that the project will soon be ready for occupancy, but residents of inferior homes in the vicinity who might be the most logical prospects for tenancy have not been advised as to the rental prices.

NOW OPENED FOR COLORED

New York, N.Y.

New York Amsterdam News Aug 31, 1940

This attractive building at 56 Lefferts place, corner of Grand avenue, Brooklyn, consisting of 27 modern apartments ranging from 1½ to 3 rooms, has just been opened to Negroes. It was learned from Elmer S. Levie, managing agent, that the property was recently extensively altered at an expenditure of $25,000. It formerly contained 7 and 8-room apartments. The Levie realty office, established many years ago by Israel Berkenfeld, the present owner's grandfather, has opened many fine buildings of the Lefferts place calibre.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 NEW YORK
IMPROVEMENT OF

Negro Congress to Focus Attention On Disgrace of Harlem Housing

NOV 1 5 1940

Trying to solve the problem of five thousand persons living on one city block and 29 persons living in one room, as the United States census recently revealed, the Manhattan and Brooklyn Councils of the National Negro Congress and the Harlem Negro Youth Congress have been working at top speed all week in preparation for the state wide conference on housing, jobs, and equal rights to be held this Saturday and Sunday at the Park Palace, 5 West 110th St.

Receiving wide support from trade union, fraternal, women, church youth and peace groups for the conference, Miss Naomi Cornacker, executive secretary of the Manhattan Council said yesterday, "the growing unity of organizations among the Negro people is the result of sharpening economic, social and political struggles carried on by the Negro people for equal rights. The growing danger of war is finding response in the Negro population since that section of the population will be among the first to suffer from its disasters."

John P. Davis, national secretary of the National Negro Congress, now on tour of the state, has been visiting Congress groups in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Elmira and Westchester County, to insure representation of all the Negro people in the state wide conference.

The conference will hold panels on jobs, health, housing and youth. A real program of action for the immediate future will evolve from the two-day conference.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

JUL 6 1940

WITH THE CLOSING of school, parents are faced with the problem of what to do with their children during the next two months. Many of them work and cannot give their children the proper supervision and turn them into the streets to find recreation wherever they can. As a result accidents mount sharply during the hot weather.

New York may not have sufficient play space for all its children but observation is that we do not use the playgrounds and parks available as much as we should. In Harlem, for instance, more children are found playing in the streets than can be found in Bradhurst, St. Nicholas or Mt. Morris Parks and on week days very few colored children are seen in Central Park, or one of the larger parks in the Bronx.

JUL 6 1940

If your child is old enough to travel alone on the subway, it would be far better to give him carfare and pack a lunch and let him go to Pelham or Van Cortlandt Park, or to the Bronx Zoo for a day's outing than have him play stick-ball in the street in front of the house, and much safer than hitch-hiking on a Lenox or Eighth avenue Bus.

If the children are small, they can be placed under the supervision of an older child and taken to a neighborhood playground. There are many new play areas along the West Side Highway, and in the vicinity of the Triboro Bridge which Negroes could utilize to their advantage.

JUL 6 1940

Those who cannot send their children to camp are urged to keep them off the street as much as possible and have them stay in the playgrounds for their own safety.

Negro Family Pickets at Mayor's Home

Mrs. Mary Robinson, Negro mother who is fighting attempts of the Welfare Department to deport her and her three children to Red Bank, New Jersey, picketed with the youngsters yesterday at the home of Mayor LaGuardia, 1274 Fifth Ave.

"I am Mrs. Mary Robinson," said a placard she carried; "I protest against being deported to Red Bank, N. J."

Sight-seeing bus passengers and the more comfortable riders in the smart cars that roll down the avenue watched the little picket line until the policeman posted at the Mayor's home decided it was time to act.

He attempted to persuade Mrs. Robinson to leave the house. She ignored his suggestions. Later a man who said he represented the Children's Society tried to convince the mother that she should give up the fight. She ignored him, also.

Three times, so far, appeals for Mrs. Robinson have been made to the Non-Settlement Bureau of the Welfare Department by John Hymes of the Workers Alliance.

Ice Cream Dollar

Sirs:

Will you please see that the child crusader whose picture appears on p. 23 of TIME for May 13 gets the enclosed dollar for ice cream? Thank you.

YOURA QUALLS

Radcliffe College
Cambridge, Mass.

▶ He says thanks, too, wonders if Reader Qualls would mind if he gave her $1 to the Children's Crusade fund. He is 13-year-old Eugene Lewis of the Colored Orphan Asylum in the Bronx. One of the brightest of the Asylum's 170 orphans, Eugene is a baseball player and trackman, stars in all the school plays.—ED.

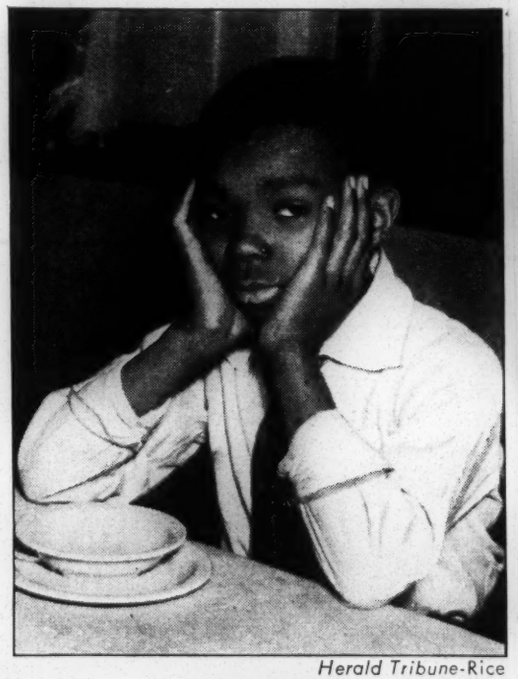
CHILDREN

Crusade

In 1212 A.D. occurred the most tragic of the crusades to the Holy Land. Thousands of French and German urchins, coaxed into going on a Children's Crusade, trudged across Europe towards Jerusalem, and disappeared for eternity.

More practical was an idea Author Dorothy Canfield Fisher had last October for a Children's Crusade. The idea came to her when a group of Vermont school children, anxious to help refugee children in war-stricken countries, sent $5.69 to her farm, asked her to spend it for them. U. S. children could learn to appreciate "the blessings they enjoy in this democratic land," Mrs. Fisher decided, by following the example of her small Vermont neighbors. So she wrote to educators in 48 States proposing that school children contribute their pennies to a fund for child victims of war in China, Poland, Spain, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Norway.*

The idea caught hold. The committee in charge of profits from the sale of *Mein Kampf* in the U. S. agreed to help pay the expenses of the mite campaign, made Adolf Hitler an unwitting contributor.



Herald Tribune-Rice

CRUSADER
He suffered vividly.

Eleanor Roosevelt accepted chairmanship of the committee to distribute the fund. Last week, Mrs. Fisher's Children's Crusade was on the march in 250,000 schools throughout the U. S., and in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone. Into 1,000,000 mite boxes children dropped one penny for each year of their age. In New York City's Bronx, 150 moppets (aged five to 16) in the Colored Orphan Asylum raised $3.50 by giving up their Sunday dinner ration of ice cream, though the sacrifice made crusaders quiver (*see cut*). Said President Roosevelt reassuringly: "Every child in America ought to feel vividly the suffering and loneliness experienced by the children who are victims of a racial and religious intolerance."

MICHAEL CARTER, Negro writer, directed nine white photographers in making the Harlem pictures (page 8) which so aptly illustrate the kind of environment Richard Wright had in mind when he wrote his powerful novel, "Native Son."

At first, many of Harlem's citizens regarded the fact gatherers with open hostility but

this attitude was overcome when Carter made it clear they were not slummers.

In the end one white cameraman was offered a deaconship in a Negro church, and a girl researcher was named godmother of a Negro baby.

First of 488 Families Begin Moving Into South Jamaica's New Housing Project

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—The first seventy families have been assigned apartments in South Jamaica Houses, and have been notified to move into the project, the New York City Housing Authority announced last week.

The seventy families began moving early Tuesday morning, July 2nd, into Building No. 9 at 107-03-159th street, South Jamaica.

Notices are being mailed to a second group of seventy families to move into Building No. 10 at 107-25-159th street Tuesday, July 9th. The balance of the apartments are now being assigned and those tenants who are selected will move in in groups as rapidly as the buildings are completed. The project is expected to be fully occupied early in August.

A total of 5,065 families had applied for apartments in South Jamaica Houses when applications were closed on April 1st. Apartments are assigned only to low-income families now living in substandard houses.

South Jamaica Houses will have apartments for 448 families, or approximately 1570 persons when completed. It occupies 10.33 acres or approximately three city blocks, bounded by 158th to 159th street from a short distance south of South road to 109th avenue and also includes a part of the block bounded by 107th avenue, 160th street, 108th avenue and 159th street, in Queens.

Buildings will be three and four-story fireproof brick, and will occupy only one-fifth of the land. The four-fifths of the land not occupied by buildings will be landscaped and will include play space for small children, park space for adults, and 36,500 square feet of gardens which will be assigned to tenants for the raising of flowers or vegetables. Special rooms will be set side for community, educational and recreational activities which will be open to families in the neighborhood as well as to those living in South Jamaica Houses. The Jamaica Day Nursery will operate a nursery for children from the neighborhood as well as for those living in the project.

Total cost of the development is expected to be around $2,160,000.

Following is a table of average rents to be charged at South Jamaica Houses and the maximum income allowable for each size of apartment. No apartment may be assigned to families whose income is above these limits. The charge for gas, light and refrigeration energy (averaging about 40c. per apartment per week) is included in the rents quoted.

2½ rooms, $4.55 to $4.65; 3½ rooms, $4.90 to $5.05; 4½ rooms, $5.20 to $5.40; 5½ rooms. $5.55 to $5.70.

In selecting families, the Authority gives first preference to those who formerly lived on the site, provided they are eligible as to income. Next preference is given to those otherwise eligible who are living in buildings which have major fire violations. After taking care of this group of applicants, apartments are assigned to eligible applicants now lacking private toilets or living in apartments containing illegal interior rooms. The remaining apartments are assigned to those families living in the wrost housing conditions.

Slums in Harlem

Two weeks ago a small child was bitten by a rat in a lower Harlem apartment, and just last week the ceiling of a Harlem theatre crashed, injuring eleven patrons. There is only one answer to both these outrages and that is, "Harlem's fire-traps and vermin-infested dwellings must go."

Just as often as some move has been made to relieve the serious housing situation in this area, we have hailed the action with great enthusiasm, but each time we have been forced to toss a sour note into the chorus, because we realize in spite of what has been done the surface has not yet been scratched. We have said so.

It is unlawful for property owners to rent unsafe and unhealthy buildings, but for some reason or other this is being done every day and they get away with it. Last year we reported a case in which a huge rat bit off the ear of a child as it lay in its crib just a few feet removed from its mother. Nothing was done about it, and up to the present time nothing has been done about the incident which occurred recently.

Jail sentences await landlords who refuse to repair their properties so that they conform to regulations governing buildings for human habitation. All violations should be reported immediately to the building and health department of the city.

Meanwhile, whoever is responsible for the injury to the rat-bitten child and the theatre patrons ought to be made to pay.

Send A Child to Camp

Harlem is still the most congested area of its size in the world. This fact is especially emphasized during the summer months when schools are out, and thousands of visitors are in the city. Perhaps no one suffers more from this condition than the children.

Inadequate recreational facilities, despite the vast and rapid improvements that are being made, forces hundreds of youngsters into the streets endangering their lives and limbs. In order to cope with this situation numerous organizations each year take boys and girls to camp for the summer. Needless to say the demand has always been greater than the accommodations, and annually while hundreds of young vacationists are taken care of, hundreds of others are compelled to remain in the city.

Something can be done about this. For the very small sum of $12, a child may be cared for at a summer camp for two weeks. If every Harlemite, who is able, would agree to send one boy or girl to camp, there not only would be noticeable absence of children on the streets but the individual would thus be contributing a large share toward the social betterment of the community. By relaxing the tension of congestion, definite gains will be made in cutting down the crime rate in Harlem. The Amsterdam News will be glad to furnish any interested persons with information about organizations engaged in sending children to camp.

Ill-Housed to Raise Demands On May Day

"One block just north of 142nd St., between Seventh and Lenox Aves., has a population of 3,871 persons. . . . and is said to be the most crowded dwelling section in the world."

Mrs. Justine Williams yesterday read this statement to the United May Day Committee, at its offices 45 Astor Place, and her eyes flashed with anger, as she said: **"Those are the words in the report of the conditions in Harlem housing issued last month by the City Council. . . . but I wonder if only one realizes what this congestion really means? In terms of misery for thousands of men, women and children. In terms of disease, of juvenile delinquency, of crime which results from conditions of such tragic overcrowding? It is figures like these which we intend to bring to the people in the May Day parade. . . so that all New York . . . indeed, the world, may know that in our city there exist these horrible conditions."**

Mrs. Williams, who is a Vice President of the Consolidated Tenants League, representing 350 active units in the boroughs of the Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn, with a membership of 7,000, said: **"Two hundred and three blocks in West Harlem house 300,000 people, according to the figures released by City Council."**

This congestion of tenants will be dramatized on May Day in the slogan, "Housing Gives Jobs," by workmen who with the tools of their trade, will be engaged in the construction of a housing project. At the head of the City-Wide Tenants Council contingents will be a landlord, "dressed to kill," who will be leading five figures: "Poverty," "Disease," "Death," "Hunger," and "Crime". . . all products of the slums.

"The fomenting of racial antagonisms is the weapon most often used by landlords," Mrs. Williams continued. "We have ample evi-

MRS. JUSTINE WILLIAMS

dence of white families who are not only content, but happy to continue to dwell in neighborly friendliness with their Negro neighbors. But the landlords demand these white families evacuate their homes, so that they may be rented to Negro tenants, who pay at least $7 a month more rent in the tenement districts, and who often are compelled to pay $20 a month more rent, than was formerly paid by the white tenants.

Other housing slogans to be publicized by the tenants of New York in the May Day parade are:

"Build Homes for Peace. . . not Barracks for War," "Concrete and Stones Build Trenches or Homes. . . . What'll you have?" "New York's Ill-Housed Want Homes and Peace. . . Not Trenches and War." "One third of a nation needs new homes . . . not howitzers." "We, the people want to build. . . not to bomb." "PASS THE WAGNER $800,000,000 HOUSING AMENDMENT." "PASS THE GOLDBERG-QUINN RENT CONTROL BILL!"

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
May 14, 1940

Unhappy Negroes In The North

AN ARTICLE in the picture magazine "Look" in relation to the condition of thousands of Negroes in Harlem, is of a nature to suggest that those Northern writers, social workers and plain meddlers, who are always so eager to tell the South what do do about the Negro, should give some attention to what is happening at home.

"Look" shows a picture of a row of four-story tenements in Harlem, with Negroes crowding every fire-escape platform to watch a parade, and in the text it is stated that a single such block contains 3,871 inhabitants. "Landlords," says Look, "charge what the traffic will bear, are generally indifferent to tenants' complaints about conditions because it is easier to pay a small fine for tenement violations than to invest in repairs." It says also that most of these landlords are white and "absentee."

Scarcity of rooms, the article continues, has boosted rents 30 to 50 per cent above the cost of similar apartments in other portions of the city, "but the Negroes must pay and accept what they get."

A similar survey probably would reveal conditions of a like nature prevailing in all the large cities of the North where Negroes have congregated and it is undoubtedly true that the average Negro in the South is better off. But maybe these intolerably crowded and unfortunate Negroes feel that they are compensated by political advantages. It is to these Negroes that Democratic leaders in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and elsewhere have "sold the Democratic Party," as Senator Byrnes, of South Carolina, so uncompromisingly asserted some time ago. Yet a "sale" of this nature is poor compensation for what these Negroes have to suffer.

Race Man To Manage N. J. Housing Unit

Defender
Chicago Ill.
DEC 14 1940

NEWARK, N. J.—(ANP)—The 615 family James M. Baxter Housing project, located in the heart of a crowded colored section and built to 400 Negro and 215 white families, will have a Negro manager, according to an announcement made by Harold A. Lett, lone Negro member of the Newark Housing commission, this week at a conference of representative citizens at the Newark Urban League.

The manager of the project, which will be opened for occupancy May 1941, will be selected from a large number of applications on file with the Housing commission. A Negro advisory committee of four persons will assist Mr. Lett in making the selection. "He will be a trained person," Mr. Lett assured his audience.

Originally rumored to be slated for the job of manager, a $3,000 to $5,000 position, Mr. Lett, who serves on the Newark Housing commission without compensation, denied seeking or wanting the job. "I can better serve our group in my present position as senior member of the commission."

Congress Acts To Halt Deportation Of Mother And 8 Children South

Defender 3-23-40 Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK, March 22—The New York council of the National Negro Congress undertook an intensive campaign this week aimed at preventing the threatened deportation of Mrs. Lela Coker, mother of eight children, to the south.

The New York Welfare department issued the ousting order against the impoverished mother three weeks ago because she had been on relief "too long."

According to present plans, the Congress intends to confer with Mayor LaGuardia, Welfare Commissioner Hodson as well as Governor Lehman to request that they intervene to halt the deportation.

In a letter sent to Hodson, the Congress revealed that "almost 2,000 or more removals have been effected during the last 18 months." The communication added that "thousands of foreign born Negroes, Puerto Ricans and others, as well as persons born out of this state are exposed to application of this policy."

The congress also plans to confer with several attorneys and work out legislative measures designed to repeal the state law which is being invoked against Mrs. Coker and other destitute families.

To facilitate action on the case the organization plans a mass meeting at which other Harlem groups will be invited to participate, as well as a conference. The activities around the Coker case will also be used to stimulate the election of delegates to the third national Negro Congress in Washington, April 26 to 28.

THE NEW YORK AGE TO COOPERATE IN DRIVE TO FIND FOSTER HOMES FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN IN HARLEM

New York Age 3-23-40

What happens to Harlem youngsters when domestic troubles break up their homes?

The final answer to that question is the number one child welfare problem of New York City. And according to civic leaders the solution to that problem lies in obtaining good responsible foster parents for such young ones. The Children's Aid Society of New York, through a branch of its organization called the Service Bureau for Negro Children, is starting its drive to enlist the wide-spread aid of Negroes in Harlem who come to the rescue of its young charges.

Of course, says The Children's Aid Society, there are thousands of people in Harlem who need help. But, the Society feels, defenseless and unprotected children, as in every emergency, must be thought of first. That is why, in this campaign for foster homes, The New York Age is going to describe in its columns each week, the neediest children in Harlem. These stories will be individual true life pictures of the situations which these boys and girls face. You will see for yourself that if they are to grow into strong and worthy citizens of our country, they must be helped now—they must be found a place with good foster parents who are able to give them a home and a share of that opportunity which is every American's due.

When you read these stories, if you feel that you are in a position to help, if you have a good home where a child can be reared in a healthy, affectionate atmosphere with a good mother and father to care for him or her, won't you come forward and say so? You can apply as a foster mother and father to The Children's Aid Society's headquarters, 154 East 45th street.

Bureau Plan Dynamic

The Service Bureau for Negro Children was launched last May. It was the result of over four years of study and research by Negroes and whites working together on this problem. An advisory board of 16 leading members of both races is responsible for the plan and for its final accomplishment. The actual administration of the Service Bureau is carried on by The Children's Aid Society and is directed by Mrs. Olive D. Streator, one of the leading Negro citizens of New York. Leading members of both races who have been responsible for the setting up of the Bureau include: Helen D. Cole, Eugene C. Carder, John H. Johnson, Lucille Spence, Dr. H. H. Williams, Dr. George S. Stevenson, Leonard W. Mayo, Mrs. Oswald Lord, Mrs. Joseph Proskauer, Mrs. Leone Areson, Louise C. Cutter, Dorothy Straus, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, Henry K. Craft, H. P. Robbins, Robert Elzy, Walter White, Douglas P. Falconer, Edward K. Warren, Robert P. Lane, Stanley Davies, T. Arnold Hill and Edward Norman.

The plan of the Service Bureau is a dynamic one. For from three to five years it will be run as a demonstration project, placing hundreds of children in foster homes. After this period has elapsed the Advisory Board hopes to interest municipal authorities in taking over the administration of the Service Bureau, possibly in having it incorporated into the Welfare Department of the City.

The need for the Bureau and the feasibility of it as a solution to the problems of these children are shown by the numbers of people who have become interested in its development. Money to carry on comes from various sources—from private citizens, from the Davison Fund, Inc., established by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., from the Greater New York Fund, from the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies.

The grant of the Davison Fund will extend over a period of three years and of course other monies will be forthcoming. But, as Dorothy Straus, prominent New York attorney and chief of the moving spirits behind the original drive for the Service Bureau, recently stated, "whether the Bureau continues to serve to the fullest extent this neglected group of children, depends on the growing interest and support of both white and Negro citizens of this city".

Refugees In Native Land

Here is three-year-old Bobby whose Daddy disappeared two years ago and whose mother cannot longer give him the proper food and clothing. Here's little Milly whose struggling family was evicted from its one-room apartment three weeks ago. Here's Frankie whose mother and father abandoned him when he was an infant. Here are Tommy, Mike, Dot, Billy, Sammy—homeless little refugees in their native land today. They are good children now—intelligent, honest, normal in every respect They must be helped to grow up that way.

You are asked, urged, to join the growing band of Negroes and whites who are working together to help solve the tragic problems of these little victims of misfortune. Read the stories of these little ones each week in The New York Age and see if you cannot help New York neediest Negro children.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
June 7, 1940

Unhappy Negroes In The North

An article in the picture magazine "Look" in relation to the condition of thousands of Negroes in Harlem, is of a nature to suggest that those Northern writers, social workers and plain meddlers, who are always so eager to tell the South what to do about the Negro, should give some attention to what is happening at home.

"Look" shows a picture of a row of four-story tenements in Harlem, with Negroes crowding every fire escape platform to watch a parade, and in the text it is stated that a single such block contains 3,871 inhabitants. "Landlords," says Look, "charge what the traffic will bear, are generally indifferent to tenants' complaints about conditions because it is easier to pay a small fine for tenement violations than to invest in repairs." It says also that most of these landlords are white and are "absentee."

Scarcity of rooms, the article continues, has boosted rents 30 to 50 per cent above the cost of similar apartments in other portions of the city, "but the Negroes must pay and accept what they get."

A similar survey probably would reveal conditions of like nature prevailing in all the large cities of the North where Negroes have congregated and it is undoubtedly true that the average Negro in the South is better off. But maybe these intolerably crowded and unfortunate Negroes feel that they are compensated by political advantages. It is to these Negroes that Democratic leaders in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and elsewhere have "sold the Democratic party," as Senator Byrnes, of South Carolina, so uncomprisingly asserted some time ago. Yet a "sale" of this nature is poor compensation for what these Negroes have to suffer.

ALLIANCE TO MAKE TEST FIGHT AGAINST DEPORTATION OF MOTHER, 4 CHILDREN

The Workers Alliance of this city, deluged on all sides with cries for aid from men, women and children whom a ruthless relief system is treating with brutal contempt, has picked from among the many victims a case which it intends to use in a showdown fight.

There are four victims in this particular instance, a mother, and her three children. The mother, Mrs. Mary Robinson, and her three youngsters have been notified by the Non-Settlement Section of the Welfare that she must be deported out of the city, back to Red Bank, N. J., to a husband who deserted her years ago, and against whom she once had to apply to the courts to keep him from beating her.

EVICTION NOTICE

Mrs. Robinson lives at 10 West 99th St., and she has received an eviction notice which is to be put into effect this coming Wednesday. The Welfare refuses to lift a finger to halt the eviction, stubbornly insisting that she and her children must go back to a husband who deserted her ten years ago.

John Hymes, chairman of the Non-Settlement Division of the Alliance, who investigated the case, said that the attitude of the relief officials in this case is typical of the callousness in which hundreds of almost similar victims are handled in this city. Hymes said that Mrs. Robinson, a capable clothing worker, is anxious to secure a job—work of any kind—so that she can continue to support her three children and herself as she has in the past.

The Workers Alliance intends to make a virtual test case out of this one, and has planned a city-wide demonstration for the date of eviction, which is due to take place twenty-four hours after the notice date, that is, on next Thursday.

Above: Mrs. Robinson and her three children whom the Welfare here says must be deported out of the state. Left to right: Dorsy, age 9, Mrs. Robinson, Ida, age 11, Oliva, age 12, and John Hymes, Workers Alliance official.

—Sunday Worker Photo

Children's Aid Society Extends Summer Camps' Facilities; Can Now Accommodate 2175 Children

The Children's Aid Society has increased living facilities at its three upstate camps to accommodate 340 additional tenement district children this summer, according to Arthur Huck, executive director of the society. The total capacity of these camps is now 2,175, he said.

Private contributions to send children to camp, however, are to date over $1600 below the total of gifts received last year at this time, Mr. Huck stated. "The society has received $16,977 for its vacation fund so far," he said, "which leaves us still over $21,000 to go to reach last summer's total of contributions." He stated that he felt certain that the giving public would "make it possible for the society to send the additional children to our enlarged camp."

In making his announcement the executive director of the 87-year-old child-care organization pointed ou that a recent survey published on the basis of facts gathered by the Children's Welfare Federation had shown a general decrease in camping facilities for poor children for several years. "The key to a change in that situation lies with the supporters of private charity," Mr. Huck stated.

At the Society's Wallkill camp in New Paltz, N. Y., new cabins just completed will accommodate 140 additional children. A new and larger athletic field to take care of the increase has also been built.

At the Society's Bowdoin Camp for Boys and Vanderbilt Camp for Girls in New Hamburg, N. Y., extended facilities will accommodate 200 extra children, boosting the combined capacity of these two camps to 1.375.

Urban League Reports Projects Have Aided Brooklyn's Negro Population Immeasurably

Government housing projects such as the Kingsboro and Navy Yard developments are helping to solve some of the housing and employment problems of Brooklyn Negroes, according to William Siegrist, Jr., president of Brooklyn Urban League — Lincoln Settlement, Inc., and George H. Robinson, its industrial secretary, who discussed Monday the League's activities in connection with Federal and State slum clearance programs.

They pointed out that of the 110,000 Negroes living in Brooklyn, a large proportion are now receiving some measure of public relief. This situation is due to the fact, they said, that colored workers are "the last hired and the first fired" by private industry.

"Negroes in Brooklyn are receiving the dual benefits of improved living conditions and of employment from the public housing program," Mr. Robinson said. "Some 30 colored families are now living in the Red Hook and Williamsburgh Houses. An additional 1,600 will be among the 5,000 families that will occupy the Kingsboro and Navy Yard projects now building.

"Many Negroes are employed in the planning and construction of developments. United States Housing Authority regulations compel the payment in New York City of 2.2 percent of skilled and 7.5 percent of unskilled payrolls to Negro labor. In addition, contractors and unions for the most part have been co-operative in placing colored workmen.

"Where unions hold control of the job market," he continued, "we often have to depend on procurement of work permits. This problem has developed because in the past few Negroes have joined or have been admitted to building trades' unions. We urge colored workmen, who have the opportunity, to join such unions. It will in the end facilitate placement on these and other construction jobs.

"Further employment possibilities will arise in the administration of completed projects. Use of Negroes in management of projects has proven successful, and is particularly advisable where there is an appreciable number of Negro tenants."

League Has Been Militant

The Urban League has not had easy going in obtaining for the Negroes a more equitable share in the planning, construction, management and occupation of housing projects. according to Mr. Siegrist. It feels, however, that much progress has been made and that Negro participation in this branch of community life has been beneficial to all.

"Probably the biggest step forward is the development in the public housing program of a significant racial policy", he said. "The Negro now works with others to remedy a social problem that is not his alone, but which touches all races in America.

"The struggle is far from over. There are still many problems to be solved. Unfortunately, many Negro families cannot afford to pay even the low rentals of the government-built houses. Their plight is serious and as yet no solution has been found. Other eligible families are misinformed and think that they cannot qualify or would not want to live in the new developments. Failing to apply, they forfeit a chance for better living.

"Although the local housing authorities are trying to maintain in each development the existing racial balance of the area, the danger of racial segregation is still present. Many people, who would not think of segregated schools, see some justice for separate projects for Negroes and whites. Not only is this contrary to democratic principles, but it also is detrimental to the welfare of the projects themselves.

"As the projects are built to last 60 years, those racial groups should be selected which in all likelihood will participate throughout the life of the project. Racial groups. furthermore, should be so located within the development as to permit greatest flexibility in future activities."

Only a small percentage of the ill-housed have been provided for in the current program. The League hopes that a long range program will be developed for continued construction of low-cost living quarters to replace the ancient fire-and-disease-traps that now house much of Brooklyn's colored population.

"For the Negro", Mr. Robinson concluded, "we seek a more proportionate share of all the phases of the housing program. For us it is one of the most important phases of community life. We have sought for a long time the light of better living, knowing it to be a springboard toward better service to our city."

WOMEN BACK FOOD CRUSADE

Housewives League To Work With Grocers Being Formed

OCT 26 1940

As a result of the very effective crusade that The Amsterdam News is waging to rid Harlem of the many grocers and butchers who are engaged in the current food racket, a move is on foot by many housewives to form a league to cooperate with the campaign.

Designed to attract 50,000 housewives, the Consolidated Housewives League, will provide a voice and force which will work for each one. There will be no dues, no taxes, no collections, all that is required is "cooperation."

Members will be given a membership card which they will carry at all times while shopping. The card will bear much weight when a complaint is lodged against a dishonest merchant. Merchants knowing that customers are owners of membership cards will be especially careful to please them.

As a member of the league, whose policy will not conflict with those of other like organizations, buyers are able to demand better values, lower prices, more rights for our own, more respect, not to mention collective buying, special "league sales," special lectures, demonstrations and free sampling.

The sound of 50,000 voices will be heard all the way down town in the large department stores and offices, it will have its favorable effect on your pocketbooks.

Attached you will find a coupon. Fill it out and return it to the Consolidated Housewives League, in care of The Amsterdam News, 2271 Seventh Avenue. Recommend your friends and swell the ranks of your protective league.

Harlem C.P. Set to Launch Housing Project Drive

Drive Set Goal of 50,000 Signatures to Be Presented to City Council; Leaflet Bares Worst Conditions in City

By Angelo Herndon

Launching a new vigorous drive against bad housing and high rents in Harlem, the Harlem Division of the Communist Party completed last week plans for an intensive campaign to collect 50,000 signatures to a petition addressed to Newbold Morris and the City Council demanding a new housing project for central Harlem.

Efforts will be made to collect the 50,000 signatures within one month and already various Party branches in Upper Harlem have swung into action. Since the beginning of the drive a few days ago, one branch has succeeded in organizing all tenants in a large apartment house and remarkable progress is being made in getting other tenants interested.

The entire apparatus of the Division, including all branches in Washington Heights, East and Lower Harlem, will be thrown into the campaign with full force. Through house committees, the branches will endeavor to involve the whole community of Harlem in the work for the new housing project.

EXPOSES CONDITIONS

Stressing the fact that "bad housing is a menace to life and health but good housing is not a dream," the petition to the City Council will also be accompanied with a four page folder setting forth the deplorable housing situation and calling for an end to high rents and racial discrimination.

The initial steps demanded of the City Council in the petition include an investigation of the housing crisis in Harlem; reduction and restriction of rents; rigorous administration of the Multiple Dwelling Violations Law and abolition of Jim Crow restrictions on residence throughout the city.

The fact that 80 per cent of all families living in Harlem pay 50 per cent of their earnings for rent as against 20 to 25 per cent paid generally in the city, is in itself indicative of a consistent Jim Crow policy of the big real estate companies. Being forced to live in a restricted area, Negroes are compelled to pay high rents for dwellings unfit to live in because they are barred from moving into other areas. There is even a dearth in the availability of the worse dwellings which makes it necessary for an ever increasing population to double up while the landlords and bankers exact every possible cent out of the populace.

EXORBITANT RENTS

It is a matter of public record that 56 per cent of the occupied dwellings in Harlem charge from $7 to $10 or more per room, as compared to 19.7 per cent on the East Side for the same rent range. But as yet, the city fathers have not found it convenient to do anything about it. In the 19th and 21st assembly districts the figure is 87 per cent respectively, while over 75 per cent of the dwelling charge $7 and more per room.

Another point of major importance for Harlem citizens, and which the Harlem Division of the Communist Party is determined to wipe out, is the fact that 85 per cent of all buildings in Harlem are Old Law Tenements which were built before 1900. These houses have been constantly deteriorating, and the real estate sharks have consistently refused to make any repairs. At least 65 per cent of all houses in Harlem are in need of major repairs and in one section 877 families continue to live in 149 apartments long declared "unfit to live in."

The big banks, insurance companies and realty corporations own 5 per cent of all the houses. The other half are owned, supposedly by individuals, but in reality the insurance companies and banks hold heavy mortgages on all properties.

Obviously, a new housing project in Central Harlem is the prime need of the people. Without it the health and well being of some 300,000 citizens is dangerously imperiled.

Such organizations as the Consolidated Tenants League, the Greater New York Co-Ordinating Committee for Employment, the Communist Party and others have long pointed and led struggles against these evils. A concerted drive of all organizations with the Communist Party will win a new housing project in Harlem just as it did in East Harlem.

Children's Aid Society Launches Financial Drive For New Harlem Center Now Under Construction

Although the past decade has been unsuitable for citywide fund-raising, The Children's Aid Society of New York has received donations totalling $1,051,000 from organizations and individuals interested in Negro welfare to provide the site, building, and most of the operating costs for its health and recreational project for Negro youth in Harlem. With only $65,000 to raise to insure the purchase of equipment and the remainder of the operating costs of the new Boys' Club Building for the first year and a half, the Society launched a direct fund-raising campaign Thursday so that the building now under construction may be opened as scheduled on May 1st.

Gifts and pledges totalling $19,450 were donated within twenty-four hours. Immediate response for funds came from the Rotary Club of New York, for twenty-one years active in Boys' Club work throughout the city, and from the Rotary affiliate, the Boys' Welfare Association, Inc. This gift totalled $11,400 and was earmarked to equip the Physical Education Department and the auditorium of the new structure. This gift is to be used for a memorial to C. J. Atkinson, whose work inspired his Rotary associates to found the Boys' Welfare Association and who was for years active in Boys' Club work throughout the United States and Canada as general secretary of the Boys' Clubs of America.

An additional $3,050 was given by The Children's Aid Society's Harlem Center Friends' Committee of Women and Boys' Advisory Committee. Five thousand dollars was donated by an anonymous giver.

Booklet Describes Work

A new Harlem Citywide Committee is being formed to arouse public interest in the Society's work in Harlem and to correlate the new club's program with the needs of Harlem's youth. This committee, which is headed by Morgan D. Wheelock, prominent New York realtor, includes the Messrs. Yorke Allen, Jr., William Edwin Hill, Richard W. Ince, John W. Lonsdale and Frederick Osborn, Jr. The names of other prominent civic leaders will be added shortly.

The erection of the building in the most neglected area of Harlem is part of a long range program carried on by The Children's Aid Society in the past decade to improve the health, recreational and foster home conditions in Harlem.

New York Herald Tribune

"Do our 130,000,000 people run their government, or does $9,000,000,000 a year run our people?" So Mr. Dewey summed up the campaign issue of 1940 in his Boston speech and we do not see how it could be stated more accurately. Here is the crux of the coming debate, and the country is lucky to have a spokesman to state the issue so clearly.

It is not difficult to understand the enthusiasm with which Boston welcomed the address. Mr. Dewey was at his clear, specific best. Having hung runaway spending and defeatism with respect to it around the neck of the New Deal, he translated New Deal squandering into terms of every citizen's pocket. The man who earns $20 a week in New York pays $4 a week to the tax collectors, local, state and Federal; the man who earns $40 a week pays 19 cents out of every dollar. The total spending of all government in the United States is more than everybody earns in three months and one week out of each year. A little more than three weeks have passed of the New Year; it won't be until April 8, eleven weeks from now, that the people will have earned enough to cover all the costs of government, Mr. Dewey noted. And half of this amount will be spent by the Federal government alone.

To the "slick" device of challenging others to teach the New Deal how to balance the budget, Mr. Dewey gave the correct answer. How can any one even discuss budget figures with a President who always exceeds his own budget by two to three billion dollars! And until the

Kids Ask for Milk; City Hall Closed to Them

STEEL DOORS CLOSE TO CHILD PETITIONERS—Kids whose parents are on relief sign petition outside City Hall yesterday after police barred the great steel doors of the Hall to them. They attempted to present petition asking 5-cent milk for relief families and 25 per cent increase in relief. —Sunday Worker Phot

energies of free enterprise are released and "relief transformed into jobs," how can any budget be balanced? The New Deal has thrown up its hands. Bring in the "new broom" to clean up "the budgetary litter!"

Mr. Dewey had the courage to call his plan "the hard way." It is. But it is the only possible way to save the nation from bankruptcy. terrible beyond estimating in its effects upon the American people. Here is the one overpowering issue of the 1940 election. Beside it any conceivable aspect of foreign policy is immaterial and irrelevant. For what every happens in the current war and afterward, if America is to be secure and powerful it must first of all become once more a going, self-sustaining concern. Mr. Dewey has found his target. May his aim continue as good as it was in Boston!

Deportation Of Mother Of 8 Is Protested

Journal and Guide

3-23-40

Revival of Klan Activity Cited By Negro Congress

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Deploring efforts of the New York Welfare Department to deport Mrs. Lela Coker, Negro mother and her eight children back to Greenville, S. C., the New York Negro Congress, in a letter signed by its executive vice chairman, James H. Baker, Jr., requested a conference early this week with Welfare Commissioner William Hodson for re-consideration of the case.

Pointing out that the Welfare Department is not compelled by law to press for the removal of Mrs. Coker, the letter charged that "already 2,000 or more such removals have been effected during the last 18 months; and that tens of thousands of foreign born Negroes, Puerto Ricans and others, as well as persons born out of this state are exposed to the application of this policy."

The letter further charged that Mrs. Coker, if deported, would be faced with the same "brutalities that she suffered when she formerly resided in Greenville. We insist that it never is to the best interest of Negroes to be compelled to return to Southern states. The discrimination, the limitations of opportunities for work and education; the abuse and violence to which they are exposed, are well known."

Revival of Ku Klux Klan terror in Greenville, beating and floggings of Negroes, were cited as sufficient evidence that it would not be to the best interest of Mrs. Coker to be sent back to South Carolina. Welfare officials are seeking her physical removal from New York under the law which says that such action need be taken only when it is to the "best interest" of the person involved.

At the regular meeting of the Congress held Monday night at the Harlem Art Center, a committee of seven persons was elected to call on Mayor LaGuardia to urge him to intervene and halt the deportation of Mrs. Coker. The committee was also empowered to draft a memorandum to be sent to Governor Lehman and to confer with lawyers for the purpose of drafting legal measures for the repeal of the state law under which action is being taken against Mrs. Coker and her family.

In the meantime, plans were underway this week to enlist the support and cooperation of all civic and community organizations for the sponsoring of a gigantic mass meetnig and conference to be held April 12-13, respectively, which will be the focal point of activity in preparation for the Third National Congress in Washington, April 26-28.

Harlem Consumers Plan Cooperative Conference, Nov. 16

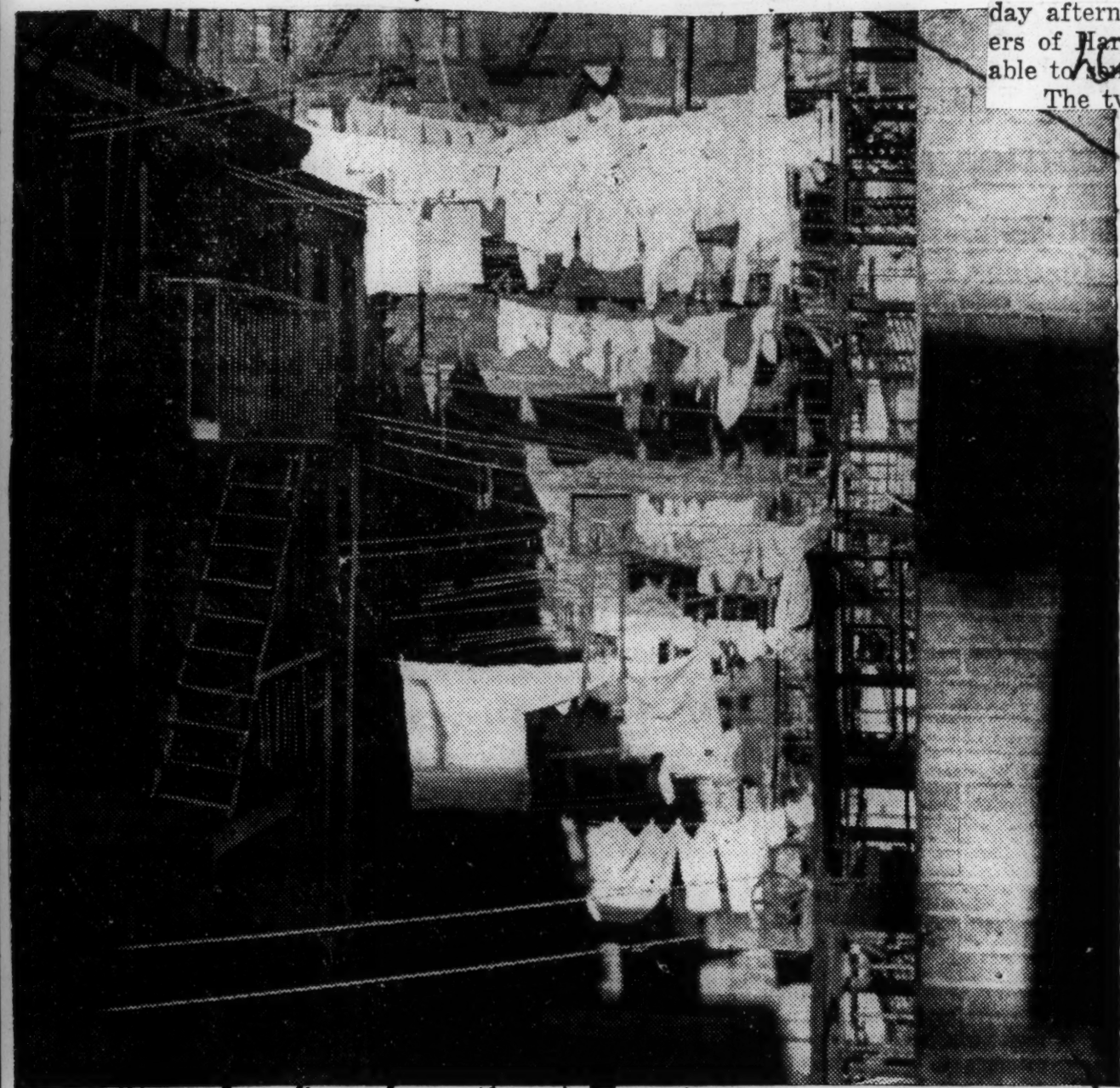
OCT 26 1940

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Announcement of the second All-Harlem Consumers' Conference to be held Saturday, Nov. 16, at the Young Women's Christian Association, was made by John H. Harmon, promotional secretary, this week.

Many noted persons connected with the cooperative movement will be on the program as speakers. Donald E. Montgomery, Consumer's Counsel of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Clifford T. McAvoy, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare of New York City; Dr. William Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church; John T. Egan, assistant N. Y. C. Department of Markets; Robert Stall, manager of N. Y. State Credit Union League; Robert Smith, secretary of Eastern Cooperative League and Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federated Council of Churches, will appear on the all-day program.

Ultimate aim of the Harlem Consumers' Cooperative Council, whose headquarters are in the New York Urban League Building, is to establish a huge cooperative store in Harlem. As a nucleus, Harmon is head of a buying club with 60 members, which has done over $1,000 business among members in the last year.



SLUMS LIKE THESE: Are typical, unprotected by fire escapes and window guards, they become death-traps for unattended youngsters.

A Nursery Could Have Kept This Harlem Baby Alive

Two-Year-Old Charles Mills Fell from Window Because His Working Mother Could Find No Place for Him

By Angelo Herndon

The death of two-year-old Charles Mills who fell four flights to the ground Tuesday afternoon at 410 Lenox Ave. has caused great concern among Negro working mothers of Harlem who have to leave their children in unsafe firetraps because they are not able to send them to pre-nursery schools.

The two-year-old infant crawled from his crib while Mr. V. Smith, husband of Mrs. Addie Smith who acted as guardian for the child, was sleeping. He climbed up into the open window facing Lenox Ave., and before neighbors could notify Mr. Smith, he had fallen to the ground shattering all bones in his body.

Mrs. Smith had taken care of Charles as an act of charity because his mother, Mrs. Juanita Mills, was too poor to care for him. She goes to business school and lives with her mother and brother in a small single furnished room at 2202 Fifth Ave. Both of them live on the meagre earnings of their mother who works as a domestic servant down town.

NEEDLESS DEATH

If Mrs. Mills could have afforded to pay the paltry sum of twenty-five cents a day to some private nursery, her son would still be alive. Working mothers of Harlem are unanimous in the feeling that this unfortunate death is but an example of the great hardships of thousands of mothers who have to leave their children unattended at six and seven o'clock in the morning to work until late hours in the night.

Facilities at the WPA Pre-Nursery School at 2085 Fifth Ave., which provides free service for working mothers, are so inadequate that there is always a long waiting list of children to be placed. This nursery is the only free institution in a large community like Harlem for the poor and underprivileged children.

ONE WPA SCHOOL IN HARLEM

It is located in a dingy old-law tenement house with space for only 35 or 40 beds. Children under three years of age are not accepted, and funds are allotted by the WPA to provide salaries for the staff only. Rent, electricity and other expenses are met by a church which is sponsor of the project. It has been of such little benefit to the mothers of the community that most of them do not even know that there is such an institution where they can take their children without paying.

Of the 12 WPA Pre-Nursery Schools in the city, only one is located in Harlem. The other two nurseries, at 33 W. 133rd St. and 3 East 130th St., are private institutions which charge twenty-five cents a day for a child.

Because of limited resources, these two nurseries can only render services to a small number of working mothers. The Hope Day nursery on 133rd St. has been operating for 37 years under the joint directorship of a group of 35 Negro women who have kept it going without philanthropy or public aid.

Though only 34 children are permitted each day, they receive the best of care and treatment possible.

Mrs. Harriet D. Hays, who is in charge of the institution, said that were it not for the efforts of Negro mothers there would hardly be any place in Harlem where Negro children could receive the care and attention which their mothers are unable to give them.

Every attempt has been made she said, to secure public assistance for the extension of the project. But, she pointed out, **"the government does not seem to be interested. We tried to get some aid from the WPA but there was so much red tape and hesitation that nothing was ever done. The WPA wanted to take over and supervise our institution. They agreed to pay salaries and leave all the other bills for us to pay. We did not accept it because we were already doing a better job in running it ourselves."**

The WPA program for nurseries in Harlem has been almost a total failure because the people simply don't have the means to meet the requirements demanded before it will undertake to participate in the establishment of such institutions. Banquets and dinners have been organized at the Fifth Ave. nursery where people from the community have been invited and urged to supply the means or sponsor such projects which the WPA would graciously supervise. The people are vitally interested in providing adequate care for their children, but those who need the benefits of nurseries most and who are willing and anxious to cooperate with the WPA or any other agency are poorly paid WPA and domestic workers.

The case of Mrs. S. Brown who lives in the same house where little Charles met his death, is sufficient to emphasize the great difficulties of working Negro mothers. Her husband has been ill in the hospital for some time and she has to take her one year-old daughter to a friend's home early in the morning in time to be at work by 8 o'clock. She has to call for the child every day when she comes from work. Out of the $40 she earns every month she has to pay $3 a week which does not include food for the baby.

When rent and other expenses are paid, of course, there is hardly anything left for her to live on. **"I tried to get my baby in the WPA nursery,"** she said, **"but there was no room when I went there. When my husband went to the hospital I just had to find somebody who would take care of my baby."**

Many of the mothers interviewed expressed a keen desire for a community wide movement which would bring together all mothers in a fight for public aid in building nurseries for the thousands of unattended children of Harlem.

Negro in New York Has Struggled for 350 Years

Amsterdam News 7-20-40 New York N.Y.

(Continued From Last Week)

Isolated to a certain extent by white landlords who rented only the most dilapidated houses to Negroes and charged as much as they could get away with, the colored New Yorkers found life a continual battle for existence. The rapid growth of the city as as business center however, and the building up of the commercial district brought the Negroes jobs as janitors and porters in the buildings. In addition their firm hold on domestic work and as grooms and stablemen, waiters and stewards resulted in employment opportunities.

Influx from the South

Augmented by a steady influx from the South the Negro population of the city began tn grow rapidly. The resulting expansion was to the North. The "Hell's Kitchen" section, the "Roaring Forties" became the battlegrounds on which countless race clases were fought. Crowded by the steady increase of new arrivals, Negroes, despite bitter opposition from whites who raised the cry of "lowering property values," pushed out in search of new homes.

During the first decade of the 20th century the Northward trek established itself as far up at the lower Sixties, "San Juan Hill".

Before this time, however, Philip A. Payton, still regarded as one of the most astute and capable realtors of all time, had begun operations in what is now Harlem. Coming from Springfield Mass. to take over the management of a house, the shrewd Negro businessman saw the potentialities of the section, finally organized a company to develop Harlem as a Negro residential section.

John E. Nail and a few other able real estate men, joining the movement, gradually brought about the successful settlement of Harlem despite strong opposition by whites.

and the anticipated trade from Negroes was frequently fickle, fleeting and uncertain. More catering establishments was not

But before this a Negro community had arisen in 99th St. West of Central Park. This settlement bordering on a community of whites not much above the economic level of the Negroes themselves, never grew very large was maintained only by the hardiest survivors of furious struggles.

Mass Migration Begins

Although Negroes were living in Harlem before, the mass migration to what is now the greatest Negro urban concentration in the world occurred during and immediately after the first World War. Nor was this accomplished without opposition.

As late as the early 1920's Eighth Av. was a frontier beyond which Negroes could not venture without ample preparations for a fight. The section now known as "Sugar Hill" and which houses some of the most prominent Harlemites, was then "verboten." The hub of the colored section was the neighborhood around 135th St. and Lenox Av., the site still regarded by unitiated whites as the "heart of Harlem."

From there on, however, the march is contemporary history. The gradual expansion, from the Harlem River westward to St. Nicholas, Manhattan, Morningside, Convent and even Amsterdam Ave., from 110th St. North to above 115th St.—and that expansion is still in process—has created a "city within a city" a seething, pulsating community with all of the characteristics—and more of the problems—of any other modern settlement.

The 350 years of their presence in the city have not been entirely barren for Negroes. Today they are represneted in the state legislature by two Negro Assemblymen, Daniel Burrows and William T. Andrews. There are four Negro judges, James S. Watson, Charles E. Toney of the Municipal Court, Myles A. Paige of the Court of Special Sessions and Jane Bolin of the Domestic Relations Court, first Negro woman to ascend the bench.

Many Have Risen to Fame

The clergy of the community has produced some of the most outstanding men of the time including the Revs. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., and Jr., Rev. John H. Johnson, Bishop Lorenzo King, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, Rev. William Lloyd Imes and many others whose imprint on the social as well as spiritual scene stand forth clearly. In the field of labor such men as A. Philip Randolph, Frank Crosswaith, Ashley Totten are known throughout the country.

Their doctors have won recognition among the best in the country, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Spingarn medal winner, as a surgeon, being an outstanding example. Their lawyers move in the highest legal circles, Attys. Eunice Hunton Carter, Francis E. Rivers. James Yeargin and Clarence Wilson being assistant district attorneys, Harry Bragg, Vernon Riddick and Chester Thomas holding assistant attorney generalships, Eugene Kinckle Jones., Jr., recently being appointed to the staff of Special Prosecutor Amen.

In political party organizations, Herbert L. Bruce and Daniel Burrows are Tammy district leaders, Harold C. Burton and Sidney Davis holding similar posts with the Republican party.

Fighting Economic Battle

Slowly but surely Negroes are winning firm footholds in the economic and business life of the community. The Brown Bomber Baking Company, one of the newest Negro owned and operated firms, has already gained preeminent position in the community and elsewhere, has definitely slacked and promises to destroy completely the stranglehold once held on Harlem by white baking firms. Numberless Negro realtors and small businessmen are steadily forging ahead, amid a rapidly growing campaign of support for Negro businesses in the community. Exorbitant rents, unemployment, job discrimination, all ogres of long standing, are being subjected to a steady fight with their ultimate destruction as the unshakable goal.

For the last thirty years of this march, The Amsterdam News has moved along with them. And for the years to come, it will be found in the line of march.

Because the story is far from ended.

ORGANIZATION BACKS LEAGUE

Amsterdam News New York N.Y.

Temporary Chairman says She Expects 15,000 By January 1

DEC 14 1940

Setting as its goal 5,000 members per month, the Consolidated Housewives League reported this week that 9,902 have enrolled in the organization as of last Wednesday, having fallen short of its quota by 98 for the two-month period ending December 1st.

According to Mrs. Ann Petry, temporary chairman of the league, "it speaks very well for the membership committee and our housewives who are co-operating. At the end of this month, I am looking forward to a 15,000 membership."

All types of clubs and organizations are urgently invited to join the body and requests are still made that names of interested prospective members be sent to the league.

The league will not in any way conflict with the program of any other like organization, instead, it will be ready to offer aid and assistance in the solving of economic problems affecting the housewife.

Through the temporary set-up, the league has already investigated more than a dozen complaints and correctivemeasures were taken by city officials.

With the group becoming a permanent organization at its first meeting scheduled to be held early in January, the housewives league will also become a permanent set-up. It will busy itself wtih the receipt of complaints, action taken and decision rendered.

At the meetings some of the more serious complaints will be discussed, and regardless of station in life, color, creed or race, every housewife in Harlem and its vicinity are invited to become members and play their part in forming a strong and effective league.

While the membership drive is still on, housewives are asked not to call the office of The Amsterdam News unless it is absolutely necessary. Requests for information in writing is very much preferred.

As letters of encouragement and enthusiasm from members we publish a few in this issue:

From Mrs. Mattie Enons Pope, of 69 West 138th St.reet same the following letter directed to the "Dear Wives; I think this is a very good cause and I am all for it. Am willing to be a full-fledged member to help to fight for our right."

From Mrs. Closava Walker, of 216 West 140th Street, "To members of the Housewives League, I am interested in this organization because anything to help the people of Harlem is very much needed and if the housewives of Harlem will stick together, this organization will be worthwhile.

"I only wish that they wili all get together and have a meeting and discuss the things that go on in these markets around here. I have seen innocent people walk in a market, ask for a pound of meat and let the butcher jive them and never look to see what or how many pieces they have purchased."

Housewives who are sending names of friends to the league as prospective members are again reminded to check the names and addresses carefully as the clerical department has reported that many cards issued to persons recommended by members, have returned.

Those who have not already become members kindly fill out the coupon below.

DEC 14 1940

Consolidated Housewives League
2271 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

Please enroll my name as a member of the Consolidated Housewives League and send membership card to:

Name.....

Address.....

Apartment.....

NOV 2 1940

Students of an Adult Education WPA Project learn about automobiles in the photo (above). What they failed to get earlier in life may be made up for after completion of this course. None of them would have had a chance to learn in a trade school, if they hadn't gotten this opportunity under government supervision. Below, adult members of Abyssinian Baptist church, New York City, learn how to care for the sick. This WPA class is open to all, regardless of creed or color.

Daily Worker Drives Point Home

DEC 3 1940

Luncheon guests sitting sedately in the banquet room of the Bankers Club, 120 Broadway, stirred uneasily today when two issues of the Daily Worker made a sinister appearance.

The luncheon, presided over by J. Frederick Talcott, had been called to raise funds and plan an organizational drive for the Boy Rangers of America.

The Daily Workers appeared placed across the body of a ragged and dirty 11-year-old boy, Mike De Lella, who made his entrance on a stretcher borne by four uniformed Rangers. The point to be driven home was: Which will it be, Americanism, sick and dying because of bad training among us boys, or Americanism, alive and active, the Boy Ranger way?

The guests promised to push the money raising drive and to aid particularly members of the Madonna House Ranger Lodge No. 224, on the lower east side, where the five youths belong.

World Telegram New York N.Y.

HARLEM'S FUTURE

DEC 14 1940

THE CITIZENS' HOUSING COUNCIL of New York, Inc., recently made public its Master Plan of Land Use which is proposed to guide the future development and growth of the City of New York. Over an extended term of years the plan contemplates cutting down congestion by developing numerous centers of business and industry in the outlying boroughs, revitalizing central business and residential areas and the ultimate provision of greatly increased park and other open areas.

New York Age

Accompanying the report is a series of three maps illustrating the development of the Master Plan. It is interesting to note that except for the business area of 125th street, practically all Harlem will have become a high-class residential area by 1960 with all manufacturing and heavy industries being located in South Bronx and in certain areas of Brooklyn and Staten Island. In this final plan the only industry left on Manhattan Island will be along the docks of the Hudson and East Rivers in the lower part of the island and the subway yards at the extreme northern end.

New York N.Y.

It is also planned to locate the workers in the various industries in the same neighborhoods as the factories in which they are employed. If this plan works out, it will mean that instead of increasing the Negro population of Harelm, it will gradually decrease in the next generation and will be scattered throughout the five boroughs of the city. This raises many problems for established institutions serving Negroes in Harlem, such as churches, the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., etc. It will also mean the gradual decline of the political power of Harlem Negroes.

Rexford G. Tugwell is chairman of the City Planning Commission, and Negro members of the Board of Directors are Robert J. Elzy, secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League; and A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Society Of Sons Of North Carolina

Was Given Birth Through Tragedy

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

NOV 30 1940

To the alternate rhythm of the stately waltz and—for those who like their music icky—swing tempo at its most frenzied, Brooklyn's powerful Society of the Sons of North Carolina enter upon their social observance of their forty-five years of existence and service to this community at the society's Forty-Fifth Dance, Friday, December 6. at Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

New York Age

In the midst of the strains of the sweetly flowing music, or as they sit on the sidelines watching the younger folk go to town, here and there many an old Brooklynite on that evening will review in his mind the almost stranger-than-fiction tale which is the story of the birth and development of this organization which was founded in the year 1895.

Death brought to life the Society of the Sons of North Carolina.

New York, N. Y.

In the early months of 1895, Henry Forman, native of Wilmington, North Carolina, met death—violent, accidental death at his place of employment in the metropolitan area. Forman had come to New York to earn a living and to seek in some manner to aid his parents who were in poor circumstances.

So poor was that family when their son died they were at a loss as to how to bury him decently.

Struck by the tragedy of the case, a group of native Wilmingtonians gathered together, pooled contributions and raised the money to ship Forman's body home to North Carolina.

Out of that incident grew in the minds of these Southern folk the desire to weld a permanent organization which would be an asset to the race and community and which would bind the ties between sons and daughters of the state of their birth.

Thus came the Society—product of careful planning and long nights of discussion and days of activity. The Manhattan apartment of William Neal was headquarters and there it was the pioneers got their heads together and held meetings.

Among those present at these meetings were such prominent North Carolineans and later outstanding Brooklynites as Benjamin Williams, Nathan Williams, William Cellers, John Cellers, Isham Quick, Benjamin Quick, George Evans, James Cutler, William Cutler, Robert E. Wardell and Nelson McCoy.

These were natives of Wilmington. Today the roster includes practically every one of note in this city born in North Carolina.

In its forty-five years of existence, the Society has participated in every significant event in the history of the race here. Schools with equal advantages for colored and white were fought for vigorously. It was one of the first groups to celebrate the Emancipation Proclamation in Brooklyn.

Social Strength Increases

With its significance in the community grew the social strength of the Society. Still a tingling memory in the mind of that old Brookylnite will be the reception tendered New York's first colored representative in the Legislature in Albany, Edward H. Johnson. This affair was attended by the then Governor Whitman.

Credit is given the organization for the placement of the first colored internes in Bellevue Hospital.

First president of the Society was William Cutler who was succeeded by Alfred D. Peyton, Lorenzo D. Kennedy Sr., David B. Fulton, Lewis R. Bryant, Robert E. Waddell, William C. Henry, W. Oliver Murphy, Paul Jones, Francis F. Giles, John H. Dickerson, William H. Banks, Benjamin Overton and the present incumbent, Edward H. Faulconer.

In financial strength and benefits to its members, the Society has made much progress. In forty-five years it has paid out in death claims to 180 members almost $40,000; given sick benefits amounting to $36,579 and donated more than $6,000 to outside charities.

NOV 30 1940

In cash and property holdings it controls total assets of $22,500, including assessed value of real estate properties of $12,000; bond and mortgage holdings of $8,500 and cash deposits.

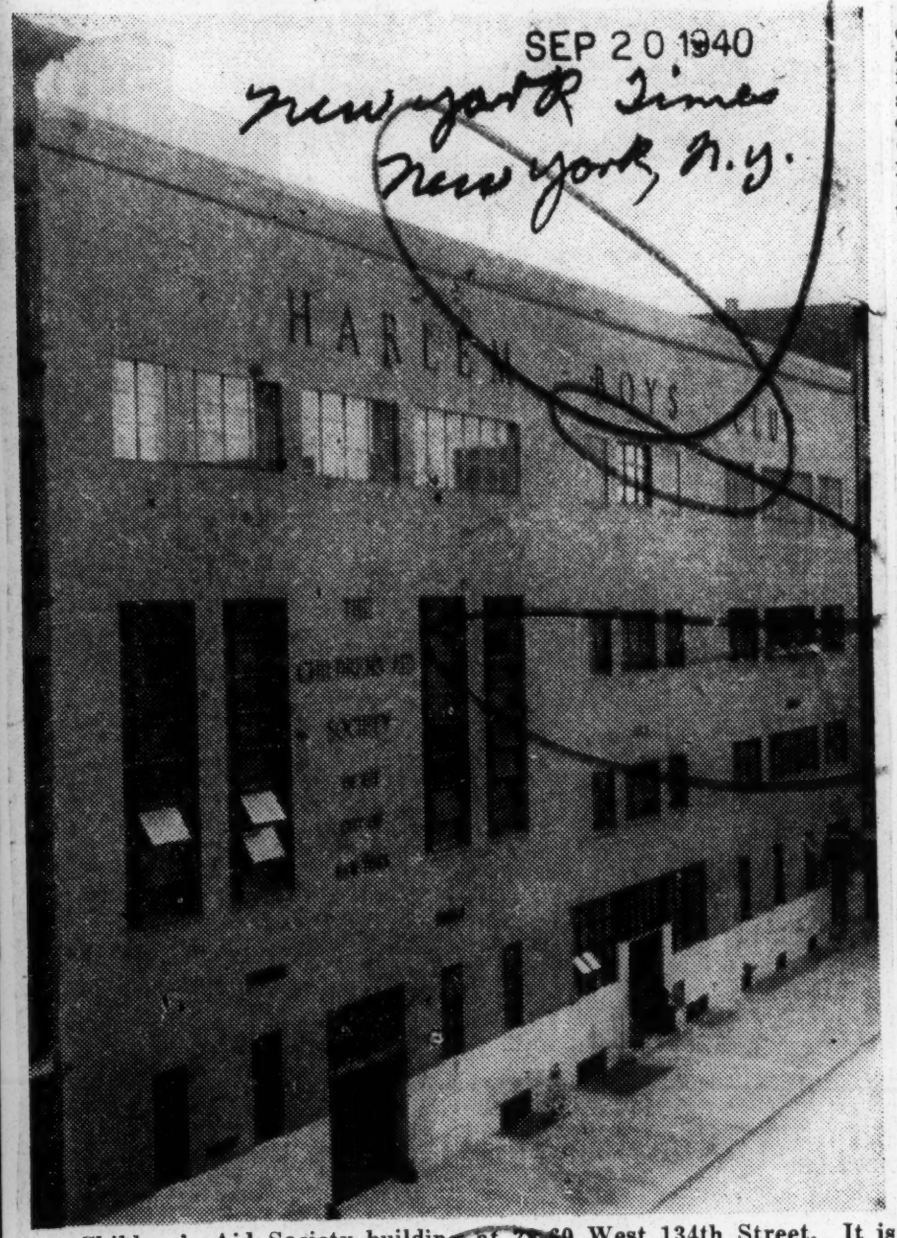
When the orchestra plays the wistful strains of "Home Sweet Home," the old Brooklynite will be content to leave in the knowledge that the Sons of North Carolina have done a splendid job which has made for their sons and daughters neighbors and friends a home in Brooklyn which is more pleasant than it might have been without them.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

NEW YORK

A $500,000 BOYS CLUB IN HARLEM

SEP 20 1940
New York Times
New York, N.Y.



Children's Aid Society building at 28-60 West 134th Street. It is to be opened Oct. 8.

HARLEM BOYS CLUB WILL OPEN OCT. 8

SEP 20 1940

$500,000 Structure on 134th Street Completed as Last Unit of Child Center

New York Times

The new $500,000 Harlem Boys Club at 28-60 West 134th Street has been completed and will be opened on Oct. 8, the Children's Air Society of New York, sponsors of the project, announced yesterday.

Arthur Huck, executive director of the society, said the building would be dedicated to the use of the "underprivileged boys of this city's most neglected area."

The club is designed to provide recreational facilities and practical instruction for 3,000 boys. It has been under construction for about eighteen months and was made possible by a gift of $100,000 from the Charles Hayden Foundation, a bequest of $150,000 from the late Mary de Peyster Carey, and other donations, including $50,000 received in the last six months from individuals for recreational and work equipment and for operating expenses through 1941. Louis E. Jallade was the architect. New York

Mr. Huck explained that erection of the building was in line with the society's 87-year-old policy of helping children in the underprivileged sections. He pointed out that the city's Negro population had increased about 115 per cent in ten years without a proportionate rise in housing or health facilities, and that this lack was "a leading factor in the increase in the delinquency rate for Negro children."

The Boys Club is only a short distance from the society's girls club and playground on West 133d Street, and it completes the organization's group of buildings known as the Harlem Children's Center.

The new three-story structure has a play rofo space of one and one-half acres. Arts, crafts, game and athletic rooms have been provided to accommodate boys in all age groups from 5 to 21, with special emphasis on the groups between 16 and 21. Senior game rooms and day and evening recreational programs as well as special workshops for learning trades will be available for these older boys.

Rooms have been equipped for instruction in automobile and tire-repair work, building maintenance, pressing and tailoring, waiting and catering, woodworking and carpentry, upholstering and furniture-making. Skilled craftsmen will conduct these classes five times a week throughout the year.

A room also has been outfitted for boys interested in music and a course will be given in composition and arrangement. A "Little Theatre" also is planned at the rehearsal hall workshop in the club, with opportunity for "development of creative dramatic skills and self-expression." The boys will make their own scenery and costumes, write and produce their own plays, and study lighting and stage effects.

The health program will include study of the care of children from infancy to the age of 21. Physical examinations will be made and treatment for physical defects provided at suitable clinics or hospitals. A trained nurse will be on hand to give health information to parents. Fully equipped dental and oral hygiene departments also will be maintained there.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO CONCENTRATE ON WELFARE OF RACE DURING EMERGENCY

The Call
Kansas City
Aug 30 1940

NEW YORK.—The Welfare of the Negro community in an expanding war-time economy will engage the attention of Negro social workers from all over the United States when the National Urban League holds its Thirtieth Annual Conference at Green Pastures Camp, Jackson, Mich. August 31 thru September 2, 1940. Representatives of 45 League branches in 27 states will discuss vital problems that are of emergency interest as the nation gathers its resources to prepare for adequate defense against possible invasion.

The place of Negro labor, skilled and unskilled, together with its training, will be discussed by William L. Evans, Executive Secretary of the Buffalo Memorial Center and Urban League, and Seaton W. Manning, Industrial Secretary of the Boston Urban League. Probable migration movements will be charted on the basis of available Census figures by Warren M. Banner, Director of the National Urban League's Department of Research. Robert C. Weaver, Administrative Assistant to Floyd W. Reeves of the Advisory Commission to the Caouncil of National Defense, will discuss with the Conference the safeguards that should be erected by the Federal Government to prevent racial discrimination in employment and vocational training in the National Defense Program.

Frank S. Horne, actng Special assistant to the Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, and William E. Hill, Manager of the Bedford Dwellings Housing Project in Pittsburgh, will discuss the place of low-cost housing in the expanding Negro communities both as a means of slum prevention and as an avenue of employment for skilled workers. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, and Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute and member of the Executive Board of the National Urban League, will review the work of the League during the past 30 years.

In announcing the agenda for the Conference, Mr. Jones stated: "It is a fortunate thing that in this present crisis there are available a number of national leaders who were not only old enough in 1917 to understand the social problem and analyze the social forces of the World-War period, but are also still active enough to give the present generation the benefit of their experience two decades ago."

Harlem Adds 15 More Blocks

OCT 19 1940

Colored Residents Jump from 155th to 170th Street in One Year. Amsterdam Avenue Is Crossed and in Two Years More It Will Be Riverside Drive.

By OLLIE STEWART

New York City's white population does most of its moving during the first two weeks in October. A house is found, a van is called and in a few hours a family is making friends in a new neighborhood.

Around Harlem way it's different. Feet of the lowly don't itch by the season. They'll break out in a rash any month of the year. More than likely, the Harlemites who jumped from here to yonder the first of October, also moved on the first of September — and will not have either of the two addresses when the first of November rolls around.

Moving in Harlem is like taking dope — it's a habit. It's also a social obligation.

"Come to see me soon," I said to a friend recently.

"Where you living?"

"Same place — you were there two weeks ago."

"My gawd. Haven't you moved yet? You'll get in a rut, staying in one place so long."

However, in all fairness to many of Manhattan's 300,000 colored folk, who live mostly between 110th and 170th Streets, between Madison and Amsterdam Avenues, a host of other things besides itching feet keep them constantly on the go.

High Rents Blamed

First of all, there's high rent. An unfurnished three-room apartment — which in reality is but two rooms and a kitchen — will run from $45 a month up. A young married couple, for instance, having to buy furniture, linen, blankets, kitchenware, and pay light and gas bills, while keeping up this monthly rent, can't earn less than $150 a month — and even then, they'll be paying more than a third for a place to stay.

On relief, or on two $15-a-week jobs — if both of them are working — they'll soon have to make a change. And this change usually means a furnished room with a kitchenette. And in New York a kitchenette means a gas burner stuck in a closet. You back in and out of it with a frying pan in your hand, when you get ready to cook.

People Should Be Paid

Below 135th Street, and east of Lenox Avenue, it is possible to get five and six rooms for $30 a month — but you really have to be up against it to stay in one of them more than a month. The people who live in them should be paid.

OCT 19 1940

Half-hearted efforts by city authorities have caused many of them to become fire-retarded, have more fire escapes installed, fronts renovated and the biggest leaks in the roof repaired.

But nothing has been done about the windows that open on stuffy air-shafts, or the 1900 plumbing, or the broken milk bottles and filth that piles up in the doorways, or the noise and banging of restless humanity showing the only resentment it is capable of.

Providing furnished rooms is one of Harlem's biggest efforts towards running a business. It is a business for thousands of women — and nearly 75 per cent of them are West Indians. Ask to see a room, and if transplanted Jamaica or Barbados or Trinidad doesn't answer you, it's a miracle.

Rooms $3.50 to $10

There are rooms from $3.50 to $10 a week. Below five dollars you get a cot in a corner of the hallway, with beaver-board walls (which allow you to hear the grunt when the person in the cell next to you turns over, and vice versa), a chair, a dresser and a chance to line up with six other people every morning before the bathroom door.

From six dollars to ten, you may get privileges — glorious privileges! You are allowed to take your turn in the kitchen to scramble some eggs, to wash your shorts in the combination sink-and-tub, to have a radio (though sometimes this costs you a quarter extra) and to bring in a girl friend when you stagger home.

Turnover Enormous

The turnover in furnished rooms is enormous. Almost everybody who rents an apartment, expects to rent out one or two rooms to be able to face the landlord. Only people with city or government jobs, Pullman porters, racketeers and musicians make enough money to have a decent apartment all to themselves.

Chauffeurs, cooks, porters, maids, clerks, reliefers, WPA-ers and ordinary hustlers have to take a furnished room — and like it.

And even with this inglorious existence, some of them have to split the difference. They share what is commonly known as "hot beds" — meaning that a guy who works nights occupies the same room with a guy who works in the day. When one crawls out of bed, the other crawls in. And the bed is never allowed to cool off.

OCT 19 1940

It saves on the rent.

Installments Ducked

Installment buying is another thing that keeps Harlem on the move. A lot of people buy furniture and clothing by paying $2 down and fifty cents a week. One day they get fired and can't keep up the payments. So, in order not to lose all they have paid in, plus the furniture, they up and move, and needless to say, they leave no forwarding address.

Installment houses have in their employ a group of "skip" men — whose job it is to ferret out the new addresses of these metropolitan nomads. And most ingenious are their methods. Sometimes they bribe the men who operate moving vans in the neighborhood, often they get results through children living in the house from which a family has moved — for children see and hear everything, but their best bet is to find out what church the person they are looking for, attended.

After that it's a cinch to locate them. They'll either apply for a letter or a recommendation from the pastor, or some friend in the congregation will know where they moved.

Love Plays Part, Too

Tangled love affairs make most single young men in Harlem do a hop, skip and a jump. A regular girl shows up on the night she's supposed to be at choir rehearsal. A landlady becomes enamoured of a roomer and forbids him to have other company. A brownskin and an ofay meet at the door and attempt to ring the same bell at the same time. Girls who drop hair pins and leave rouged cigarette stumps in the ash tray. These are the trials and tribulations that keep a guy from keeping a regular address.

OCT 19 1940

Harlem moves at night. When you meet a man lugging three or four bags, along about ten, he's not leaving town — and he's not just coming in. He's moving. And if you don't mind waiting a few minutes, you'll see a woman about a block behind him with an armful of pots and some dresses on her arm.

The more affluent use a cab. And everything they own can be carried at one time — even the inevitable dog. City authorities recently announced that there are approximately 17,000 unlicensed dogs in Harlem. Midnight is dog-walking hour.

Want Better Conditions

The desire for decent living accommodations, in the final analysis, is what keeps Harlem on the go. And as it moves, to the horror of white residents of Manhattan, it spreads like a giant mushroom.

A year ago, 155th Street was practically the northern boundary line. This year, you see lots of colored people up to 170th Street. Swank apartment houses in the upper 160's are now part white and part colored — with the whites fleeing as fast as their leases expire. Hamilton Terrace went colored last year, and City College is now bounded on one side by colored.

And, wonder of wonders, sacred Amsterdam Avenue was crossed this summer by a half-dozen families in the neighborhood of 145th Street. Two years more and colored will live on Riverside Drive. They already live on Park Avenue on the east — a few blocks before Park Avenue ends in a coal yard.

OCT 19 1940

Jamaica Project Has New Colored, White Cooperative Ass'n

OCT 18 1940

The tenants of the South Jamaica Housing Project, the only project in the city in which Negroes and whites are mixed in almost even proportions, have organized a group, known as the South Jamaica Project Association. At its head is Waldemar Roebuck, Negro, former president of the General Organization of Harlem Evening High School for Men.

Naudin J. Oswell, manager of the Project, has been instrumental and helpful in the rounding out of the organization's plans so that its program might be in keeping with the rules of the New York City Housing Authority. This organization's purpose is to promote and maintain civic, social, educational and athletic activities in the new community.

As an example of the cooperation of both white and colored of the Project, the progress of the organization is something to marvel at; although it is only two months old many activities are afoot and extensive plans for the future, which, if caried out successfully will make it the outstanding group of all the tenant groups of the New York City Projects.

OCT 19 1940

They plan to inaugurate an Inter-project Athletic League, a brainchild of the organization, a charter has been applied for to set up a Boy Scout Unit. A hobby club is functioning and even a mayor has been elected.

Like the Project the association is made up of a mixed group and both white and colored share the responsibilities as officers. They are as follows: Waldemar Roebuck, president; Frank Tokar, vice president; Neville Lake, recording secretary; Barney Hairston, financial secretary; Henry Edrehi, treasurer; Anthony Wawruch, sergeant-at-arms.

Tenant League Opens 'War on Slums' Drive

The East Side Tenants League launched a vigorous campaign for housing legislation at an open meeting last Sunday night at 143 Suffolk St.

"War on the Slums" was adopted as the campaign slogan, in calling for passage of S-591, the $800,000,000 Wagner Housing Act; and for legislation by the City Council to use available funds for projects immediately.

In addition, the City Housing Authority is called on to submit plans for new projects. Because the Authority has failed to do this, housing money was recently turned over to the city's General Fund to be used to balance the budget.

"We cannot afford to forfeit any housing money," asserted Helen Appel, Chairman of the East Side Tenants League. "The Housing crisis is still as acute as it ever was, and slum conditions are worse than ever. In the face of this, the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives has failed to report out S-591. Unless they report out this bill there will be no new Federal projects for the coming year. This would be disastrous to our housing program and to our people. The fact that 14,000 families applied to the Housing Authority for the 1,700 apartments which are available in the Vladeck Houses indicates the need for low cost housing. The East Side needs at least one more project immediately.

"Our legislators seem to forget that they were elected on a New Deal program calling for a greater social budget. While they appropriate billions for war, they offer only lip service to housing. They must be reminded that their constitutents need housing now; that they remember the campaign slogans calling for social measures and peace.

"The people of the East Side will show their awareness of these facts by a broad petition and letter-writing campaign; by street meetings and parades and by visits to the offices of councilmen and Congressmen, pressing for passage of S-591 and other housing legislation.

"Letters should be sent to Hon. Henry Steagall, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., urging him to report out S-591, and to your Congressman instructing him to support this $800,000,000 bill."

War Budget Hits Harlem Hardest

Home Relief Stations Close Down and Evictions Grow in Mass Proportions While All Funds Go for War Preparations

By Angelo Herndon

It's a long way from downtown Park Ave. to the Park Ave. that ends at 135th St. and the Harlem River. The difference in distance is short, but there's another difference as vast as that between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Downtown Park Ave. is noted for its "leading citizens." From the twilight of dawn to the quiet of midnight, gorgeous ladies sedately dressed, and patriotic gentlemen of great wealth and influence, can be seen strutting about as happy as peacocks in their own little universe which is closed to all but those who live in it.

Throughout the night and day, taxi cabs, privately chauffered limousines, beginning at 42 St. and continuing up to 86th St. are kept busy hauling this precious humanity to places of amusement, pleasure, gaiety and fun. But after 96th St. it seems that life comes to an abrupt end. Not that there aren't any people living on Park Ave. after 96th St. There are thousands and thousands of them. They are the people who sweat and toil for a living—but who share very little in the life that is right next door to them.

Comes the end of Park Ave. at the Harlem River, one no longer sees the elegant and well fed ladies and gentlemen whose ruddy faces and pompous demeanor bespeaks the life they live.

WHERE HUNGER BEGINS

But there is a picture to be seen at the upper end of the Ave. It is a picture of unbelievable and horrifying human suffering and poverty.

At 135th St. and Park Ave. stands a huge building right on the banks of the Harlem River. Formerly, the building appears to have been used as a machine factory. But now it is the central station where unemployed Negro and white workers come to receive their meagre weekly stipend of a sack of flour a pound of butter or a dozen eggs—all free gifts from the federal government—if these hungry people have the physical strength to wait in line long enough.

There used to be four stations in Harlem where federal surplus commodities were distributed. It was bad enough then because old men and women, barely able to move on crutches, had to walk long distances to the four stations and wait in line for weeks before actually obtaining the much sought after benevolent hand-out of the government.

But now with the drive toward war by the Roosevelt administration and the consequent slashing of relief and aid to the needy and destitute, the four surplus commodities food stations have been consolidated into one for the entire area for upper Harlem.

"REFUGEES" OF POVERTY

This means that the long lines of hungry people who used to wait days without end at the closed down stations, will find it increasingly difficult to collect a bag of rotten apples, a sickly looking bunch of greens or celery.

It is not infrequent when the above named commodities run short a few hours after the doors of the relief station have opened at 8:30 in the morning. Because of an almost permanent shortage of commodities, the people begin gathering in front of the building on 135th St. as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, especially on Mondays and Tuesdays when butter and eggs are given out. By 8:30, the line which is constantly swelling in numbers, looks like a mass of terrified refugees fleeing from some horrible plight.

The lean, tired, haggard faces of old women and men, presents a tragic picture of indescribable suffering. Indeed, life for the people on the other end of Park Ave. is like following the trail of the rainbow, which has no end.

Passing the long line, one can always hear grumblings from the crowd. "If I could only get a job I wouldn't waste two minutes fooling 'round this damn place," said a Negro man who is a skilled mechanic. He went to a government trades school to acquire his knowledge of mechanics.

"But what can I do with it," he complained bitterly.

"Everywhere I go they tell me they don't hired colored—can't even get a job sweeping floors."

A Negro mother whose best years have been spent preparing food and taking care of the children of rich white folk, was tired from standing in line so long. "If I could sit and rest a while. Lord knows I get sick and tired of coming up here . . . If I only knew when they are going to give me something, I could plan to come then."

And so, the story goes on and on. Not only are the people on the other end of Park Ave. feeling the immediate effects of Roosevelt's billion dollar war program, but throughout Harlem the pangs of hunger are being felt sharply by thousands.

Already Home Relief stations are being closed down, and there is talk about consolidating all stations into one, a step which would mark a danger signal for the Negro people of Harlem, the largest majority of whom are on relief and WPA jobs.

MASS EVICTIONS

As the Home Relief administration becomes more ruthless and vicious in its handling of relief applicants, official records of the Workers Alliance reveal an appallingly high number of Negro families who have been evicted and thousands who will be evicted on the 1st and 15th of June because their cases have been closed in some instances without notice.

It would be impossible to list here the many case histories of Negro families, who at the time of this writing, are homeless and without food. Suffice it to say that these people live in constant fear of being cut off any day from their only source of livelihood.

Single men and women who are being dropped from relief rolls are being chased constantly out of the shelter houses down town. The disease and sickness afflicting some of these homeless people, is becoming a serious menace and threat to the entire community.

There is a big job to be done. And the difference between up town and down town Park Ave. and the President's billion dollar program is the difference between life and death for thousands of American citizens.

A MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR HARLEM

ONE OF THE MOST serious problems of large cities is the handling of foodstuffs from the producer and wholesaler to the consumer. This problem has been tackled anew by both the chain stores and municipalities. The chain stores are offering the Super Market as the quickest and most economical way for the housewife to shop. And under the LaGuardia administration, the City of New York has been building a series of enclosed municipal markets in various localities throughout the city.

In both instances, the Negro, who is a large consumer and the least able to pay the higher prices demanded in ordinary stores, has been overlooked. None of the large chains have established a super market in Harlem, nor has the city seen the wisdom of putting a municipal market in one of its crowded Negro settlements.

The Association of Trade and Commerce is inaugurating a campaign for an enclosed municipal market for Harlem, and is holding a special meeting for this purpose at their headquarters, 2370 Seventh avenue, on Wednesday evening, May 22. With the cost of living rising daily, we feel that this movement should have the wholehearted support of the Negroes of Harlem, and we are urging those who can attend this meeting to do so. Also that letters be written to the Commissioner of Markets, William Fellowes Morgan, in support of this plan.

Some five years ago Commissioner Morgan and Dr. John G. Grimley, then a Deputy Market Commissioner, came to Harlem and conferred with The New York Age editor and merchants along Eighth avenue on the advisibility of a Municipal Market, but the matter never went beyond the planning stage. However, since that time markets have been erected in several other sections of the city. This may have been due to lack of an aggressive campaign in Harlem, or representation in the City Council. Whatever the cause, Harlem has been neglected.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
May 13, 1940

Unhappy Negroes In The North

AN article in the picture magazine "Look" in relation to the condition of thousands of negroes in Harlem, is of a nature to suggest that those Northern writers, social workers and plain meddlers, who are always so eager to tell the South what to do about the negro, should give some attention to what is happening at home.

"Look" shows a picture of a row of four-story tenements in Harlem, with negroes crowding every fire escape platform to watch a parade, and in the text it is stated that a single such block contains 3,871 inhabitants. "Landlords," says Look, "charge what the traffic will bear, are generally indifferent to tenants' complaints about conditions because it is easier to pay a small fine for tenement violations than to invest in repairs." It says also that most of these landlords are white and are "absentee."

Scarcity of rooms, the article continues, has boosted rents 30 to 50 per cent above the cost of similar apartments in other portions of the city, "but the negroes must pay and accept what they get."

A similar survey probably would reveal conditions of like nature prevailing in all the large cities of the North where negroes have congregated and it is undoubtedly true that the average negro in the South is better off. But maybe these intolerably crowded and unfortunate negroes feel that they are compensated by political advantages. It is to these negroes that Democratic leaders in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and elsewhere have "sold the Democratic party," as Senator Byrnes, of South Carolina, so uncompromisingly asserted some time ago. Yet a "sale" of this nature is poor compensation for what these negroes have to suffer.

244,000 Native Sons

The treatment of the subject matter provided through Richard Wright's "Native Son" with Harlem as the locale by LOOK magazine is one of the fairest accounts of real conditions among Negroes ever published through a national medium. Though the magazine account specifically concerns Harlem, where 244,000 colored Americans live, the conditions and problems pointed out could be applied to Chicago, Memphis, Birmingham or Atlanta as well. The story, as the account says, "is not pleasant" but it reveals how "thousands of our fellow citizens live, under conditions which often produce vice and crime."

Among the things pointed out as disadvantageous to the "native sons" of Harlem are poverty, race discrimination, lack of recreational facilities which drive them to delinquency; the high death rate due to poor living conditions and prevalence of tuberculosis, rickets, syphilis, together with crowding and ignorant health habits; and consignment to menial tasks, cheap diversions and drudgery.

Prevalence of play in poolrooms, bars, cellar dives and creep-joints and prostitution are pointed out as things which pull the race downward.

It is significant that the magazine pointed out that "However tainted its bodies, Harlem's souls are clean, for the community's biggest industry is religion. Perhaps its promise of a pleasanter life after death is an understandable attraction for people whose present one leaves so much to be desired."

It is hoped that the magazine article will touch the understanding of the majority group which enjoys the many luxuries and advantages of American life. America's more than 12,000,000 "native sons" need a "break" from the disadvantageous positions in which they find themselves.

North Carolina Colleges Hosts to Two Conferences on Child Welfare

7-13-40 Baltimore Md

Afro-American

Pictured above are the members of the first Conference on Child Welfare and Health Education ever held in this country. The conference is a part of the regular summer school curriculum of North Carolina State College at Durham, and is financed by the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation.

A group of the members of the Second Summer Institute on Parent Education, Child Development, and Consumer Education at Bennett College, held June 10 to 28. Dr. Alberta B. Turner, director, is third from the left on the top row. Faculty members in the group are Dr. F. P. Kittrell, Mrs. Eva Hamlin Miller, Mrs. Irene Dickens,

Afro-American Baltimore Md

Miss Ione Lewis, and Miss Lydia M. Jetton. Mrs. Phyllis J. Tilley, special lecturer, director of WPA Nursery Schools, Raleigh, is second from the left, next to the top row.

Child Welfare Conference Held at N.C. State

Afro-American 7-20-40 Baltimore.

DURHAM, N.C.—The conference on child welfare and health education, financed by the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation of New York and held at North Carolina College, was the first of its kind to be held in this country.

The conference is an outgrowth of work done by the co-ordinating School Health Service with teachers in five counties in North Carolina during the scholastic year, 1939-1940. It has for its purpose the study of child and community health problems among colored.

Conference Staff

The staff is composed of Dr Walter E. Hughes, in charge of this division; Dr. W. B. Perry of the United States Health Service; Miss French Boyd of the School Health Co-ordinating Service, nutritionist; Mrs. Olive Brown, director of physical education;

Dr. Walter E. Wilkins, co-ordinator; Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, health educator; Mrs. Marjorie Sills. secretary; Miss Margie Stark, assistant to the nutritionist; Mrs. A. M. Pearson, assistant to the physical health education director; Miss Mildred Powell, assistant stenographer and librarian.

Appoint Negro on 3 Man Commission to Study Race

Journal and Guide 9-13-40
Norfolk, Va.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—J. Saunders Redding, head of the English department at Elizabeth City State Teachers' College, was recently named one of three Rockefeller fellows assigned to make a special study of the status of the Negro in American life for the University of North Carolina. The other two fellows were white.

Though Mr. Redding could not be reached for comment when the appointment was announced, it is understood that he will be granted a leave of absence for the duration of the special study.

This is the second study of the Negro to be subsidized by a large foundation. The Carnegie Foundation sponsored such a study with Profs. D. A. Wilkerson, and Sterling Brown of Howard and Prof. Allison Davis of Dillard as the key members of the commission.

It is expected that the survey to be made by Mr. Redding will be interpretative. Some of the work is already underway. No information about the size of the grant for the study has been revealed.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
July 20, 1940

SUMMER SCHOOL GRADUATES HEAR DR. A. F. RAPER

Urges Group To Help In Building Human Resources

The 79 summer school graduates receiving B.S. degrees at Asheville Teachers college yesterday were told by Dr. Arthur F. Raper of Atlanta, director of the Inter-Racial commission, to keep the way open for human values and to help build human resources.

Dr. Raper, principal speaker at the exercises, was introduced by Dr. Frank C. Foster, dean of education. Dr. Foster called attention to the fact that Walter Hines Page, famous North Carolinian, delivered his celebrated address on "The Forgotten Man" in the Normal school chapel in 1897.

Taking his topic from that of Mr. Page, Dr. Raper said that the forgotten man of today is more forgotten than he was when Mr. Page delivered his address. The percentage of persons owning land today is lower, he said, and the opportunity to use ability and skill is less.

He illustrated how technology, chemistry—all the inventions—are used today not for the benefit of man but to destroy him. He asserted that one American company manufacturing advanced-design airplane engines sold them to Germany before they were available in this country. We allow such things, he said, even when our sentiment favors another type of life.

"If you want to live it's a glorious time to live; if you want to die it's an easy time to die," he said in closing.

The invocation was by Dr George W. Mead, retired member of the faculty of Tusculum college. Rabbi Robert F. Jacobs pronounced the benediction. Prof. Oliver Gray of Tusculum played the processional and William Pierson Merrill and Katherine Lee Bates sang hymns. Dr. Foster presented diplomas to the graduates.

Charlotte, N. C. News
October 7, 1940

New Housing Units Opened

262 Dwellings at Fairview Homes Ready

A new Negro exodus from the "flats" to the modern Fairview Homes project began today as the Charlotte Housing Authority threw open the doors of 106 new units, complete and ready for occupancy. They increase the number of opened units to 262.

More than enough applications were on hand to fill the newly opened units, officials stated.

Saturday Harold J. Dillehay, executive director of the Housing Authority, told The News, that 946 applications had been received for the Negro project since its opening, and that 410 applicants apparently were eligible. The report was contained in a monthly report by Mrs. J. H. Frye, director of tenant selection.

Charlotte, N. C. News
August 2, 1940

Negroes at Fairview Happy in New Homes

Housing Project Fulfills Wildest Dreams of Those Living There

By ANNIE MAE BROWN
Charlotte News Staff Writer

On the rolling young hills near Fairview Negro School, a new era in homes for Negroes in Charlotte is being set up for the happiest set of colored people in the city.

They're living in the most beautifully white clean apartments they imagined in their wildest dreams while they pushed bowls under the leaking roofs of their tumbled shacks on creek banks.

They revel in the way their new homes bring out the best in their furniture, which never had a chance in the unpainted living rooms and bedrooms of their patched-up leantos.

PROUD

They're prouder than they can tell. One of them says, "I just can't express my feelings. I can't tell you how happy I am or how well we like it here."

At the present time, only four of the 38 buildings which will house 452 families, are being occupied. Families moved into those four units a few weeks ago, and they're settled now as if they had lived there all their lives. Except that they remember very well the places they have lived before.

There are neat flagstone walks up to each front door. When all the buildings have been completed, the landscaping will be finished, and the apartments will be a place of beauty besides comfort.

In the back, behind the first two units on the right, a children's playground will be set up with a wading pool in the center. On the right, the men can play baseball in the late afternoons in the field to be laid out.

UNITS

Each unit has a small entrance hall going into the living room. In the kitchen new refrigerators, new wood stoves, and new kitchen cabinets are furnished. Water tanks made to heat all the water they need in half an hour, and attached to the stoves.

There are different sized apartments built to take care of different sized families. Some have one bedroom, some two bedrooms, and some three bedrooms. The units occupied now have, in the majority, one and two bedrooms.

The tenants have a home for the first time in their lives, most of them. One of them has covered all her furniture with new slipcovers she made with her husband's help after work hours.

Charlotte, N. C. News
September 26, 1940

NEGRO CENTER READY TO OPEN

Bethlehem House, at Caldwell and Third Streets, Will Be Inspected Today.

Bethlehem House, the religious and recreational center for Negroes at the intersection of Caldwell and Third streets, now nearing completion, will be inspected today by Mrs. J. W. Downs of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of town and country work for the Woman's division of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist church.

With Mrs. Downs on this visit to the center will be Dr. C. C. Weaver, pastor of First Methodist church; Mrs. Weaver, conference president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service; Rev. E. O Cole of Charlotte and Derita, treasurer of the Western North Carolina conference of the Methodist church, and others interested in the project.

FINANCED BY CHURCH.

This enterprise is being financed and developed by the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist church, the Woman's Society of Christian Service in the western North Carolina conference of this denomination, and the same society, together with others interested, in First Methodist church here.

Bethlehem House is a two-story frame structure which has been purchased for the purpose indicated and which is now being remodeled and substantially improved. It is expected that the house and equipment will represent an outlay of approximately $12,000. These figures do not cover operation and maintenance. About three more weeks will be required for completion of the remodeling work.

FOR RELIGIOUS WORK.

This establishment will be utilized for instructional activities, religious work, recreation and other enterprises designed to fill needs of Negro people. It is probable that one of the departments will be a kindergarten. One of the basic objects of the center is promotion of better relations between the races. Some of the members of the active staff will live in Bethlehem House, it is expected.

Eight centers of this type, each known in its community as Bethlehem House, have previously been established in the Methodist Episcopal church. South, which is now a part of the united Methodist church. While Dr. Weaver was pastor of Centenary Methodist church in Winston-Salem one was created there, and it has proved quite popular, Mrs. Downs recalled last night. nOe fine result has been reduction in moral delinquency in the communities in which the centers have functioned.

After inspection of Bethlehem House here this morning Mrs. Downs and Dr. and Mrs. Weaver will go to Misenheimer for a brief visit to Pfeiffer Junior college, in which the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist church has a proprietary and abiding interest. She will leave for Nashville tonight. She arrived in Charlotte yesterday.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
October 8, 1940

NEGRO APARTMENT TO GET TENANTS NOV. 1

The Chavis Heights housing project, for Negroes, is to get its first group of tenants about November 1. There are 231 units, and so far 288 applications have been received. The white project, Halifax Court, was completed about three months ago. Since then more than 130 families have been chosen from 559 applicants and given quarters. Halifax Court also has 231 units.

Asheville N. C., Times
October 8, 1940

NEGRO UNIT TO MEET

The negro council of the Junior Red Cross of Buncombe county will hold its first meeting of the new school year tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the central fire station. The council will witness a first aid demonstration of Fire Prevention week.

IMPROVEMENT OF

Greensboro, N. C., Record
December 13, 1940

Negro Civic Center Begun In Reidsville

REIDSVILLE, Dec. 13.—Ground was broken for the Reidsville negro civic center Wednesday afternoon in a special ceremony participated in by members of the entire civic center committee, headed by Dr. A. H. Clark, chairman. Other members are Dr. Paul C. Banks, L. H. McLaurin, Margaret Watkins, M. S. Johnson, S. E. Duncan, Rev. M. L. Lambeth, Azzie Whitsett and E. M. Townes, Sr.

Extra member and only white member of the committee is its contact man, Rev. J. H. Armbrust, pastor of Main Street Methodist church and father of the modern city playground system here. Special guests at the ground-breaking were J. M. Gold, chief of police, and a group of white Girl scouts.

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer
December 14, 1940

NEGROES MOVING TO CHAVIS TODAY

Forty-Eight Families Constitute Initial Occupants of Housing Project

Forty-eight families, the first of 231, are due to move into the new Chavis Heights Negro housing project today. Occupancy is due to be completed by the end of January.

R. K. Creighton, executive director of the Raleigh Housing Authority, said William Henry Peace, heretofore supervisor of tenant selection, would be resident manager of the project.

A native of Raleigh, Peace graduated from Shaw University and was superintendent of the Burlington Negro high school before getting into public housing through a supervisory position with the WPA Real Property Survey.

He has been with the housing authority since September, and has received additional training by observing housing projects in Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Creighton said all 48 of the initial families were trying to move in today. "Really, we have had more interest in Chavis Heights than in the white project," he said. "I suppose it's because all of the white people are so anxious for their own Negro employees to get in."

The Chavis Heights project, in contrast with the flat and monotonous effect at Halifax Court, is laid out on a hillside overlooking a park and the city's newest school building.

The separate apartment buildings are staggered on different levels, with the utmost advantage being taken of existing trees and varied grade levels. In planning and execution it is ranked one of the South's outstanding.

Chavis Heights rentals are payable weekly and are adjusted to fit the lower income levels.

Reidsville N. C. Review
December 12, 1940

GROUND BROKEN FOR THE NEGRO CENTER HERE

A large group of citizens, both white and colored, met on Wednesday afternoon at the location where the colored Community Center is to be constructed. A ceremony for the breaking of ground was performed with each member of the committee using a tool for that purpose. Rev. M. L. Lambeth offered a prayer for the dedicating of the project for the culture and uplift of the colored citizens for Reidsville and Rockingham County.

Under the supervision of the N. Y. A. the three bulidings, the swimming pool and the ball park will finally be constructed. The site is comprised of eight and one-half acres of land, which has been fully paid for with funds raised by the colored citizens. Quite a sum of money is in hand for the purchase of material. The N. Y. A. will supply tools and labor. Twenty colored boys under the supervision of a competent foreman began work Wednesday morning. In all probability it will take a year to complete the total project. Approved plans and blue prints are in the possession of the committee and the construction will move along as fast as funds will permit.

The planning for this work has been going on for about two years and everything has been thought out and planned carefully so that when work was finally begun it could be carried out successfully. The City of Reidsville, Rockingham County, The American Tobacco Company, and white and colored citizens have shared in making this beginning possible. The public is invited to visit the site at any time and see the work that is now in progress.

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
December 15, 1940

SURVEY COMPLETED BY FAMILY SERVICE OF NEGRO PROBLEMS

Prevention Of Social Maladjustment Urged As Most Economical Program

Pointing out that sickness, crime, and general maladjustment on the part of an individual usually is costly and injurious to the entire community, Mrs. Catherine Groves Peele, executive secretary of the Family Service Association, yesterday released the results of a study of Negro cases handled by the association. The study, made by Mrs. Peele and Mabel G. Woodfork, supervisor of Negro work, was designed to indicate ways to improve life in the city as a whole.

In the report, made at the request of the Durham Inter-racial Committee, it is pointed out that persons suffering from "physical disability, poverty, or ignorance" are not likely to contribute to the well-being of the community and in many cases may become dependent upon the community. "It is for this reason," the report asserts, "that prevention of social maladjustment is not only more humane, but also is more economical than an attempt at cure after it has occurred."

Admitting that some problems could not be cured by local action alone, the report nevertheless points out that "there were some in which lack of facilities for meeting the problem appeared to be greatly accentuating its seriousness."

The report listed these general problems:

Unemployment—Caused in part by inadequate training of men and women. "The difficulty is that the young men are not trained to fill the jobs that are available and the women have not attained even a minimum of competence in domestic service." More vocational training was recommended.

The Mentally Subnormal—Only one State-supported institution for the care of the colored insane makes it impossible to institutionalize all persons who ought to go to institutions. Those who have to take care of them at home are heavily burdened.

Delinquent Girls—There is no State-supported institution for delinquent colored girls; hence nothing can be done about some problems except to let them grow worse.

Unmarried Mothers—"Since it is so often impossible to remove colored girls from a vicious environment it is not surprising that one of our problems is that of unmarried motherhood. Because we have no maternity home for colored girls it is frequently necessary for them, on returning from the hospital with their babies, to make their own way before they have gained their strength back or learned how to care for the infants. When one realizes that more than one colored girl in Durham, only 13 years of age and yet already a mother, has applied to the agency for help, it is not surprising that such young girls have difficulty giving their babies proper care."

Children Temporarily Homeless—There is no temporary refuge for Negro children. When parents become ill and there are no relatives to care for the children, they must be left with friends. In one such case all the children became sick from improper care and one of them died after the best of hospital care, including blood transfusions. "Thus, the lack of a suitable temporary refuge not only puts the county to a great deal of expense in the end, but probably cost one baby her life."

Crowded Homes—"The need for better housing for the colored portion of our population is evident when we visit in these homes. The crowded conditions and the bad state of repair of many of the houses constitute a menace to the health of those who live in them, be they young or old, and the lowering of the physical well-being of any group in the community is a menace to the health of us all."

Lack of Recreation—Despite great progress made in the past few years, there is still need for greater recreational facilities. "Boredom leads to immorality and to illegal activities in an effort to find excitement."

The report closes with this note: "We do not mean to imply that the above described community needs are necessarily the most important one, because our study has not been extensive enough to justify such an assertion. They constitute merely some of the unmet needs as shown by an analysis of our colored caseload. Many similar problems are, of course, also found in any study of the difficulties faced in trying to help the white members of the community."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
December 16, 1940

26 NEGRO INSTITUTION.

The establishment of a Bethlehem House in Charlotte for social and other services to the Negroes and to create friendlier racial relations in this community is a project that will commend itself at once to the intelligence and good conscience of our people.

This institution is one of a kind that the Methodist Missions initiate and maintain, corresponding to the Wesley Houses that are designed to give the same sort of ministry to the whites as the Bethlehem Houses for the Negroes.

Under the leadership of leading Methodist women of Charlotte, a building has been secured at the corner of Third and Caldwell streets at a cost of $10,000, formerly a 20-room Negro hotel, and entirely suitable and commodious enough to accommodate a clientele within a mile radius, in the judgment of the promoters.

The territory thereabouts is now being surveyed with a view to ascertaining what is the greater need among the Negroes of that area and, therefore, to what particular type of social service this Bethlehem House will be adapted when the investigation of need has been completed.

Negro Methodist pastors and other Negro leaders who are co-operating with the white Methodist women sponsors of Charlotte churches are co-operating to the end of making this institution serve the greatest need to the maximum of efficiency.

It has, also, the interested support of the Johnson C. Smith university, joining hands in the enterprise through Mrs. H. L. McCrory, wife of the president of that institution.

The Bethlehem House is unique in the sense that it has been launched with a building and grounds of its own without resorting to public appeal for funds to finance the enterprise.

It does need, however, equipment of all kinds, and this newspaper is quite sure that when the nature of these needs is detailed, the public will be swift to see that the necessary financing is available.

It strikes The Observer that this is perhaps, through the medium of this institution which will lay the emphasis of an exceedingly worth-while venture. The community faces the duty of doing more in the way of social, uplifting and philanthropic service to the Negroes, particularly to the young Negroes, mendous incentive to better living will be been stirred within them.

IMPROVEMENT OF

Greensboro, N. C., Record
December 13, 1940

Negro Civic Center Begun In Reidsville

REIDSVILLE, Dec. 13.—Ground was broken for the Reidsville negro civic center Wednesday afternoon in a special ceremony participated in by members of the entire civic center committee, headed by Dr. A. H. Clark, chairman. Other members are Dr. Paul C. Banks, L. H. McLaurin, Margaret Watkins, M. S. Johnson, S. E. Duncan, Rev. M. L. Lambeth, Azzie Whitsett and E. M. Townes, Sr.

Extra member and only white member of the committee is its contact man, Rev. J. H. Armbrust, pastor of Main Street Methodist church and father of the modern city playground system here. Special guests at the ground-breaking were J. M. Gold, chief of police, and a group of white Girl scouts.

Raleigh N. C., News & Observer
December 14, 1940

NEGROES MOVING TO CHAVIS TODAY

Forty-Eight Families Constitute Initial Occupants of Housing Project

Forty-eight families, the first of 231, are due to move into the new Chavis Heights Negro housing project today. Occupancy is due to be completed by the end of January.

R. K. Creighton, executive director of the Raleigh Housing Authority, said William Henry Peace, heretofore supervisor of tenant selection, would be resident manager of the project.

A native of Raleigh, Peace graduated from Shaw University and was superintendent of the Burlington Negro high school before getting into public housing through a supervisory position with the WPA Real Property Survey.

He has been with the housing authority since September, and has received additional training by observing housing projects in Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Creighton said all 48 of the initial families were trying to move in today. "Really, we have had more interest in Chavis Heights than in the white project," he said. "I suppose it's because all of the white people are so anxious for their own Negro employees to get in."

The Chavis Heights project, in contrast with the flat and monotonous effect at Halifax Court, is laid out on a hillside overlooking a park and the city's newest school building.

The separate apartment buildings are staggered on different levels, with the utmost advantage being taken of existing trees and varied grade levels. In planning and execution it is ranked one of the South's outstanding.

Chavis Heights rentals are payable weekly and are adjusted to fit the lower income levels.

Reidsville N. C. Review
December 12, 1940

GROUND BROKEN FOR THE NEGRO CENTER HERE

A large group of citizens, both white and colored, met on Wednesday afternoon at the location where the colored Community Center is to be constructed. A ceremony for the breaking of ground was performed with each member of the committee using a tool for that purpose. Rev. M. L. Lambeth offered a prayer for the dedicating of the project for the culture and uplift of the colored citizens for Reidsville and Rockingham County.

Under the supervision of the N. Y. A. the three buildings, the swimming pool and the ball park will finally be constructed. The site is comprised of eight and one-half acres of land, which has been fully paid for with funds raised by the colored citizens. Quite a sum of money is in hand for the purchase of material. The N. Y. A. will supply tools and labor. Twenty colored boys under the supervision of a competent foreman began work Wednesday morning. In all probability it will take a year to complete the total project. Approved plans and blue prints are in the possession of the committee and the construction will move along as fast as funds will permit.

The planning for this work has been going on for about two years and everything has been thought out and planned carefully so that when work was finally begun it could be carried out successfully. The City of Reidsville, Rockingham County, The American Tobacco Company, and white and colored citizens have shared in making this beginning possible. The public is invited to visit the site at any time and see the work that is now in progress.

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
December 15, 1940

SURVEY COMPLETED BY FAMILY SERVICE OF NEGRO PROBLEMS

Prevention Of Social Maladjustment Urged As Most Economical Program

Pointing out that sickness, crime, and general maladjustment on the part of an individual usually is costly and injurious to the entire community, Mrs. Catherine Groves Peele, executive secretary of the Family Service Association, yesterday released the results of a study of Negro cases handled by the association. The study, made by Mrs. Peele and Mabel G. Woodfork, supervisor of Negro work, was designed to indicate ways to improve life in the city as a whole.

In the report, made at the request of the Durham Inter-racial Committee, it is pointed out that persons suffering from "physical disability, poverty, or ignorance" are not likely to contribute to the well-being of the community and in many cases may become dependent upon the community. "It is for this reason," the report asserts, "that prevention of social maladjustment is not only more humane, but also is more economical than an attempt at cure after it has occurred."

Admitting that some problems could not be cured by local action alone, the report nevertheless points out that "there were some in which lack of facilities for meeting the problem appeared to be greatly accentuating its seriousness."

The report listed these general problems:

Unemployment—Caused in part by inadequate training of men and women. "The difficulty is that the young men are not trained to fill the jobs that are available and the women have not attained even a minimum of competence in domestic service." More vocational training was recommended.

The Mentally Subnormal—Only one State-supported institution for the care of the colored insane makes it impossible to institutionalize all persons who ought to go to institutions. Those who have to take care of them at home are heavily burdened.

Delinquent Girls—There is no State-supported institution for delinquent colored girls; hence nothing can be done about some problems except to let them grow worse.

Unmarried Mothers—"Since it is so often impossible to remove colored girls from a vicious environment it is not surprising that one of our problems is that of unmarried motherhood. Because we have no maternity home for colored girls it is frequently necessary for them, on returning from the hospital with their babies, to make their own way before they have gained their strength back or learned how to care for the infants. When one realizes that more than one colored girl in Durham, only 13 years of age and yet already a mother, has applied to the agency for help, it is not surprising that such young girls have difficulty giving their babies proper care."

Children Temporarily Homeless—There is no temporary refuge for Negro children. When parents become ill and there are no relatives to care for the children, they must be left with friends. In one such case all the children became sick from improper care and one of them died after the best of hospital care, including blood transfusions. "Thus, the lack of a suitable temporary refuge not only puts the county to a great deal of expense in the end, but probably cost one baby her life."

Crowded Homes—"The need for better housing for the colored portion of our population is evident when we visit in these homes. The crowded conditions and the bad state of repair of many of the houses constitute a menace to the health of those who live in them, be they young or old, and the lowering of the physical well-being of any group in the community is a menace to the health of us all."

Lack of Recreation—Despite great progress made in the past few years, there is still need for greater recreational facilities. "Boredom leads to immorality and to illegal activities in an effort to find excitement."

The report closes with this note: "We do not mean to imply that the above described community needs are necessarily the most important one, because our study has not been extensive enough to justify such an assertion. They constitute merely some of the unmet needs as shown by an analysis of our colored caseload. Many similar problems are, of course, also found in any study of the difficulties faced in trying to help the white members of the community."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
December 16, 1940

CAPTIVE INSTITUTION.

The establishment of a Bethlehem House in Charlotte for social and other services to the Negroes and to create friendlier racial relations in this community is a project that will commend itself at once to the intelligence and good conscience of our people.

This institution is one of a kind that the Methodist Missions initiate and maintain, corresponding to the Wesley Houses that are designed to give the same sort of ministry to the whites as the Bethlehem Houses for the Negroes.

Under the leadership of leading Methodist women of Charlotte, a building has been secured at the corner of Third and Caldwell streets at a cost of $10,000, formerly a 20-room Negro hotel, and entirely suitable and commodious enough to accommodate a clientele within a mile radius, in the judgment of the promoters.

The territory thereabouts is now being surveyed with a view to ascertaining what is the greater need among the Negroes of that area and, therefore, to what particular type of social service this Bethlehem House will be adapted when the investigation of need has been completed.

Negro Methodist pastors and other Negro leaders who are co-operating with the white Methodist women sponsors of Charlotte churches are co-operating to the end of making this institution serve the greatest need to the maximum of efficiency.

It has, also, the interested support of the Johnson C. Smith university, joining hands in the enterprise through Mrs. H. L. McCrory, wife of the president of that institution.

The Bethlehem House is unique in the sense that it has been launched with a building and grounds of its own without resorting to public appeal for funds to finance the enterprise.

It does need, however, equipment of all kinds, and this newspaper is quite sure that when the nature of these needs is detailed, the public will be swift to see that the necessary financing is available.

It strikes The Observer that this is perhaps, through the medium of this institution which will lay the emphasis of doing an encouraging and helping them into lifting an orderly, lawful and moral life, a tremendous incentive to better living will have been stirred within them.

The community faces the duty of doing more in the way of social, uplifting and philanthropic service to the Negroes, particularly to the young Negroes, and,

Louisburg, N. C. Times
November 29, 1940

NEGRO RESIDENT CENTERS

In discussing the Resident Training Centers of the National Youth Administration, it is important that mention be made of those provided for the Negro youth, of which there are six in North Carolina.

Representative of these Centers for Negro youth is the one at Bricks, a few miles north of Rocky Mount in eastern North Carolina. Approximately one hundred and sixty boys and girls are housed in well equipped dormitories where they learn the fundamentals of occupying a worthy place in society.

The boys are trained in farming, making and repairing farm tools, and woodworking, all of which is definitely valuable in the national defense program. The girls enrolled there receive instruction and training in sewing, cooking, and dining room service.

At the end of the nine months' enrollment both the boys and the girls are prepared to enter any of these several fields of employment, and are given every encouragement possible in obtaining private employment.

Considering the number of boys and girls enrolled in all six of these Centers, representing every section of North Carolina, there is indeed a hopeful outlook for the Negro youth of our state, and NYA is leaving no stone unturned in providing training and instruction for them.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
December 4, 1940

Reidsville Negroes To Get Civic Center

REIDSVILLE, Dec. 4.—Actual work on the creation of a negro civic center in Reidsville is to begin within the next few days, Dr. A. H. Clark, local negro physician and chairman of the civic center committee, has announced. Preparations got under way yesterday when the first load of tools and equipment were brought to the grounds from Greensboro. Labor and equipment is being obtained through the agency of the national youth administration and district NYA officials from Greensboro gave the site formal inspection yesterday.

The civic center is an ambitious project toward which leading negro citizens of Reidsville have worked for many months. An eight-acre area near Washington high school has already been purchased. When completed this site will boast a ball diamond, other recreational fields and structures which will include a good sized auditorium and auxiliary rooms for community purposes.

Citizens of the race themselves launched the movement and raised a substantial nest-egg with benefit shows and private solicitations. The city of Reidsville and Rockingham county added contributions to this and the fund now stands at $3,750. Work will begin with this fund as a working capital and efforts to increase it will continue.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
December 8, 1940

Negro Welfare Benefits Are Revealed In Report

CHAPEL HILL, Dec. 7.—(AP)—Reports on urban and rural projects recently established to demonstrate the contribution that medically directed child-spacing can make to southern Negro welfare were presented today at the closing session of the Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children at the University of North Carolina here.

The speakers who described the projects were Dr. John Overton, city health officer of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Robert E. Seibels, chairman of the Committee on Maternal Welfare of the South Carolina Medical association, and Wayland J. Hayes, Vanderbilt university sociology professor.

Overton and Seibels pointed to a reduction of maternal and infant mortality and improved family life which indicated the value of the proper spacing of children through the practice of contraception. Overton directs the demonstration project at Nashville, and Seibels a rural project in Berkeley county, South Carolina.

Dr. Donald Klaiss, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, reported on a survey of selected cases given information regarding child-spacing under a State program during a two-year program and concluded that the procedure was practical, acceptable to the patients, and highly effective.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
December 18, 1940

SURVEY NEGRO NURSERY CARE

Representatives from social agencies here made a survey of existing facilities for nursery care of Negro children yesterday at the Community Chest. The survey was made to find what facilities now exist and what plans have been set up by other organizations in recent weeks. A report will be made to the monthly meeting of the Council of Social Agencies early in January.

It was learned that numerous groups have expressed interest recently of providing nursery care for Negro children. The movement is sponsored by the children's division of the Council, with the co-operation of the family division.

Mrs. H. R. Birdwell, past president of the Charlotte Day Nursery, was appointed chairman of the committee. Present were Miss Clara Ross of the City Health department and Mrs. Doe Dunlop of the Children's Service bureau. Two additional representatives, one from the Family Service association, and one from the County welfare department, will assist in the survey.

Greensboro, N. C. News
December 19, 1940

HIGH POINT MAY GET NYA NEGRO PROJECT

City Being Favorably Considered For Vocational Training School.

Greensboro Daily News Bureau
106½ W. Washington, Telephone 2873

HIGH POINT, Dec. 18. — That High Point is being favorably considered for a vocational negro training school to be sponsored by the national youth administration was revealed here today in a meeting of the city council.

The school, only one of which will be located in the state, is being sought, it is understood, by Durham, Asheville and Greenville. It will be built to provide vocational training for between 200 and 250 negro youths with a total outlay for buildings and equipment of approximately $125,000. Around 10 acres of land will be required for the project.

Definite interest in locating the project near the negro recreation park has been given by state directors of NYA and today city officials stated that location of the school will be made within a few days. The matter of effecting a transfer of the necessary acreage was discussed in today's council session.

The government would provide dormitories and shop buildings and equipment of the most modern type. Students, coming from over the state, would be paid $30 per month while in training. Of that amount, students would pay $15 per month in board and other incidental expenses. Students would be given training in metal and furniture work and other crafts.

Charlotte, N. C., News
December 30, 1940

Judge Redd Makes Plea

Appears at Meeting Of County Board

Judge F. Marion Redd of Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court told the County Commissioners today that "the greatest need of this city is a day nursery for Negro children" and added that he received, without solicitation, a $100 check this morning "from one of the city's best citizens" to be used toward establishment of a day nursery.

He did not name the man who sent the check, but said that "many others are just waiting to be called on to help us establish a nursery."

Judge Redd declared that two day nurseries for Negro children should be established, one in the Fairview-Greenville section, the other in Brooklyn.

FURNITURE AVAILABLE

"Mrs. Neikirk (superintendent of the Welfare Department) has already told me she can get the furniture free of charge from the Federal Government," said Judge Redd.

"The Negro mothers of this city come into our homes to do our household and menial tasks and they are forced to leave their small children at home, uncared for," said Judge Redd. "It is only fair that we make it possible for them to leave their children in a place where they know they will be safe and where they can be cared for by competent persons."

"The Day Nursery (for whites) now operated here is the greatest thing in the city for the small amount of money it takes to operate it," he went on. "A day nursery does more to reduce juvenile delinquency and to make good citizens than anything I know."

Commissioner Arnie Cashion proposed that Judge Redd lay his proposal before directors of the Community Chest.

No action was taken today, but most members of the County Board said they looked with approval on Judge Redd's suggestion.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS -1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
January 3, 1941

Day Nursery Plan Studied

Proposal for Facility For Negro Children

A complete picture of existing and proposed facilities for day nursery care of Charlotte's Negro children will be presented to the family and children's divisions of the Council of Social Agencies which meet in the office of the Community Chest tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Reports will be made by members of a special committee appointed recently to find out just what is being done for Negro children. A special questionnaire, its queries based on standards set by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, was answered by the heads of all local groups who are already doing work among Negro children and those who are interested in such practices.

The questionnaires asked information about the staff organization, population, intake policy, and financial structure of the existing institutions, as well as the building condition, number and types of beds, isolation rooms, sufficiency of bedding, sanitary facilities, air, floor and window space, outdoor recreational facilities, typical menus, record-keeping system, and other phases.

Chairman of the committee is Mrs. H. R. Birdwell, past president of the Charlotte Day Nursery and honorary vice-president of the National Association of Day Nurseries.

SUCH A NURSERY NEEDED

Agitation for some approach to the problem of improperly cared for Negro children whose mothers must be away from home during the day has come from many sources in Charlotte recently. The Council of Social Agencies, more particularly the Children's division, adopted the study as one of its leading projects for 1941.

As soon as the exact extent of existing facilities has been determined, another survey is projected which will include interviews with many qualified persons to determine what the real need is. Then, it is planned, the two reports will serve as an accurate basis for recommending definite action.

Two roads confront the various groups interested in the new project: complete day nursery care, including the nursery school idea, and day-time foster home care, already successfully practiced in a number of places in the United States.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
December 28, 1940

NEGRO MASS MEETING PLANNED FOR TOMORROW

Cooperation in Civic Problems to Be Theme of Gathering

"Cooperation of the Negro in the Solution of Our Civic Problems" will be the theme of a city-wide Negro mass meeting to be sponsored by the Negro Citizen's Committee tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the First Baptist Church, Negro.

Some of the major problems to be discussed will be the obtaining of a gymnasium and transportation facilities for the Washington High School, cooperation in business and race employment, and a community house for local citizens with facilities for year-round activities.

A program featuring four short talks presenting different angles of the theme of the meeting has been arranged. Dr. N. H. Harris will discuss the part that education and the schools can play now in the solution of these problems; C. N. Coble will speak on the need of cooperation in business and economic participation, and the Rev. C. C. Scott will define the part that the church can play in the settling of such problems.

J. W. Yeargin, chairman of the Negro Citizen's Committee, will give a report of the year's activities of the organization, and the citizens assembled will select 15 members-at-large to represent them.

Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Davie Street Presbyterian Church choir under the direction of D. H. Keck.

Charlotte, N. C., News
December 29, 1940

Inter-Race Forum Set at Chester

CHESTER, S. C., Dec. 28—An inter-racial forum for this section including Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, Spartanburg, Union and York Counties, will be held at the Chester County Courthouse Friday afternoon, Jan. 10, from 2:15 to 4:30 P. M., with Mayor Robert Frazer of Chester, presiding.

The general subject will be "Providing Adequate Educational Opportunities At All Levels And To Both Races."

Talks are to be made as follows: "What Are Adequate Educational Opportunities?" by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, executive secretary, Southern Inter-racial Commission, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Need To Provide Educational Opportunities," by Miss Marguerite Talbert, chief community service section, State WPA and the Rev. J. W. Shackford, presiding elder, Methodist Church.

"The Relations Of Income To Adequate Educational Opportunities," by Dr. W. A. Whitaker, president of State College, Orangeburg and Dr. Roger Coe, director S. C. National Youth Administration.

Charlotte, N. C., News
January 2, 1941

DISCUSS PLANS TODAY FOR NEGRO DAY NURSERY

Day nursery care for Negro children of Charlotte will be discussed at a meeting of the family and children's divisions of the Council of Social Agencies to be held at the Community Chest office at 11 o'clock this morning.

Reports will be made by the special committee, headed by Mrs. H. R. Birdwell, which was appointed some time ago to study the needs of the city's Negro children. As soon as this committee has completed a survey of the facilities provided, efforts will be made to determine what the real need is. It was explained yesterday that the groups interested in the problem are considering either establishment of facilities for complete day nursery care or a plan for day-time foster home care.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
December 28, 1940

NEGRO ROLL CALL SHOWS SHARP RISE

The negro division of the Red Cross roll call under the supervision of Prof. E. A. Armstrong general chairman has reported to J. Warren Pate a net amount of $240.00 for memberships and $80.00 junior re-enrollment fees.

"This is a splendid showing and doubles the report of last year," said Mr. Pate. "Prof. Armstrong and his fine co-workers are to be congratulated for their efforts in all civic matters in our community and for the excellent spirit manifested".

Charlotte, N. C., Times
January 2, 1941

Down

his consistent policy to place the children in institutions or parole them to responsible families.

Day Nurseries Badly Needed

Judge Redd said also that the need of one or two colored day nurseries was most urgent. Some proper care and supervision of the children of negro workers is a very important step in the proper training of negro children, the Judge pointed out. He asked the Commissioners to assist in every way possible the establishment of such a day nursery. So important is this matter and so universally recognized is its need, Judge Redd pointed out, that several prominent citizens have already offered donations. One check for $100 was in the Judge's office as he spoke.

The Board suggested that Judge Redd try to get the colored day nursery put on the budget of the Community Chest as an entirely worthy object of its support.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
April 12, 1940

DR. WEAVER, USHA OFFICIAL, VISITS HERE

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, assistant to the USHA administrator on racial relations, spent part of Thursday afternoon here interviewing interested citizens concerning the proposed housing project for High Point. At the completion of his short tour he stated that he was quite pleased with the enthusiastic support that is being given to the local housing authority and that he plans to return soon.

Dr. Weaver, who holds a Ph. D., in economics, was professor of economics at A. and T. College, Greensboro, till his appointment as adviso. on Negro affairs in the Department of the Interior during the first Roosevelt administration. But shortly after the formation of the USHA he was transferred to it as assistant to the administrator on racial relations.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
April 16, 1940

ECHOES FROM AN EDITORIAL.

BY MRS. MYRTLE BRODIE CRAWFORD.

A few days ago I visited the Second Ward Negro Recreational Center which is located in a small room in the basement of a Lutheran church on the corner of East Second and South Alexander streets. I was greatly impressed with the orderly appearance of the room which was very attractive with Health posters and charts. The whole atmosphere of the room made me fully aware that Negro Health was being emphasized in that center.

While in the center I witnessed a health wedding, "Mr. Fresh Air" marries "Miss Sunshine" which was presented by a group of children under the supervision of the directors, Miss Elizabeth Pharr, Miss Lula Mae White and Mr. Labarnes McClure. The small room was packed with children and adults who had come to witness the program. Against a table in one corner of the room leaned Mrs. Mary B. Sills and Miss Dorothy Eddins, supervisors of the recreational work in the city. As the program progressed these supervisors nodded their heads and gave smiles of approval to the little girls and boys as they marched. Yes, approval to little Negro girls and boys whose hearts beat high with joy because of the roles they were playing; roles which were helping to mold their little lives into noble characters.

But on the outside of that small room stood a group of noisy little boys, who, because of the crowded conditions of that room, could not enter. There were no seats for those curiously interested youths. And mind you—right at the door of a Negro recreational center which is really too small to touch the lives of many girls and boys, crime often begins. These very boys who can not find seats for themselves in a place of amusement that is properly supervised will find seats elsewhere in questionable places. They will often use rocks to shatter window panes in neighboring school buildings. They feel that they have been slighted in some way, so, why not get revenge? Yes, get it some way, even if some one else has to pay. Those same boys, who did not get seats in the small recreational room, delight in carrying bright, shiny knives which come into play quickly when some one steps too hard on Johnnie's toes. I left the recreational center with these echoes of The Observer's words ringing in my ears—"A vast service can be performed toward the reduction of crime in this area by an intelligent, unselfish expenditure of such community funds as would tend to create improved opportunities for play, for recreation, for decent living and law-abiding careers for young Negro boys and girls of Charlotte instead of merely leaving them alone, in their unfriendly environs and evil tendencies, to go to hell with a whoop."

As one who has served for several years on an interracial committee in this city I am raising questions directed to two groups of people. The first group pointed directly to the white race and the latter to my own race.

1. When England points her finger at that little Southern City, Charlotte, North Carolina, so often spoken of as the Friendly City, will she say: "There is a city whose Negro homicide rate far exceeds that of England," or will she say: "Charlotte, North Carolina, a southern city in the U. S. has a homicide rate that far exceeds that of England."

2. When the morale of one race in a city is low does that low morale affect the morale of the city in general? In other words, can one crab climb out of a bucket of crabs without the other crabs "touching" him or "pulling" him back?

3. Is the negro race which comprises approximately a third of the city's population, receiving approximately a third of the available recreational funds each year?

4. If the Negro were given his rightful share of funds for larger and better equipped recreational centers and higher paid, trained workers, do you feel that crime among Negro boys and girls would be lessened?

5. Was The Observer's masterpiece on Negro crime a challenge to the white race?

What of my race, the Negro race?

1. Was The Observer's editorial a challenge to the Negroes.

2. Would you, after careful consideration of The Observer's masterpiece, call it a "Charlotte Gettysburg" address?

3. Do you feel that the Crusaders, an organization which has for its chief purpose the elimination of crime, is helping to wipe out crime among Negroes through the type of programs it fosters? Can the Crusaders wipe out crime without the assistance from other organizations in the city?

4. Are you a member of the Citizen League? Are you a member of the Voters Alliance? That alliance helps to educate the public along the line of intelligent voting. Do you feel that there is power in your vote?

5. If an issue came up concerning more and better recreational facilities for the city in which you were assured that your race would get its rightful share, would you vote for the passing of that bill, even though you did not have a child of your own to benefit thereby? Would you vote for the passing of that bill if you knew that the passing of it meant higher taxes for you the following year?

My earnest hope is that all citizens of Charlotte are getting echoes from Dr. Miller's editorial which appeared in The Charlotte Observer Tuesday, April 2. May that echo come to us daily and haunt us until both races can earnestly and truthfully say that this is a friendly city in every respect. Until that new day dawns for the Negro race in Charlotte when we shall cry out to the white race those same words which Booker T. Washington carried from the Negroes of the South in 1896 to the New Englanders at a Harvard alumni dinner, "Tell them that by habits of thrift and economy, by way of the industrial school and college, we are coming. We are crawling up, working up, yea, bursting up, up. Often through oppression, unjust discrimination and prejudice, but through them all we are coming up, and with proper habits, intelligence and property, there is no power on earth that can permanently stay our progress."

Charlotte, N. C., Times
August 22, 1940

Fairview Homes Are Dedicated

Charlotte's negro low-cost housing project was dedicated Monday afternoon amid a fanfare of speeches by National, State and local housing authorities along with Mayor Ben Douglas and North Carolina's governor-elect Broughton. The Fairview homes will accommodate 452 families.

Carolina Housing Called Unfit

Negro Clergy, Jobless and Labor Ask Low-Rent Housing

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept 6. —Low rent housing projects for this city were demanded in a petition submitted to the City Council by a united committee of the Workers Alliance, Colored Ministerial Alliance and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Daily Worker New York 9-7-40

Speaking for the ministers, the Rev. R. O. Sharpe denounced real estate operators for making minor repairs on houses "not fit for cattle to live in" and then demanding increased rents.

Mike Ross, LNPL representative, exposed the council as dominated by real estate interests and warned that if it persisted in its position of doing nothing about the projects labor and progressive groups would unite to elect councilmen who would take the action demanded.

Ross demanded that the council give the people of the city the opportunity to express their will on the housing question by the ballot.

Greensboro, N. C., News
August 29, 1940

SELF-RESPECT.

To Walter Gardner, of Columbia, S. C., our manners.

Walter, a negro who served his country in its armed forces, is partially blind. While he awaited help from the veterans' bureau—and many do have to wait—the county welfare department contributed to his support for 18 months. T'other day Walter received his check.

Straightway he went to the welfare department and refunded every cent that had been received from the county, saying it was "so they can help some other person who needs it".

Oh, yes! there are, of course, in and around our own state capital both negroes and white men who would feel and act the same way about aid supplied them. But we haven't met any of them whilst they were so engaged recently, and we are constrained to testify to in appreciation of the self-respect of Walter Gardner.

Really it makes us feel better about belonging to the human species.

Carolina's Negro Affairs Group Meets

Housing, Voting, Birth Control Among Topics

DURHAM, N. C.—The North Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs met here Sunday in an all-day conference with delegates from every section of the state assembled to discuss the present status and needs of the North Carolina Negro.

The conference was opened with greetings from Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College, where sessions were held.

The delegates separated into discussion groups under the following leaders: A. Heninburg, "Social and Civic Welfare Needs of the North Carolina Negro"; W. D. Hill, "Economic Status and Needs of the North Carolina Negro"; and E. E. Austin, "Political and Government Status and Needs of the North Carolina Negro."

DISTRESSING CONDITIONS

At the night session Dean James T. Taylor of North Carolina College, said in part:

"Today we have been discussing the present status and the needs of the North Carolina Negro. Many of us were already aware of some of the things which the findings committee has reported. Looking at these findings, I believe that we do not overstate the case when we say that in each area of Negro life explored conditions are not only unsatisfactory but, in many instances, distressing.

"In the area of education, though some signal advances have been made in North Carolina, Negro schools are still far below the level of the state's standard. North Carolina still spends twice as much to educate a white child as it does to educate a Negro child, and it still pays its white teachers more than it does its Negro teachers though the same standards for certification and employment are exacted of all teachers.

VOTING TROUBLES

"In the area of political participation, qualified Negroes still find it difficult to register and vote in many sections of the state, and in every section of the state, Negroes find practically no opportunity for municipal or state employment save in unskilled jobs.

"The majority of Negroes still live in houses that are unfit for human habitation, and even these few Negroes who are able to own their homes are handicapped in their program of beautification because of a lack of paved streets and sidewalks, adequate lighting, and other sanitary arrangements which the cities usually provide for its other citizens.

"Economically, the Negroes' status is more acute than it has been in fifty years. The Negro is losing his jobs, his homes, and his farms. But, more serious is the fact that he is losing his self-respect, and is gradually developing an attitude of hopelessness and despair.

MANY HOPELESS

"In talking to Negroes in every strata, and all age groups, I find this hopelessness and despair. Among the older groups you hear the frantic cry, 'What are we going to do?' The younger Negroes attempt to hide their fear of the future by a sham indifference, a pretended hilariousness, or downright rebellion.

"Fifty years ago, our fathers faced America with meager resources and little education; and, yet, they faced the future with resolute courage and high hopes. Their brawn and muscle were needed to help rebuild a nation. Today, their children with far greater material resources, with better trained minds and hands, face the future with sinking hearts and dwindling courage.

"Why? Because the process of job denial and occupation displacement goes on apace, and Negroes seem rather helpless to do anything about it. We can meet, investigate, and discuss, but we have not jobs to give.

NEED TO CREATE JOBS

"We need not try to minimize the seriousness of our position. We are being pressed from the top and the bottom. From the top by an intense competition for the jobs which we once held, and from the bottom by the imperative necessity for high school and college education.

"These are the conditions," said the speaker, "is there anything that we can do to help change them?" In reply to this question the speaker suggested the following program for the conference's consideration:

"First, we cannot repeat too often, that in a very real sense, our economic and social well-being is dependent upon an intelligent use of the ballot. Negroes in North Carolina must put forth a well organized, cooperative, and persistent effort to get qualified voters on the registration books.

SHOULD VOTE

"Fifty thousand Negroes voting in this state would go a long way toward changing many of the economic and social handicaps under which we live. Furthermore, Democracy in this country will not survive if large groups of our population refuse, because of indifference or are denied by force or subterfuge the right of determining who shall govern them.

"Second, it would appear that it would be best for all concerned if the Negro population is kept stationary. I suggest, therefore, that the Negroes support birth control legislation, and that as soon as it is feasible, an intelligent program of education on birth control be carried to the masses. I do not believe that the state's relief clients and lowest income group should have the largest families.

URGES COOPERATIVES

"We must provide some jobs for ourselves. I suggest a program of consumers cooperatives. The churches are a strategic place to begin such ventures. They have the consumers and with intelligent planning and organization, the churches could become vanguard in a cooperative movement which in time might become an important step in the economic salvation of the race.

"When we have exhausted every available means at our disposal for helping ourselves, we find that our efforts for ourselves and by ourselves are inadequate. We need the understanding, the sympathy and the cooperation of the white citizens of the state. I cannot believe that thoughtful North Carolinians, black or white, would want to see a third of the population reduced to economic serfdom.

GOVERNOR'S AID SOUGHT

It is up to us to make the two thirds of our state's population aware of what is happening to the other third—not only to save ourselves, but, because of our genuine interest in the continued progress of the state. North Carolina cannot go forward if two thirds of its population is compelled to support itself and the other one third.

"As pointed out in this discussion, we, as a group, have few jobs to give. Yet, we need and must have jobs in order to be an asset rather than a liability to the state. I suggest, therefore, that this committee request Governor Hoey to call a conference of the industrial, business, and labor leaders of the state so that they may be made aware of the very serious economic situation of the Negro people.

"The present situation calls for thinking and planning on a statewide basis. In helping to save the Negro section of population from economic collapse, the leaders of North Carolina will be safeguarding themselves and their posterity from economic and political catastrophe."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
September 21, 1940

Promoting Negro Welfare

In his talk to the Men's Club of First Presbyterian Church, Dr. P. H. Gwynn, director of education at Davidson College, pointed to racial persecution as a major destructive force in world affairs and stressed the need for promoting Negro welfare in the South.

Dr. Gwynn outlined a five-point program aimed at assisting the Negro race:

1. More equitable educational facilities.

2. Improved health and recreational conditions.

3. Safeguarding of their civil rights.

4. A fair distribuion of economic opportunities.

5. Promotion of Negro spiritual life.

In presenting his program, Dr. Gwynn took occasion to observe that Winston-Salem is far ahead of most cities in this connection. His observation was based upon the remarkable progress made here in recent years with reference to Negro hospitalization, the expansion and improvement of the school facilities serving this racial group, the broadened public health program which is probably the most extensive and efficient in the state, and the new recreational program that is being launched here, featuring the development of public parks for Negroes in different sections of the city.

Winston-Salem has come far within recent years in its efforts to provide improved facilities and services of social welfare for its Negro citizens. In this undertaking the high measure of success achieved has been due in the main to the fine spirit of co-operation existing between the racial groups. It is this spirit that will doubtless prove to be the guiding force in the endeavor to complete the unfinished tasks which lie before us in the way of promoting Negro welfare.

Some of these unfinished tasks pertain to housing, expansion of the Negro Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. facilities, continued development of Winston-Salem Teachers College, a more effective approach to juvenile delinquency, adult crime problems, and so on. Civic leaders of both races face these problems with the optimism and confidence inspired by past achievements and current progress. They know that these problems will be solved, just as the others have been, when the community is free to turn its full energy and ingenuity toward their solution.

Wilmington N. C. News
December 23, 1940

New Brooklyn Homes Publishes Newspaper

New Brooklyn Homes, low-rent housing projects for negroes, today began publication of a monthly newspaper containing news of interest to tenants on the project.

The paper is named "The New Era" and is edited by Charles T. King, a tenant on the project. Others on the staff are Samuel Jones, advertising manager; Jethro Worthy, circulation manager and Flora Stukes, assistant circulation manager.

Four items are listed under the masthead on the editorial page as the program of the newsorgan. They are: A library, a negro community center, work shops and a community Scout troop.

The name for the new paper was submitted by Hubert Harris, a tenant on the project, in a contest, winning for him a $2 prize.

Charlotte, N. C., News
May 28, 1940

Administration Building at Housing Project Completed

Shown here is the administration building at Fairview Homes, Negro low rent housing project of the Charlotte Housing Authority. An entire section of the project's 39 buildings will be ready for occupancy by July 1. Harold J. Dillehay, executive director, announced today. Tenant selection began today under the director of Mrs. J. H. Fry, director of tenant selection. Applications are being received from prospective tenants in the administration building on the site. The project is located on Oaklawn Avenue, one block from Statesville Avenue. Rent schedules and eligibility requirements are announced in a story on this page.

Begin Tenant Choice For Housing Project

Take Applications at Fairview Homes Negro Low-Rent Project; Reveal Rents

Tenant selection for the Fairview Homes Negro low rent housing project of the Charlotte Housing Authority began today, according to Harold J. Dillehay, executive director. A section of the project will be ready for occupancy by July 1, he said.

Mrs. J. H. Fry is director of tenant selection. She and a staff of trained social workers have their headquarters in the administration building on the site and now are accepting applications from prospective tenants. The project is located on Oaklawn Avenue one block west of Statesville Avenue and will provide homes for 452 low-income Negro families of Charlotte who now are living in substandard dwellings.

GET USHA APPROVAL

The tenant selection program has been ready for launching for the last two weeks but could not be started until receipt of approval of rent schedules and eligibility requirements from the United States Housing Authority in Washington. This approval was received late yesterday.

Shelter rents for the project average $7.96 per unit per month. The average shelter rent per room per month of $1.81 is one of the lowest which has been established for any USHA projects in the United States. The rentals for the various sized units will be $7.40 per month for three-room units; $8 a month for units of four and one-half rooms; and $8.40 per month for units of five and one-half rooms.

Maximum annual incomes permissible for occupants will range from $586 for a family of two or three persons to $784 for families of six to eight persons. To be eligible to become a tenant in one of the dwelling units of the project a family's income must not exceed the maximum income schedule, and the family must be living in substandard housing at the time of making application.

ELIGIBILITY

Only natural families or cohesive family groups will be eligible to live in the project. The family must have lived in the city of Charlotte for at least three months prior to the time of making application. Families with the lowest income, living under the worst housing conditions and having children under sixteen years of age will be given preference.

Added to the shelter rentals for each of the dwelling units will be a utility charge of $1.40 per month per unit. This charge will include the cost of water and electricity. Water will be purchased for the entire project through a master meter, thereby making a great saving. Electricity will be bought at considerable saving to the individual families through a master meter for each of the 39 buildings.

Also to be furnished with each of the dwelling units will be certain equipment. In each of the living rooms there will be a wood-coal circulating heater. In each kitchen will be a wood-coal range, a combination sink and laundry tub, and built-in cabinets. In each bath room will be a tub, a toilet, a lavatory and a medicine cabinet. The basic three-room units will include these rooms plus a bedroom. Larger units include additional bedrooms and a dining space attached to the kitchen.

Burlington, N. C., Times-News
December 23, 1940

NURSERY PROJECT FOR NEGRO GROUP LAUNCHED IN CITY

First phases of a project for the establishment of a negro day nursery were reportedly in progress here today.

The project is being sponsored by the negro Business and Professional club, of which Maud P. Moultrie is president and D. Jeffries secretary.

Purpose of the nursery is the supplying of a place where the children of negro domestics may be placed during working hours for safe-keeping.

In facilitate the establishment of such a center, a request has already been issued by the professional group for the donation of childs' furnishings, bedding, toilet articles, kitchen equipment, fuel, and indoor and out-of-door play apparatus.

The project has the approval of Mayor Earl B. Horner, it was announced today.

Among the donors already having contributed to the project are Claude Cates, a cook stove; Alamance Laundry, $10; Beta Sigma Phi sorority, $5; C. E. Trollinger, $2.50.

When the nursery is established, the children accepted for care will be given hot lunches and supervision by trained workers.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 28, 1940

DR. JAMES SHEPARD TO ADDRESS NEGRO CONFERENCE TODAY

State Committee On Negro Affairs To Convene At N.C.C.N. At 1 O'clock

Dean James T. Taylor, of the North Carolina College for Negroes, will be chairman of the fourth annual conference of the North Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs which will convene at the North Carolina College this afternoon at 1 p. m.

The general theme of the conference is "Exploring the Present Status and Needs of the North Carolina Negro." The conference will be in session for three days.

The general mass meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon will feature Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina college. Louise Maywood Latham, social science instructor and dean of girls at Washington high school for Negroes in Raleigh, will be one of principal speakers at a woman's division meeting at 2 p. m. Her topic will be "A Woman'c Civic Responsibility."

Discussion leaders and their topics have been announced in the following order:

Dr. A. H. Heninberg will discuss "Social and Civic Status of the Needs of Negroes"; Dr. J. A. Tarpley of Greensboro will lead the discussion on "Educational Status and Needs of Negroes"; D. W. Hill of Durham, will discuss "Economic Status and Needs of Negroes"; L. E. Austin, editor of the Carolina Times, "Political Status of Negroes"; Pearl Cordice, "The Problems of the Household Worker"; Phyllis O'Kelly, "Criminal Delinquency Among Negro Girls and Women."

W. J. Trent of the federal works agency will act with the following as assistant consultants during the three-day sessions here. A representative of the U.S.H.A., Dr. Walter J. Hughes, state department of health; Rev. C. C. Summerville, Raleigh; Louise Perrin, of Raleigh; W. R. Johnson of Raleigh; J. P. Bond, adviser on Negro affairs of Raleigh; James A. Taylor of Raleigh; Dr. W. F. Clark of Raleigh; E. M. Harper of Raleigh; Curtiss Todd of Raleigh; C. A. Haywood of Raleigh; T. E. Allison of Statesville; W. H. Hamme of Durham; E. Louise Cooper of Raleigh; Zack Alexander of Charlotte; Harry K. Parker of Greensboro; Dr. E. E. Toney of Oxford; C. D. Halliburton of Raleigh; John Mitchell of Greensboro; Albert Manley of Asheville; J. C. Harlan of Raleigh; F. J. Carnage of Raleigh, and H. L. Trigg, president of Elizabeth City Teachers college.

The night meetings will begin at 7:45 o'clock when the subject will be "After the conference, What?" Dean Taylor will lead the discussion.

Meetings for women have been scheduled for 2 o'clock each afternoon, at which time special topics of interest will be discussed.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
August 20, 1940

Dedication Is Held For Fairview Homes

Federal and Local Officials Speak; Governor-Nominate Broughton Sees In Slum Clearance Way Of Bettering Lot Of City's Residents.

Fairview Homes, Charlotte's Negro low-cost housing project, was described as "only the beginning" of slum clearance in this city as United States Housing authority, State, and municipal officials gathered yesterday afternoon for dedication of this development.

The dedication was held at 5 o'clock in front of the Administration building of the project. A large number of tenants and other Negroes occupied bleachers at the right of the speakers' stand. A group of housing officials from Columbia, S. C., and a number of Charlotte's white citizens who are interested in slum clearance occupied bleachers which had been erected for them. The Stars and Stripes flying from a flag pole in front of the speakers' stand formed the center of the scene.

The principal speaker was North Carolina's next Governor, J. M. Broughton, who congratulated Charlotte for its recent entrance into the 100,000 population class and for its accomplishment in making possible the bright and clean homes of the project, homes which will mean a great deal to Negro citizens who have been living in slums.

He spoke of the healthy race relations which have existed in North Carolina for many years and of the efforts of the white citizens to help the Negroes. The Fairview Homes project will mean much to the Queen City, he declared, for it will take away many of the living conditions which could have done nothing except breed crime. Mr. Broughton was introduced by Frank W. Orr, attorney for the Charlotte Housing authority.

Mayor Ben E. Douglas served as master of ceremonies. He introduced Edwin L. Jones, chairman of the Housing authority, who said the authority is proud of the tenants living in the clean fireproof homes which have been made possible. Other members of the group were introduced. They spoke briefly on the work of the last several months. Congratulations were also brought by T. S. Johnson of Raleigh, president of the North Carolina Council of Housing Authorities. Accomplishments of the Charlotte authority, the city council, and others who have had a part in making Fairview Homes a reality were praised by Harold J. Dillehay, executive director of the group. The appreciation of the Negro citizens for the slum clearance program was expressed by Dr. H. L. McCrorey, chairman of the Negro advisory committee.

The United States Housing authority was represented by two of its officials, Langdon Post, executive assistant to the head of the authority, and John P. Broome, director of Region 4. Mr. Post said the opening of Fairview Homes is really the opening of a "new way of life" for 2,000 citizens of Charlotte. When one's government makes it possible for him to move from deplorable living conditions to those found in the project, he has reason to have a new love and respect for his country, he declared.

Mr. Broome described Fairview Homes as a monument to the civic conscience of Charlotte's governing officials and to the unselfish devotion of the chairman and members of the Charlotte Housing authority. He pointed out that 215 projects such as those in Charlotte are under construction throughout the country, that 171 others are under loan contract, and 26 are occupied by tenants. Fairview Homes will accommodate 452 families, and Piedmont Courts, the white project, will take care of 364 families. He quoted figures showing that 700 people have been working to build these homes, that 4,000,000 bricks, 1,200 tons of steel, 1,250,000 feet of lumber, and many other materials have gone into the building and said that the wage bill has been $850,000.

"The USHA-aided projects," he continued, "offer a means of attaining a healthy environment for our children, for our mothers, for our citizens. I want to repeat that I am proud that the South is taking advantage of the USHA aid to destroy its disease-breeding slums and to re-house those of its citizens who cannot afford decent housing built by private industry." He declared that the two projects offer only a beginning of what must be done to solve the city's housing problems. Dr. Luther Little, pastor of the First Baptist church, urged that the tenants take the Bible with them into their homes, and made the closing prayer.

Invocation was brought by Rev. C. F. Rush, pastor of A.M.E. Zion church. A chorus composed of young Negro men and women sang two Negro spirituals and "God Bless America" under direction of Carrie Robinson, director of music in West Charlotte Negro school. The Drum and Bugle corps of Colonel Charles Young post of the American Legion was in charge of the lowering of the flag.

Charlotte, N. C., News
October 6, 1940

Report Made On Housing

946 Families Apply At Fairview Homes

As of Sept. 30, the tenant selection staff of the Charlotte Housing Authority had received 946 applications for the Fairview Homes Negro Project, Harold J. Dillehay, executive director, revealed yesterday.

This information was contained in the monthly report submitted to the authority by Mrs. J. H. Frye, director of tenant selection.

Mrs. Frye's report showed that 410 families of those who have applied have been found to be apparently eligible to live in the project. The principal eligibility requirements are that the family must be living in bad housing at the time of making application and that the family income must be so low that it is impossible to pay the rent charged for standard housing supplied by private enterprise.

HAS 452 UNITS

The Fairview Homes project contains 452 dwellnig units, of which 156 have been opened for occupancy and are occupied. An additional nine buildings will be opened tomorrow. The project is being opened in blocks as buildings are completed.

Applications now are being received for the Piedmont Courts white project of 368 dweling untis. The tenant selection office is being kept open on Saturday afternoons to enable working people to apply.

Plans are being made to open two demonstration units at Piedmont Courts soon.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 7, 1940

WINDSOR CENTER GETS READY FOR FALL WORK

Negro Recreational Division Plans Numerous Opening Activities.

Fall opening of Windsor Community center will be held next week with a special slate of events scheduled for the first week's activity.

The second annual open house tea will be held from 4 to 6 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. Monday, October 14, will be boys' indoor activity day, and Monday night at 8 o'clock the men will have a smoker. Tuesday is girls' activity day, and at 8 o'clock that night a special program is planned which will include election of officers for Women's Recreation club. Wednesday will be boys' athletic day with organization of boys' leagues and athletic clubs featured. Wednesday night the men's leagues and clubs will be organized.

Thursday will be the feature day of the week. Children's social and recreational day will be observed in the afternoon and that night adult's co-recreational night will be observed, this featuring an open house dance. Friday night the negro division of the recreational department will climax its fourth annual formal opening week with a formal program for which Martha Sebastian Goreleigh will be speaker.

Harry K. Parker, director of the negro division of recreation, has just returned from the national recreation congress in Cleveland, O.

Prior to these major activities the center staff will meet this coming Tuesday night and the negro advisory recreation committee will meet Wednesday.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 18, 1940

INTERRACIAL GROUP LAUDS HOUSING WORK

Mayor King Speaks At Session—Body Seeks Bus Facilities For Negroes.

A conscensus that the city housing commission "is doing an excellent job" was reached at the session yesterday afternoon of Greensboro Interracial commission at First Baptist church, the meeting being attended by about a dozen white leaders and approximately 25 negro leaders interested in interracial cooperation. Herbert S. Falk, chaiman, presided.

It was noted by the group that a number of new houses had been built in the negro section, and that a number of residences had been repaired and improved without formal action by the city.

Speaker for the event was Mayor Huger S. King, who outlined the history of housing commission in the city, and pointed out the work of the federal housing authority in some cities. He stated there is doubt if the time is right now for a federal housing program here. Ray Warren, city building inspector, spoke briefly of his work in inspection and condemnation procedures.

Plans were made by the body to appeal to authorities interested in the proposed new bus station to see if better facilities can be provided for negroes in that station.

Asheville, N. C., Times
October 21, 1940

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER WILL OPEN ON VALLEY STREET

A negro community center will be officially opened for the first time tomorrow morning at 93 Valley street, location of the former negro WPA sewing room. The center is being opened under the direction of the city recreation program with WPA leadership.

The day will be divided into three periods of supervised recreation. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon the center will be devoted to children under school age. Older school children will be entertained there from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon and adults will find recreation there from 7 until 10 o'clock at night.

Games, crafts, checkers and other table games, magazines and books have been provided for persons seeking entertainment at the center.

With an output of only three dollars—which was spent for lumber and paint—the six rooms have been furnished and redone entirely by WPA workers.

Old benches from Riverview Park have been recovered with corregated paper, checker boards have been painted on table tops, checkers and Chinese checker men have been cut from broom tops and small sticks, prune boxes have been converted into children's stools and crates have been used to make taller stools; inner tubes have been fashioned into chair bottoms and ring-toss games have been created from coat hangers.

Four WPA leaders will be on hand to assist and direct with recreation and supervised play for the negroes of the community.

Asheville, N. C., Times
October 31, 1940

SPECIAL MEET HELD BY NEGRO RED CROSS UNIT

Plans For Annual Member Enrollment Discussed At Session.

The negro auxiliary of the Buncombe county chapter of the American Red Cross held a special call meeting at the Phyliss Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. last night. Ella McNeal, chairman of the auxiliary, called the meeting to order and explained the purpose of the gathering.

The meeting was then turned over to J. W. Brogdon, who is serving for his fourth consecutive year as chairman of the negro division in the annual enrollment.

The chairman introduced Mrs. F. B. Moss, executive secretary of the Buncombe county chapter of the Red Cross. Mrs. Moss told of the accomplishments during the past 12 months, both nationally and locally, and urged that a special effort be made this year to increase the negro membership. She pointed out that increasing demands are being made upon the Red Cross not only by the British people but by the defense activities of the American government.

A short talk on the value of an active local Red Cross was made by H. R. Ryan, after which roll call supplies were issued to the committee and working territories assigned.

The negro auxiliary has had a consistent annual increase in enrollment since its organization early in 1934 and hopes to obtain not less than 300 members this year.

Following are the members of the roll call committee of the negro auxiliary of the Red Cross chapter: J. W. Brogdon, chairman; Ella McNean, co-chairman; Grace Abel, Lucy Austin, Lena Bell, Lizzie Barrett, Almeda Byers, Nora Bowman, Jessie Choice, Fannie Clowney, Rosa Childs, Annie Dizard, Janie Few, Allease Hamilton, Corrie Harris, Dora Hughes, Tina Hedgepeth, Sallie Howard, Mamie Jones, Otillie Johnson, Alzetta Johnson, Katherine Long, Leatha Long, Nola Miller, Annie McDowell.

Ruth Ogle, Sallie Orr, Frances Porter, H. R. Ryan, Rosa Richardson, Mamie Reed, Mattie Sears, Julia Spaulding, Josephine Spells, Isabelle Sigman, Norman Watts, Ruth Wilkins, Louise Womble, Hester Walker, Ina Wilson, Jessie

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
November 13, 1940

New Bern's housing authority has both of its projects started. At least, work on one is under way and work on the other is about to begin. The Kinston authority is not so fortunate. It has had trouble securing a site for its Negro project. However, it appears its troubles are nearly at an end. The project for Negroes should be a source of much pride. A considerable element of the colored population is going to find itself housed in splendid buildings within a year. The project for whites in the southeastern corner of the city is already looming as an almost elegant setup.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 12, 1940

WINSTON-SALEM FIRM BIDS LOW ON HOUSING

$588,500 Is Figure Set for Construction of New Bern Negro Project

New Bern, Nov. 11.—Fowler-Jones Construction Company of Winston-Salem was low bidder for the construction of Craven Terrace, Negro portion of New Bern's $1,500,000 slum-clearance project. This firm is now engaged in building Trent Court, the white portion of the housing project.

The low bid for the Negro houses was for $588,500. The highest bid came from A. H. Guion and Company of Charlotte, whose bid totalled $649,400. There were three other bids.

Lowest bidder for both plumbing and heating contracts was J. L. Powers of Bennettsville, S. C., who bid $74,931 on plumbing and $1,435 on heating. This concern was also the low bidder for the plumbing and heating contracts for the white portion of the project.

The New Bern Housing Authority opened bids for the purchase of $800,000 in notes. A group of New York banks was low bidder, asking 3743 per cent interest, while the other bidder, the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company, asked .4 per cent interest.

D. L. Ward, attorney for the local authority, declared that the rate of interest on the issue was the lowest rate for any bond issue sold to date in the nation.

The New York banks bidding in the bond issue were the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Guarantee Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, and Manufacturers Trust Company. The bid was placed through the Branch Banking and Trust Company in New Bern.

Greensboro, N. C., News
November 6, 1940

LEADERS ARE NAMED FOR NEGRO DIVISION

Rev. R. C. Sharpe Names Roll Call Heads.

Leaders in the negro division of Red Cross annual roll call which starts next Tuesday, have been announced by the Rev. R. C. Sharpe, general, and are as follows:

Schools: J. A. Tarpley, captain; A. H. Peeler, J. C. Price school; Mrs. N. Y. Hairston, J. C. Price school; V. H. Chavis, Dudley High school; Willie Greene, Charles H. Moore school; Mrs. W. Woods, Jacksonville school; J. S. Leary, Jonesboro school; Mrs. M. H. Hill, Terra Cotta school; W. J. Jones, Washington Grammar school; Mrs. M. L. Scarlette, Washington Primary school.

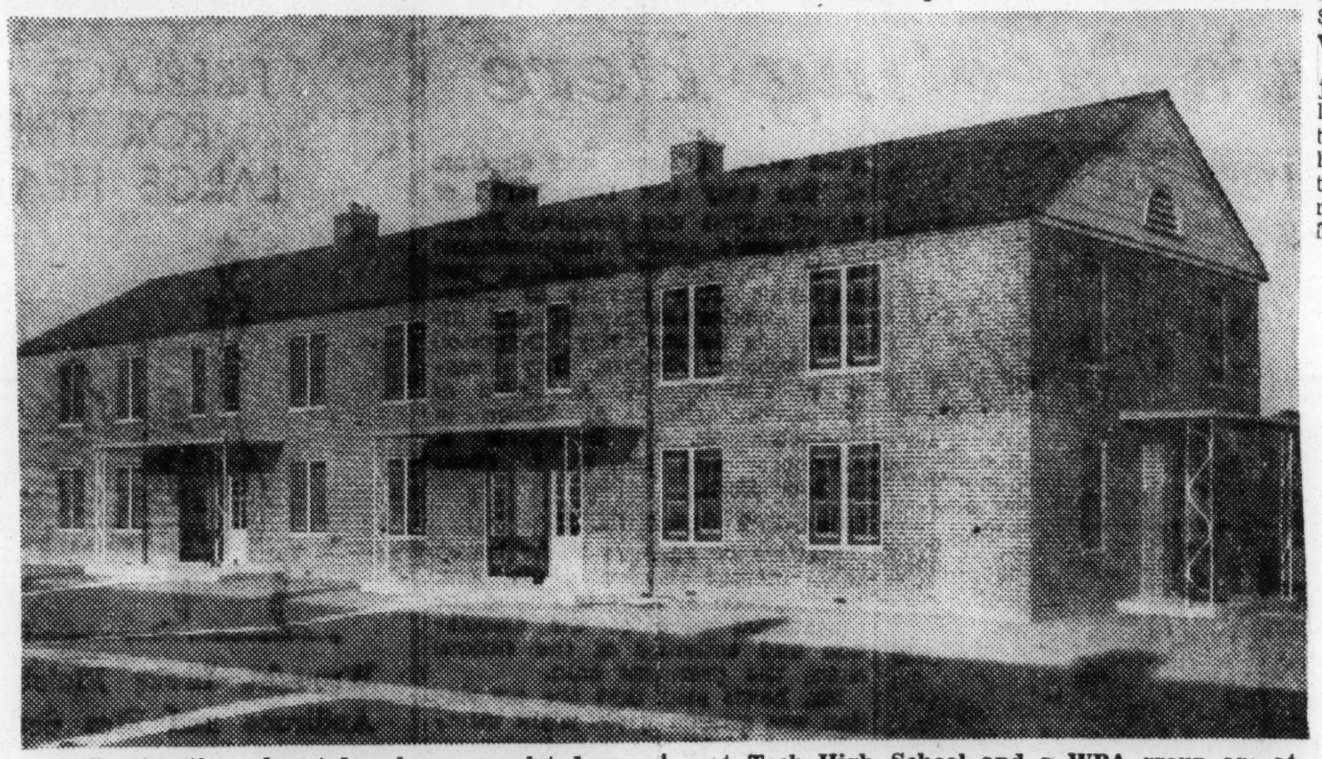
Churches: Revs. J. E. Brower, J. T. Hairston, S. S. Seay, L. Sabourin, H. C. Miller, J. W. Tynes, P. B. Bynum, W. C Cleland, P. I. Wells and Mrs. A. J. Lewis.

Colleges: Capt. E. P. Hicks and F. A. Mayfield, A. and T.; William A. Banner, Bennett.

County schools, Mrs. B. B. Coles; doctors, Mrs. A. D. Jenkins; hospital, Capt. Geneva Collins; insurance, Capt. W. Culp; business, Mrs. M. Windsor, Mrs. W. N. Nelson, Mrs. S. B. Simmons.

Charlotte, N. C., News
November 10, 1940

Piedmont Courts Almost Ready for Tenants



Construction almost has been completed on the Piedmont Courts white low-rent housing project of the Charlotte Housing Authority, one of the buildings of which is shown above. A class at Tech High School and a WPA group are at work now on two demonstration units at the project. These will be opened to the public soon.

Construction Of Fairview Homes Negro Housing Project Finished

Construction of the Fairview Homes Negro low-rent housing project of the Charlotte Housing Authority has been completed, and the entire project has been released by the contractor to the Authority, Harold J. Dillehay, executive director, announced yesterday.

According to a report made yesterday by Mr. Dillehay, 389 of 1,091 applicants already have been accepted as tenants for the project. Of these families 276 at present are living in the project. Others are moving in daily. Mr. Dillehay's report showed that 452 of the families which have applied apparently are eligible. This is a sufficient number of families to entirely fill the project.

At the same time Mr. Dillehay reported that construction on the Piedmont Courts white project is nearing completion. Work now is in progress on the furnishing of two demonstration units which will be opened to the public in the near future. One of these units is being furnished by a class at Tech High School and another by a WPA group.

The project has been approximately one year in the building, construction having been started by Goode Construction Corp., of Charlotte late in the Fall of last year. The total amount of construction contracts was $1,015,061. Charles W. Connelly and M. R. Marsh of Charlotte were the architects for the project. Other contractors were Acme Plumbing and Heating Co., of Charlotte, plumbing; W. A. Ebert of Charlotte, site improvement and Mecklenburg Nurseries of Charlotte, landscaping.

UNITS OPENED JULY 15

First dwelling units at the project were opened July 15, and other units have been opened periodically since then as the contractors finished their work on them and released them to the Authority.

The completed project contains 452 dwelling units in 38 separate buildings. The administration and recreation building give the project a total of 39 buildings. These are set on a rolling, wooded site which contains 42 acres.

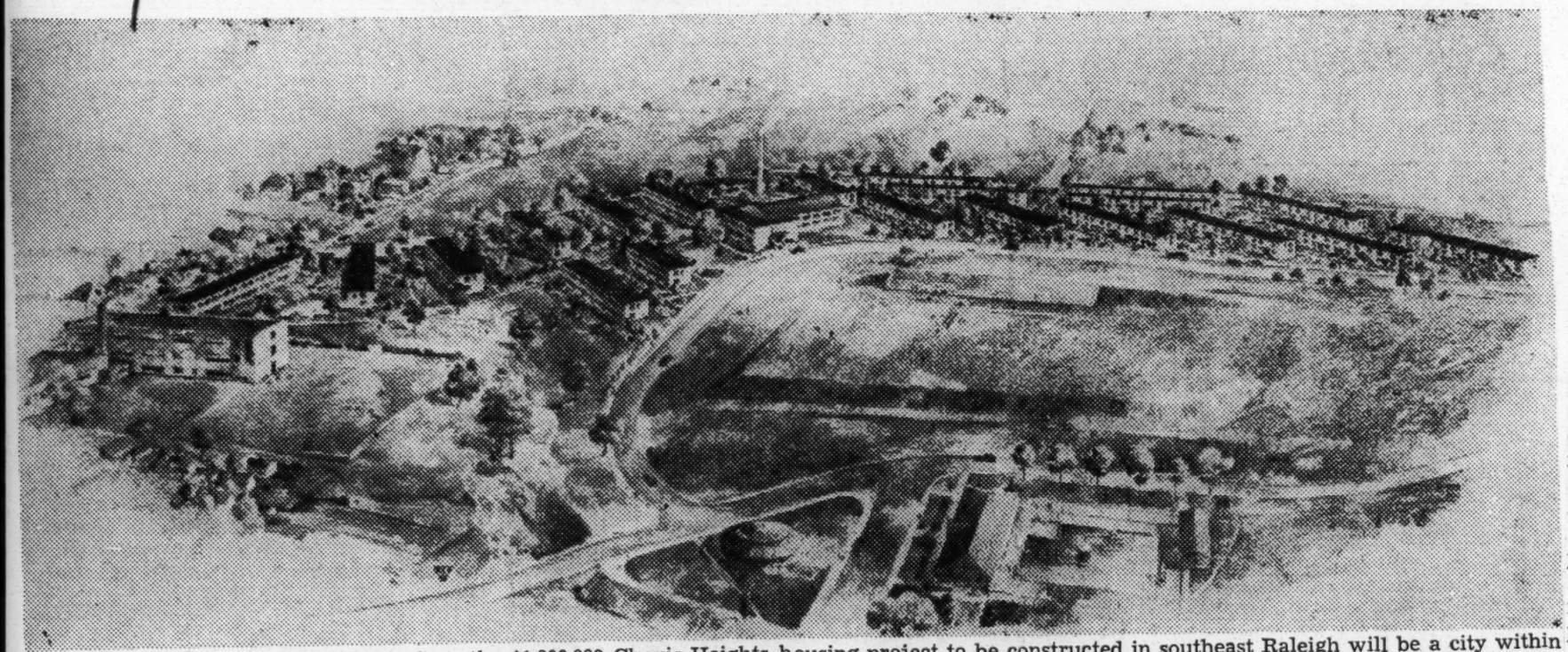
The project contains dwelling units of three sizes—three and one-half rooms, four and one-half rooms and five and one-half rooms. The three-room units have a living room, bedroom and completely and modernly equipped bath room and kitchen. The larger units have half-room dining spaces and additional bedrooms.

A rental scale has been established for the project ranging from $8.80 a month for the three-room units to $9.80 a month for the five and one-half room units. These rents include a utility charge of $1.40 a month for electricity and water.

To be eligible to live in the project it is necessary that a family live in substandard housing at the time of making application and have a total family income so low that it is impossible to pay the rent charged by private enterprise for standard housing.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 5, 1940

Chavis Heights To Be 'Little City'



The aerial perspective shows how the $1,000,000 Chavis Heights housing project to be constructed in southeast Raleigh will be a city within itself for 231 Negro families. At the bottom of the hill in the right foreground are the swimming pool and merry-go-round of Chavis Park, developed two years ago by WPA, and above them the playing field and grandstand which form the park's upper level. At the far left is the new Crosby-Garfield Negro School, with tiers of dwellings running in an arc across the picture.

The larger building at the exact upper center of the picture represents a community house which is not included in the housing contracts already awarded. The building is proposed as a city-sponsored WPA project, with certain assistance from the Raleigh Housing Authority, and would serve both the development and surrounding areas. Contracts for the other buildings have been let and construction is to begin shortly, with completion due 10 months later.

Housing officials say that the completed Chavis Heights will offer a "balanced community life" to low-income residents.

SCHAUB ADVISES FAMILY GARDENS

Uncertainty of Tobacco and Cotton Makes Home-grown Food Necessary

Dr. I. O. Schaub, director of the State College Extension Service again warned North Carolina farm families yesterday that the uncertainty of the 1940 tobacco and cotton crops makes home gardens more essential than ever before.

Since growers in most counties will begin planting their more hardy vegetables within two weeks, Dr. Schaub urged that every family plant at least one-tenth acre of vegetables this year for each member.

The vegetable garden has a definite place in the farm program, the State College leader said, since it serves the double purpose of providing a health insurance policy and a saving account for the family.

If bought at retail prices, the vegetables which can be grown in a half-acre garden would cost the farm housewife approximately $225. One-half acre of vegetables is sufficient for five persons.

Spring planting in the open depends primarily on the temperature requirements of the different crops cool season and warm season crops. The cool season vegetables are relatively hardy, although certain ones are more hardy than others.

Crops which might be classed as hardy, he said, are: Cabbage, collards, kale, lettuce, mustard, onions smooth-seeded garden peas, parsley and spinach. Those classed as semi-hardy include asparagus, beets, carrots, cauliflower, celery, wrinkled garden peas, Irish potatoes, radishes and turnips.

The hardy group will stand hard frosts and may be planted in the open six to eight weeks before danger of killing frost is over. The semi-hardy group will survive light freezes, but usually vegetables in this classification should not be planted until three or four weeks before the average date of the last killing frost, and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Snap beans, sweet corn, and properly hardened plants of the tomato and sweet potato will withstand some cool weather and may be planted slightly earlier than others in this group. Lima beans, eggplant, and peppers are extremely tender and should not be planted until the soil is warm.

Hardy crops may be planted in most of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont counties between February 15 and 29; half-hardy between March and 15, and tender between April 15 and 30. In the mountains, the crops in each group may be planted safely 15 days after the Coastal Plain and Piedmont dates.

A free bulletin describing methods of planting and cultivation, as well as the proper amounts of seed to use and the time to plant, is available on request to the agricultural editor at State College.

Laurinburg, N. C. Exchange
February 1, 1940

The Colored Civic League Program

Sponsors Public Health Education Health Clinics for Children and a Kindergarten

The Colored Civic League, Inc. Rev. L. L. King, president, was established 27 years ago by its president and has operated here continuously with a program of industrial arts training, public health promotion among the colored people, and for 13 years has operated a kindergarten school. The League owns property in the Newtown section of Laurinburg and a number of frame buildings.

There is a staff of eight workers, including teachers, dietitian, instructors in sewing and printing, and in typewriting and office experience.

The kindergarten, known as the Hallowell-Howerington kindergarten, has an enrollment of 111 children, ages from 2 to 6 years, and average attendance, they say, of about 75 to 80. The Kindergarten operates a school bus, which was made available to the institution this year by the county school authorities. The bus makes two trips a day and children are transported from their homes to the kindergarten at 8 o'clock in the morning and are returned at 2:30 p. m. each school day.

Rev. L. L. King, the principal and president, says that no charge is made for the school work, but that parents of the children are required to find employment and to be occupied at some worthwhile work, otherwise their children are not permitted to attend the kindergarten.

Besides the kindergarten work they do first grade school work and say that the children are able to enter the second grade public school work after they have finished the kindergarten courses. Instruction is given in sewing, and other arts.

Hot meals are served to all the children at the noon recess and the kindergarten has a new kitchen and dining room where the children go to eat. This building was constructed last year and materials for the building and its equipment were donated by friends, many of them white people. Rev. L. L. King says that all white churches in Laurinburg have made cash contributions to the work, and that many individuals have given him assistance and have aided the work.

There is a library of about 3,000 volumes, which is open to the public and the books circulate throughout the county. The library also receives a great volume of current publications and literature during the year and this is available to the public. There are also reference works and dictionary and other helps that are available to teachers and to students.

The Civic League has a clinic and operating room where children receive medical and surgical attention for the correction of physical defects. There is a playground with fair equipment where the children have the benefit of supervised recreation

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 5, 1940

Chavis Heights To Be 'Little City'

The aerial perspective shows how the $1,000,000 Chavis Heights housing project to be constructed in southeast Raleigh will be a city within itself for 231 Negro families. At the bottom of the hill in the right foreground are the swimming pool and merry-go-round of Chavis Park, developed two years ago by WPA, and above them the playing field and grandstand which form the park's upper level. At the far left is the new Crosby-Garfield Negro School, with tiers of dwellings running in an arc across the picture.

The larger building at the exact upper center of the picture represents a community house which is not included in the housing contracts already awarded. The building is proposed as a city-sponsored WPA project, with certain assistance from the Raleigh Housing Authority, and would serve both the development and surrounding areas. Contracts for the other buildings have been let and construction is to begin shortly, with completion due 10 months later.

Housing officials say that the completed Chavis Heights will offer a "balanced community life" to low-income residents.

SCHAUB ADVISES FAMILY GARDENS

Uncertainty of Tobacco and Cotton Makes Home-grown Food Necessary

Dr. I. O. Schaub, director of the State College Extension Service again warned North Carolina farm families yesterday that the uncertainty of the 1940 tobacco and cotton crops makes home gardens more essential than ever before.

Since growers in most counties will begin planting their more hardy vegetables within two weeks, Dr. Schaub urged that every family plant a tenth acre of vegetables this year for each member.

The vegetable garden has a definite place in the farm program, the State College leader said, since it serves the double purpose of providing a health insurance policy and a saving account for the family.

If bought at retail prices, the vegetables which can be grown in a half-acre garden would cost the housewife approximately $225. One-half acre of vegetables is sufficient for five persons.

Spring planting in the open depends primarily on the temperature requirements of the different crops. The cool season and warm season crops. The cool season vegetables are relatively hardy, although certain ones are more hardy than others.

Crops which might be classed as hardy, he said, are: Cabbage, collards, kale, lettuce, mustard, onions, smooth-seeded garden peas, parsley and spinach. Those classed as semi-hardy include asparagus, beets, carrots, cauliflower, celery, wrinkled garden peas, Irish potatoes, radishes and turnips.

The hardy group will stand hard frosts and may be planted in the open six to eight weeks before danger of killing frost is over. The semi-hardy group will survive light freezes, but usually vegetables in this classification should not be planted until three or four weeks before the average date of the last killing frost, and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Snap beans, sweet corn, and properly hardened plants of the tomato and sweet potato will withstand some cool weather and may be planted slightly earlier than others in this group. Lima beans, eggplant, and peppers are extremely tender and should not be planted until the soil is warm.

Hardy crops may be planted in most of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont counties between February 15 and 29; half-hardy between March 15 and 30. In the mountains, the crops in each group may be planted 15 days after the Coastal Plain and Piedmont dates.

A free bulletin describing methods of planting and cultivation, as well as the proper amounts of seed to use and the time to plant, is available on request to the agricultural editor at State College.

Laurinburg, N. C. Exchange
February 1, 1940

The Colored Civic League Program

Sponsors Public Health Education Health Clinics for Children and a Kindergarten

The Colored Civic League, Inc. Rev. L. L. King, president, was established 27 years ago by its president and has operated here continuously with a program of industrial arts training, public health promotion among the colored people, and for 13 years has operated a kindergarten school. The League owns property in the Newtown section of Laurinburg and a number of frame buildings.

There is a staff of eight workers, including teachers, dietitian, instructors in sewing and printing, and in typewriting and office experience.

The kindergarten, known as the Hallowell-Howerington kindergarten, has an enrollment of 111 children, ages from 2 to 6 years, and average attendance, they say, of about 75 to 80. The Kindergarten operates a school bus, which was made available to the institution this year by the county school authorities. The bus makes two trips a day and children are transported from their homes to the kindergarten at 8 o'clock in the morning and are returned at 2:30 p. m. each school day.

Rev. L. L. King, the principal and president, says that no charge is made for the school work, but that parents of the children are required to find employment and to be occupied at some worthwhile work, otherwise their children are not permitted to attend the kindergarten.

Besides the kindergarten work they do first grade school work and say that the children are able to enter the second grade public school work after they have finished the kindergarten courses. Instruction is given in sewing, and other arts.

Hot meals are served to all the children at the noon recess and the kindergarten has a new kitchen and dining room where the children go to eat. This building was constructed last year and materials for the building and its equipment were donated by friends, many of them white people. Rev. L. L. King says that all white churches in Laurinburg have made cash contributions to the work, and that many individuals have given him assistance and have aided the work.

There is a library of about 3,000 volumes, which is open to the public and the books are available to teachers and to students.

The Civic League has a clinic throughout the county. The library also receives a great volume of current publications and literature during the year and this is available to the public. There are also reference works and dictionary and other helps that are supervised recreation. The Civic League has a clinic and operating room where children receive medical and surgical attention for the correction of physical defects. There is a playground with fair equipment where the children have the benefit of

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 17, 1940

Social Service Conference Speakers

Two of the several prominent state social service workers who will address the three-day meeting of the North Carolina State Conference for Social Service in Winston-Salem April 21, 22 and 23 are shown above. They are Dr. S. H. Hobbs Jr., left, professor rural and social economics at the University of North Carolina, and Dr. N. C. Newbold, right, state director of Negro education. Plans for the conference were mapped at a meeting here Friday of the committee on arrangements.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 11, 1940

Turning First Dirt at Chavis Heights

As ground was broken yesterday for the Chavis Heights Negro housing development. Dr. E. L. McCauley, chairman of the Negro advisory committee, is wielding the shovel. Other principals in the foreground, left to right, are C. A. Haywood, vice-chairman of the committee; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, USHA representative and principal speaker; (McCauley); B. F. Brown, vice-chairman of the Raleigh Housing Authority; and (behind Brown) Executive Director R. K. Creighton.

Speaker Says Project Indicates "Social Progress of City and State"

The Chavis Heights housing development for Negroes was described at formal ground-breaking ceremonies yesterday as "another indication of the social progress of this city and State."

The speaker was Dr. Robert C Weaver, special assistant to the United States Housing Administrator, in charge of racial relations.

Weaver said the coming development would raise 231 Negro families from the slums, providing them with new and sanitary living quarters at rents no greater than what they have been paying for sub-standard housing.

"The United States housing program is an aggressive fighting program for the health and happiness of America," he stated, adding that members of his race were benefitting equally with white families.

Evidence of the lack of racial discrimination was seen in the fact that projects of equal size and cost are being provided in Raleigh for both races, and in a clause in all USHA contracts providing for a proportionate employment of Negro construction workers.

Under this contractual provision, Dr. Weaver said that over $43,000 already had been paid to Negroes working at the Halifax Court white, development. About half of the amount, he said, was received by skilled laborers.

The ground-breaking ceremonies were opened by B. F. Brown, vice chairman of the Raleigh Housing Authority, who introduced Dr. L. E. McCauley, chairman of the Negro advisory committee, who then presided.

The invocation was spoken by the Rev. E. C. Lawrence, another member of the committee, which also includes C. A. Haywood, vice chairman, W. R. Johnson and Eva B. Holmes.

Some 300 or 400 persons attended the ceremonies, in contrast with a handful present when ground was broken at Halifax Court last year.

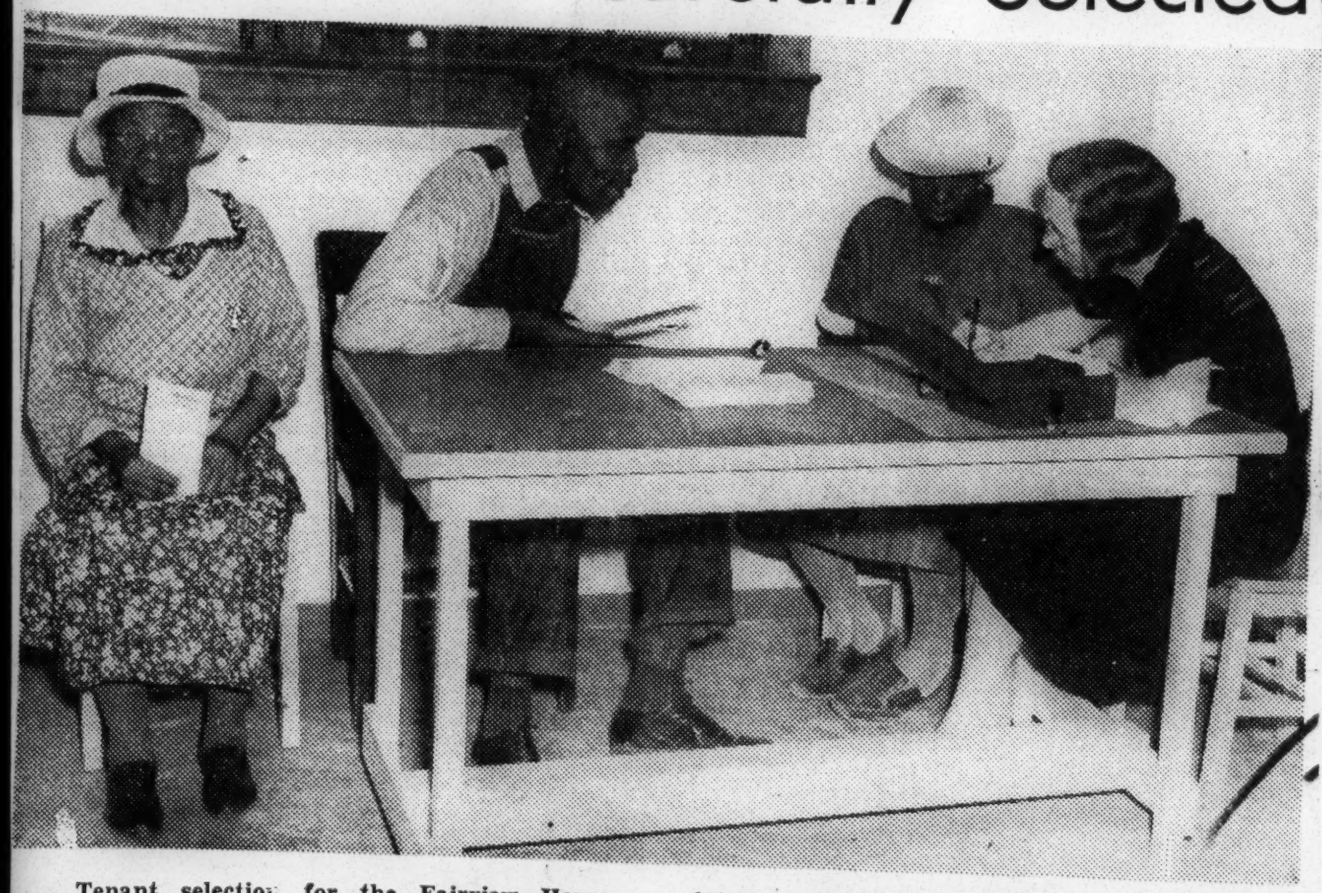
The point chosen to break ground was situated in front of a house at 729 Haywood Street, highest point in the Chavis Heights site, which spreads over a hill above the comparatively new Chavis Negro Park and the newer Crosby-Garfield Negro School.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF*- 1940

Charlotte, N. C., News
June 4, 1940

Many Negroes Apply for Housing Units:

Tenants Are Carefully Selected



Tenant selection for the Fairview Homes, Negro low-rent housing project of the Charlotte Housing Authority, now is in progress. Mrs. Nettie Burgess, interviewer, at right in the picture. is shown here taking the applications of, left to right, Eliza Withers, J. C. Jones and Annie Dunham. Since tenant selection began five days ago, more than 100 families have applied for admittance to the project.

By REED SARRATT

Charlotte News Staff Writer

The low rent housing program of the Charlotte Housing Authority now is being put to its most crucial test. Tenants for the Fairview Homes Negro Project, which will house 452 families, now are being selected. Upon the selection of tenants will depend the success of the program, according to Harold J. Dillehay, executive director of the Authority.

The Housing Authority's program is designed to provide good dwelling facilities for low-income families. A corollary objective is the elimination of substandard housing. In selecting tenants, preference is being shown to those families with the lowest income, living in the worst housing and having children under sixteen years of age.

TYPICAL FAMILY

A typical family is that of Fess Johnson, who with his wife and six children, all under sixteen, is living in a three-room house at 519 W. Stonewall Street. The total family income is approximately $15 a week. The house in which they now live has no bathing facilities, no sink and no installed lighting equipment. For artificial light the family uses kerosene lamps.

Since tenant selection began five days ago, about 100 families have made application for units in Fairview Homes. Although the applicants in the picture above are not typical and are of doubtful eligibility, their cases will give an idea of some of those applying.

TOO OLD

Eliza Withers is 72 years old and "belongs to the Government." She said that she expects the Government to let her live in its housing project. Eliza has a room in a house on Clarkson Alley for which she pays 50 cents a week. She said that the house "ain't fit to live in because the soot blows through it so." She made application for a unit for herself, her 91-year-old mother, and her sister. This group probably will have to give way to a younger one including children.

J. C. Jones lives in a three-room house at 226 Hagers Alley. He and his wife have eleven children, but all are grown and only one, a son, lives with them now. J. C. is 56 years old. He pays $1.50 a week rent. He has worked for the same employer for the last sixteen years and makes $14 a week. His wife takes in washing and makes about $1 a week. His son works and makes $6 a week, so that the total family income is $21 a week. This is too high, as the maximum for families of three is $12.25 a week.

IN CONDEMNED HOUSE

NORTH CAROLINA

Annie Dunham is 45 years old and lives in a three-room house at 1201 Hunter Street with her husband and one child. Annie makes $4 a week taking in washing, and her husband gets $48.10 a month from WPA. They pay $1.50 a week rent for a house that has no running water, no lights, and no toilet. Annie said that the house has been condemned, but nothing has been done about it.

Mrs. J. H. Fry is director of the Housing Authority's tenant selection program. She expressed satisfaction today with the progress of tenant selection, saying that it is in only its preliminary stages now. A large proportion of those applying will be found ineligible, she thinks. But the type of applicant has been unusually high. Practically all who have applied have been working for the same employer for three to ten years. A good many are receiving some sort of benefit or relief from the Government. Some families applying have been too large, but most of them include four or five children.

Case workers will begin this week investigations of those who so far have applied for admittance to the project. It is anticipated that the first group of buildings to be completed will be ready for occupancy by July 15.

According to the eligibility requirements which have been set up, occupancy is limited to natural families or cohesive family groups who must have lived in Charlotte for at least three months prior to the time of making application. It is necessary that the family be living under bad housing conditions at the time of making application. Maximum family incomes have been set at $586 for two persons, $636 for three, $686 for four, $735 for five and $784 for six to eight. No family including more than eight members will be admitted.

LOW RENT

Rental schedules have been established in line with what the tenants have been paying in the past for substandard housing. Monthly shelter rents are $7.40 for three rooms, $8 for four and one-half rooms, and $8.40 for five and one-half rooms.

The basic three-room unit includes a living room with a wood-coal circulating heater; a bedroom; a kitchen with wood-coal range to which is attached a hot water coil, a combination sink and laundry tub and built-in cabinets; and a bathroom with a tub, toilet, lavatory and medicine cabinet.

Kannapolis, N. C., Independent
August [illegible], 1940

NEGROES HERE NUMBER 1,000

Have Leading School, Churches, Own Businesses

Kanapolis is fortunate in possessing a colored population made up for the most part of high type citizens who have developed a rounded and wholesome community life for members of their race.

Settlements of colored folk in and near Kannapolis have an aggregate population of nearly 1,000 and these folk have their own churches, own business houses, own picture shows, own physicians and own amusement centers, in addition to one of the finest equipped colored schools in the state and one of the best-trained colored graded school faculties in the South.

Professor W. L. Reid, principal of the colored school here, has a master's degree from Columbia University.

The colored theatre in Kannapolis is the only one between Charlotte and Greensboro exclusively for the use of Negro patrons. This immediate section, too, has one of this state's few exclusive colored "night clubs." It is the recently opened Paradise club near Concord, whose operators have pledged to keep their place on a high plane of conduct.

The main business center for colored residents of Kannapolis is near Centerview. It revolves around the drug store owned and operated by Dr. L. A. Gibson, a recognized leader who is respected by white and colored alike. Barber shops, cafes, beauty parlors, funeral home, grocery stores and pool rooms are grouped around the Gibson drug store.

Other colored sections in and near Kannapolis include Jamestown, Bethel, Little Texas and others.

Most of the men are employed by Cannon Mills company or as cooks and pressmen in cafes and dry cleaning plants. A few are hired as day laborers in a variety of other businesses and some are in business for themselves. A large number are skilled artisans such as bricklayers, or carpenters and some engage in farming.

Churches located in various colored communities have large congregations and enjoy good support. Leadership of Kannapolis Negro churches was demonstrated by the fact that a recent inter-racial conference sponsored by the colored

Lutherans was held in this city. It drew delegations from all parts of Eastern United States.

Charlotte, N. C., News
June 23, 1940

Housing Units Will Open For Inspection

Fairview Homes Negro Project Nearing Completion; Negroes Have Housing Day

Several fully completed, equipped and furnished dwelling units of the Fairview Homes Negro low rent housing project of the Charlotte Housing Authority will be open for inspection today from 4 to 7 P. M., Harold J. Dillehay, executive director, announced yesterday.

The dwelling units have been opened on the occasion of the observation in all the Negro churches of the city today of Housing Day. The day was set aside by action of the Negro Ministerial Association.

The project is located on Oaklawn Avenue one block west of Statesville Avenue. Its 40 buildings are nearing completion, and several entire buildings are expected to be ready for occupancy by July 1.

THREE-SIZED UNITS

The project has dwelling units of three different sizes. The three-room unit will rent for $7.40 a month. It contains a living room with a wood - coal-burning circulating heater; a bedroom; a kitchen with wood - coal - burning range which has a hot water coil attached, a combination sink and laundry tub, and built-in cabinets; and a bath room with tub, toilet, lavatory and medicine cabinet.

Units of four and one-half rooms will rent for $8 a month, and units of five and one-half rooms will rent for $8.40 a month. The larger units have additional bedrooms and a dining space attached to the kitchen.

Tenant selection has been in progress for several weeks under the direction of Mrs. J. H. Frye. The first selections of families to be admitted to the project will be made following a visit here of an official from the United States Housing Authority in Washington to survey the tenant selections procedure which is being used.

Only natural families or cohesive family groups are eligible to live in the project. The family must have been living under bad housing conditions at the time of making application, and its income must not exceed a table of maximums which have been set up. Preference is given to families with children under sixteen years of age who have the lowest income and are living under the worst housing conditions.

Negroes Are Happy In Housing Units

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
July 28, 1940

Sixty Families Moved Into Fairview Homes Monday and Tuesday Bringing Belongings and Children to Enjoy Advantages Offered By Government Project.

Any person who happened to be in the neighborhood of Fairview Homes last week had the opportunity of seeing some of Charlotte's happiest Negro families as they brought their possessions into their new, bright, and clean homes.

The first 60 families selected by the Charlotte Housing authority's tenant selection staff for the privilege of living in the project moved in during the week. The best time to see them coming in was early in the morning or late in the afternoon as most of these Negroes had to move at times that would not conflict with their jobs.

TRUCKS DRIVE UP.

Trucks of all kinds and sizes were seen as they were unloaded. Some of the tenants had borrowed trucks from the places where they work. Others had hired trucks But all had stacked these trucks with their belongings and moved with great enthusiasm from the sad excuses for homes they had been living in into the units of the low cost housing project.

It is interesting to visit these families in their new homes and see just what advantage they are taking of the added living facilities. When one talks with them, one finds that they are very happy to be living where it is clean, where there is running water, where there are toilet facilities, electric lights, and other comforts of living. When one realizes that all of these families were chosen from Negroes whose previous homes had been carefully investigated and had been found to be substandard and from those who were earning too little money to pay for decent places to live, it is easy to understand their appreciation of the Fairview Homes development.

UNITS ARRANGED.

Monday was the first moving day for tenants. On Tuesday, there were several families whose dwelling units gave the appearance of having been lived in not for a day but for months. In one apartment, bright new curtains were at the window. Two little Negro boys were asleep in one of the cool clean bedrooms upstairs. Attractive linings had been placed on the shelves in the kitchen. Pictures were hanging and family photographs were placed on the dressers. The mother of these boys was putting the finishing touches to a slip cover for the sofa.

"I'm crazy about this place," she said. "It's so clean and new that I'm going to work hard keeping it that way."

In another apartment, the mother had just finished hanging out the family wash. She was cooking supper to the tune of a record being played on the record player that the family had not been able to use before because its former home had no "juice" to be used to furnish music.

MAN PREPARES SERMON.

A Negro man, whose wife was at her daily job, was home preparing a sermon to preach Sunday. He said he found the new apartment cool and comfortable, far different from the hovel he had been living in.

In another apartment, a nice bed was placed in the living room. In the bedroom were other parts of the bedroom suite. The tenant explained that they had not gotten a living room suite yet and that the living room was just too fine a room to be left vacant so they would keep the bed in there until they had been able to get other furniture.

A visit to the project and conversations with officials of the authority and with those in charge of the development show that every effort will be made to operate this large residential development so that it will be kept clean and will remain a good place for people to live. All the tenants who were asked about their new homes declared they were proud of them and were anxious to keep them just as neat and clean as possible.

CHILDREN MOVE IN.

There are already a number of children living in Fairview Homes. For these children, there will be play areas where they may entertain themselves and stay off the street. There will be special places for grown-ups to sit out and talk with their neighbors. In fact, everything designed to give the project's tenants a really healthful place to live is being arranged.

Officials feel that from the attitude of those already living in Fairview Homes, they have a right to be optimistic over the chances of operating this development along the socially beneficial plan that has been set up.

10 Fairview Homes Buildings To Open

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
August 11, 1940

Units For 120 Negro Families At Charlotte Housing Project Will Be Ready For Occupancy August 15—Sixty Dwelling Units Are Already Occupied.

Ten additional buildings at the Fairview Homes Negro low rent housing project of the Charlotte Housing authority will be opened for occupancy August 15, Harold J. Dillehay, executive director, announced yesterday.

These buildings each will contain dwelling units for 12 Negro families of Charlotte who now are living in substandard houses and whose total family income is not sufficient to enable them to pay rent for standard housing supplied by private enterprise.

The first five buildings, containing 60 dwelling units, which were opened at Fairview Homes on July 15, now are occupied. The opening of the new buildings will bring the total number of dwelling units available for tenancy to 180. The project will contain when completed dwelling units for 452 families. The buildings are being rushed to completion, and will be opened for occupancy as they are finished. The entire project is expected to be completed and occupied early in the fall.

Formal dedication ceremonies for the project will be observed next Monday, August 19, with J. M. Broughton of Raleigh, Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina, as the principal speaker.

The ceremony will be conducted on the lawn in front of the administration building at Fairview Homes at 5 p. m. Mayor Ben E. Douglas will act as master of ceremonies.

T. S. Johnson of Raleigh, president of the North Carolina Council of Housing Authorities, will speak briefly. John P. Broome of Washington, director of Region IV of the United States Housing authority, will bring greetings from the USHA.

On the program will be selections by the chorus of West Charlotte Negro High school and the playing of taps and lowering of the flag by the Colonel Charles Young American Legion drum and bugle corps.

Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith university, will make a talk of appreciation.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
August 27, 1940

Survey Shows Homes Many Negroes Screened

Greensboro, Aug. 27.—A survey conducted among Negro home demonstration club women of 14 counties revealed that 65.6 per cent of the home visited were completely or partly screened.

Wilhelmina R. Laws, extension subject matter specialist at A. and T. College, said today the study also showed the percentage of homes with toilets to be 84.9. Mecklenburg led the list in the number of screened homes and those with toilets.

Counties included in the survey were: Alamance, Anson, Craven, Durham, Guilford, Hertford, Martin, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Rowan, Robeson, Warren, Wilson and Wake.

New WPA Frederick Douglass Center Dedicated In Ohio

TOLEDO, Ohio—A 20-year-old dream of the late Albertus Brown, noted civic leader, came of age on Sunday, January 14, 1940, when the new Frederick Douglass Community Center auditorium was dedicated here with impressive ceremonies.

Grove Patterson, Editor of the Toledo Blade, devoted a recent issue of his column, THE WAY OF THE WORLD, to a discussion of the new center and the possibilities it provides for community advancement. Mr. Patterson pointed out that the fulfillment of Mr. Brown's dream was made possible by the Work Projects Administration. The new center was also discussed in a WPA broadcast over station WSPD on Saturday, January 13.

Clarence L. Thomas, executive director of the center, said during the broadcast: "Our new auditorium would still be in the dream stage without help from the WPA. It would probably have been many years before that dream could have been realized without this help."

RECORD GROWTH

The radio program traced the work of the community center from 1919 to the present. When Mr. Brown founded it he had only ten members, while today the Frederick Douglass Community Center renders service to some 5,000 children and adults living in densely populated areas of the city.

Indeed, it was because the center exerted such an influence upon so many people's lives that the city sponsored the WPA extension program, and thus made it possible for ground to be broken for the new auditorium on July 5, 1930.

Today, the structure stands as a unit measuring 92 feet in length and 52 feet in width. On the first floor is a gymnasium and social center. In addition to a stage, there are dressing rooms and storage rooms for scenery and stage props. A projection booth provides equipment for motion pictures. A large modern kitchen adequate for preparing meals for any number of people is also a part of the new auditorium. In the basement of the Frederick Douglass Community Center there are boys' and girls' lockers and shower rooms, a large combined lounge and waiting room for men, bowling alleys, a work shop, and a boys' game room.

The old building is now devoted exclusively to the activities of girls and pre-school age children. WPA funds have provided this building with a fine library and a music room so that the entire Frederick Douglass Community Center now has ample space for wholesome and healthful leisure-time activities.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS

Among the groups organized in the center are boy and girl scout troops, sewing and handicraft classes, dramatic art and gymnasium classes, high school glee clubs, fraternities, hiking clubs, a band, an orchestra, baseball and basketball teams, tennis groups, boxing classes, and reading groups.

With the erection of the auditorium a new community spirit has been aroused. Citizens in all walks of life are beginning to realize the obligation they owe the coming generation.

Mr. Thomas stated in his broadcast that the work at the center would have been greatly limited if it had not been for WPA recreation workers assigned to conduct an effective program.

"We now have five experienced WPA instructors assisting our staff at the center," he said. "Their work has been indispensable, especially when you consider the fact that our center is open daily except Sunday from 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M."

Wiliam B. Schmuhl, Director of the First Ohio District, and his entire WPA staff were cited by Mr. Thomas for their part in bringing to reality a dream of many years ago.

Following the dedication program a series of intensive activities began at the Frederick Douglass Community Center. The activties reached their climax in a community program on Thursday of this week, in which the citizens of the community had an opportunity to pay high tribute to Albertus Brown, the WPA, and to other persons and agencies who have assisted materially in the growth of a worthwhile recreation program.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 13, 1940

Wright Field Inspection Ends President's Tour

Cheering Throngs Give Him Welcome In Two-Day Defense Check-Up

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 12.—(INS)—President Roosevelt concluded his national defense tour across Pennsylvania and Ohio Saturday night after inspecting the United States Army's Wright Field where his son, Elliott, has just reported for active duty as a captain in the procurement division of the Air Corps.

Elliott, in civilian mufti, was at the station to greet his father but took an inconspicuous place in Car 17 of the procession to Wright Field. Orville Wright, famous airplane pioneer, and former Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, with whom the President ran unsuccessfully as vice presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1920, rode in the presidential open car with Mr. Roosevelt as the crowds lining the streets cheered lustily.

Dines With Governor Cox

After completing the tour of Wright Field, the President motored to Cox's home for a quiet dinner preceding his radio address on national defense. Present at the dinner were Mrs. Cox, Elliott Roosevelt and his wife, Maj. General Edwin M. Watson and Miss Marguerite Le Hand, the presidential secretaries, and James M. Cox Jr.

As far as could be learned there was no discussion between the President and his son of the public controversy that has been raging for some days over Elliott's appointment to a captaincy in the Air Corps without preliminary service in the corps.

The President's arrival in Dayton followed a whirlwind tour during which he paused Saturday morning in Columbus, capital of Ohio, which is going to have a keen contest for its 26 electoral votes in the presidential election.

Mr. Roosevelt was welcomed by Ohio's Republican governor, John W. Bricker, who is running for re-election, and Martin L. Davey, the Democratic nominee for governor, who during a previous term as governor clashed bitterly with the New Deal over relief expenditures in the state.

Bricker accompanied the President through the crowded streets of Columbus. Davey rode in a car farther back in the procession.

Inspects Fort Hayes

Columbus like Youngstown, Akron, and other Ohio cities, gave the President a hearty welcome. Cheering throngs lined the streets as the procession moved slowly to Fort Hayes where President Roosevelt spent an hour inspecting the military post.

At the entrance to the fort, two 75 mm. guns boomed out a 21-gun salute and Maj. General Campbell Hodges, commandant, greeted the commander in chief of the nation's armed forces.

The post's 500 soldiers stood on the parade ground at rigid salute as the band blared the National Anthem. Just inside the grounds, the President noticed a detachment of recruits and applicants for one years' military training.

At the state house, the procession stopped while the President's military and naval aides placed a wreath on a statue of Christopher Columbus in honor of Columbus Day.

From Fort Hayes, the President was driven to Poindexter Village, a Negro low-cost housing project with 248 homes built under Federal Housing Authority supervision. The occupants of the homes came out to cheer the presidential party as it moved along.

Cincinnatians To Get Housing Project

By OSCAR GREAR

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12—The long-drawn-out fight for a Race housing project in this city was brought to a close today with the announcement by the U. S. Housing Authority at Washington of a $5,371,000 loan for the project Wednesday.

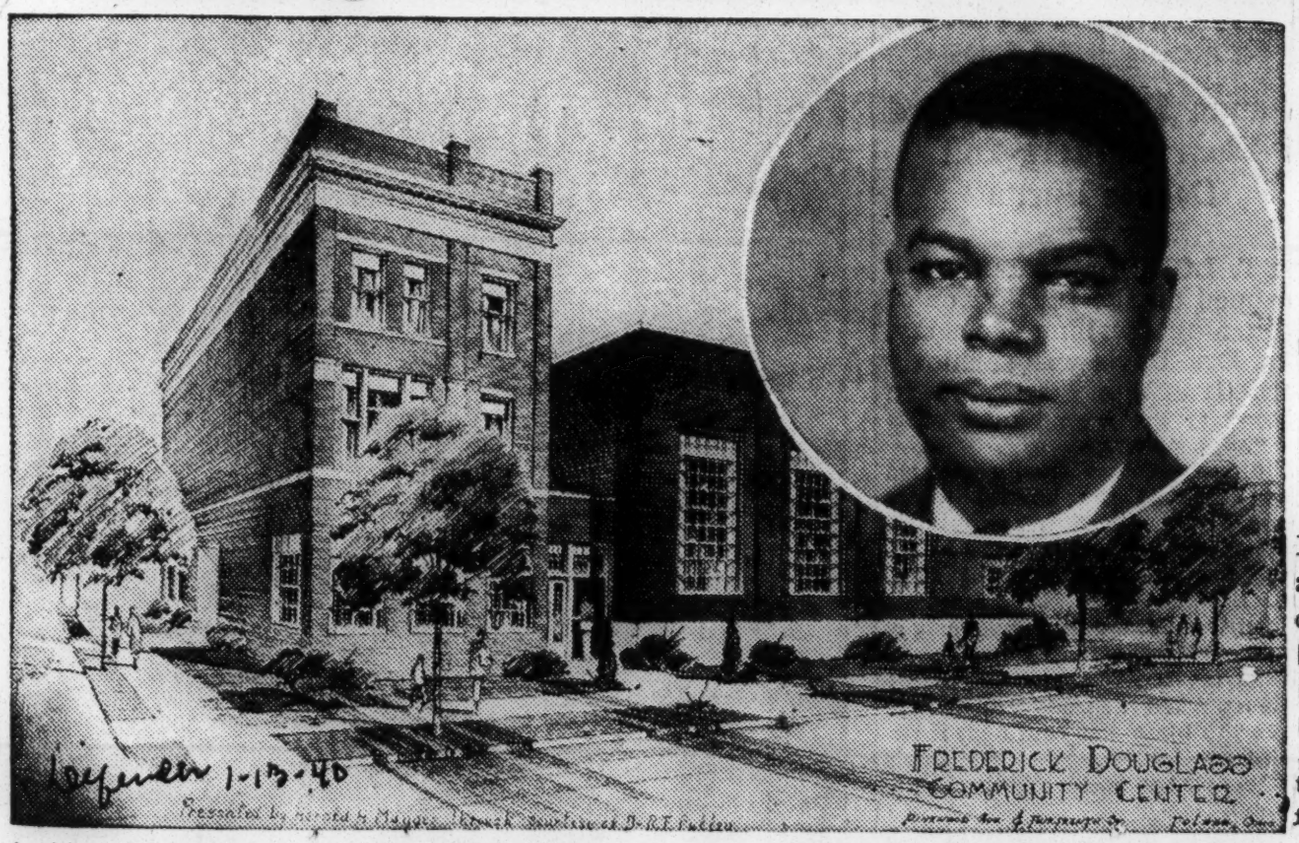
The slum clearance project will be in the densely populated west end section of the city; tentative plans call for a site just south of the present Laurel Homes project. It will have 1,015 dwelling units.

There are at present 300 Race families in one wing of the Laurel Homes project. An addition of 864 units is now being built.

A vigorous fight for a Race housing project led by Dr. R. P. McClain, city councilman, has been waged for the past three years. The Metropolitan Housing Authority here has continuously neglected Race members in regards to housing projects. It was only after a long and vigorous fight by Dr. McClain and other Race groups that they were finally admitted to Laurel Homes although over 3,100 Race families were cleared out to make way for Laurel Homes.

It was recalled by many that it was slightly over a year ago that one of the most turbulent sessions of the city council here in years was an issue of council voting a resolution asking the Metropolitan Housing Authority to use one of the two slum clearance loans just granted this city by the U. S. Housing Authority at that time, for a Race slum clearance project. The resolution was lost only after a close fight.

—New Frederick Douglass Community Building To Be Dedicated In Toledo



Architect's rendition of the Frederick Douglass Community association building, Toledo, Ohio. | Inset is Clarence L. Thomas, executive director.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 12—With one of the outstanding persons in the field of recreation participating along with city and state officials, the new Frederick Douglass Community association building will be formally dedicated Sunday, Jan. 14. The ceremonies will be held in the Center auditorium and are open to the public.

In addition, this attractive new building of a community institution will be open for inspection following the dedicatory services and daily through the following week.

The building was recently completed by the Works Progress administration and is recognized as one of the best community center buildings in the country. One has to see the building to appreciate the workmanship.

Attwell to Speak

E. T. Attwell of the National Recreation association will give the dedicatory address. Other speakers will be Mayor John Q. Carey, Grove Patterson, editor, Toledo Blade; Edward Kirschner, chairman, advisory committee: William B. Schmuhl, director, Works Progress administration, District 1; T. Gordon Jeffery, director of public welfare; Dr. L. V. English, member of trustee board; E. B. Wanza, chairman trustee board; Albertus B. Conn, president and Clarence L. Thomas, executive director.

Atty. J. Slater Gibson will preside. The program will get under way at the conclusion of a half-hour concert by the symphony orchestra of the Federal music organization of which Charles Roth is the director.

The Frederick Douglass Community association was founded by Albertus Brown in 1919 and has served the people of the community for more than 20 years. The new building was made possible through bequests by the late Thomas A. Devilbiss and the late Edward Drummond Libbey. The association is a member of the Toledo community chest.

The new building represents an expenditure of $103,000 and includes a large combination gymnasium and auditorium, kitchen, dressing room for stage, shower, and locker rooms for boys and girls, bowling alleys game rooms and craft shops.

753 FAMILIES ORDERED OUT OHIO PROJECT

Cleveland FHA Says All With Incomes Over Limit Must Move

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 16—Like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, the notices received the past week by 731 tenants who have been enjoying the low rents afforded by the PWA projects for three years caused no little excitement among the tenants, families and their many friends.

The Metropolitan Housing authority, a local outfit, was given the management of the three projects late in the fall. The three projects affected are the Cedar-Central, the Outhwaite Homes and the Lakeview Terrace apartments.

In the Cedar-Central there are only about three families of our group, none in the West side project, the Lakeview Terrace but in the Outhwaite Homes project 99 per cent of the tenants are members of our group.

The government order says the 731 families must make room for families whose incomes range from $900 to $1,300 a year. According to the management the authority's policy is to construct and operate slum-clearance dwellings for residents in greater Cleveland whose

incomes are in the lower brackets.

Mark J. Grossmann, chairman of the authority, said the order is also in line with the authority's policy of taking public housing out of competition with private capital.

Families affected by the surprise ruling who have school children must be out by June 30. Grossman said. Those without school children whose incomes are above the upper limit in an amount not totaling more than $250 a year, must leave by May 31.

Those without school children whose incomes are more than $250 over the upper limit, must be out by March 31. The upper limit of $1,300 applies to very large families, Grossman said. For families of average size and below, it is $1,100. In the three projects 1,122 families are not affected by the drastic order.

Clevelanders of our racial group were elated last week when informed that the Outhwaite Homes project will still be under the efficient management of Gordon Simpson, whose assistant is Edward Denver Lee.

It is reported that several of the clerical force lost their jobs in the new set-up including the popular Alice Greene, typist and Lulu Hall Graves, clerk in a move for economy.

Hot Session! Negro Civic Welfare !

The Union

The School Question Arises !

Cincinnati, Ohio

Principal Rambo Hits, Epaminondas

The Rev. Dr. Douglass fights, for teacher's rights.

OCT 17 1940

Has Epaminondas a place in the public schools?

Discussion of that question was one of the livelier topics yesterday afternoon at the season's first meeting of the Division of Negro Welfare, Community Chest. ***

Marcus Rambo, principal of Douglas School, said the tale was unfair to the Negro race in presenting a stereotype of the Negro as a slow-witted, obsequious, comic creature—a stereotype that was neither just nor representative.

Presented to children at the impressionable age it gives them early a distorted picture of the Negro, and sometimes causes them to make sport of their Negro classmates, Rambo declared.

The suggestion that "Epaminondas" be removed from the approved reading list of the public schools was incorporated in Rev. Julius T. Douglas's report for the Educational Committee. The report also presented as problems the limited opportunities of Negroes for training in vocational schools, their grouping by race, rather than by ability, in their membership in larger organizations and the absence in the public schools of constructive and progressive reference books on Negro life. He pointed out that only two Negroes are employed in the schools' Pupil Personnel Division; that in Washburn, Dyer and Twelfth District Schools, with Negro enrollments of from 85 to 97 per cent of the total, there are no Negro teachers, although there is an eligible list of 61, only one Negro teacher having been taken this year.

The division instructed the committee to confer with Dr. Claude Courter, Superintendent of Schools, on those matters. The committee also plans to ascertain how far certain industries will go in providing apprenticeship opportunities for Negro youth.

"If we want to make democracy a living reality, it must be saved first from within," Rev. Mr. Douglas said. "Hindered in fields where he is apt, prevented from participating and fully integrating in social and industrial life, held to a lower economic level, Negro youths want to be good citizens but instead find themselves held back, grow cynical, and consequently become a greater problem within the broad problem of delinquency and crime. It negates the processes of our democratic way of life."—Enquirer.

Housing Aide

DEC 21 1940

Defender

CHARLES W. WHITE

Newly appointed member of the Metropolitan Housing Authority of Cleveland, Ohio, was administered the oath of office at the regular meeting of the five-man board last Wednesday. The appointment ends a two-year fight by Race leaders to thwart alleged jim crow practices by the Authority.

The Oklahoma Youth Legislature

DEC - 7 1940

The Black Dispatch is hoping that all over Oklahoma groups will start forming now to send youthful representatives to the Oklahoma Youth Legislature. The sessions will be held in Oklahoma City the last week in December. This time is set so that the meeting may be held during the holiday period, when school is not in session.

The Oklahoma Youth Legislature is an affiliate of the American Youth Congress. It offers a forum for instruction in citizenship responsibility and integrates youth more fully into the democratic process. Unlike many chauvanistic organizations the Legislature is open to youth of all races, religious beliefs and political creeds. Such an atmosphere offers a wonderful opportunity to the alert, intelligent and forward looking Negro boy and girl.

Black Dispatch

People talk about democracy here in America but in its general application we find every day (in the language of Rev. John Thompson) conflict between ideal and practice. If influence upon government should be shared by all the people it stands to reason that all citizens should have equal advantages in the study of statecraft. Any other conception has facist leanings.

The policy of racial separation in the south develops an inferiority complex in Negro youth and a superiority attitude on the part of whites proving disastrous to both. Discussion forums furnish a fine opportunity of understanding and the unfolding of truth.

This writer has known many highly trained Negro adults who, because they have never had intellectual contact with white men on the plane of equality, suddenly act queer and dumb when thrown into contact with white groups. Men who are ordinarily alert and can think on their feet in a Negro gathering instantly become as the Sphinx in an interracial group. On the island of separation where they have always lived, looking at the white man dominant in social life, economics, religion and education, they reached the conclusion that white men are super-human beings. Paralysis strikes them when they suddenly find themselves in an interracial forum.

On the other hand millions of white people live and die victims of propaganda and ignorance. Steeped in the myth of race they actually believe, and are not to blame, for their false notions regarding racial superiority. They live and die never knowing that superiority is proven in the field of contrast—not isolation.

A very prominent white woman while in our office some time ago actually jumped to her feet and grasping her ears said "Do you know you are bursting my head open? I never knew what you are telling me before. You have shattered the entire social foundation upon which I have previously stood."

We had reached on our book shelf and proved by documentary evidence that American slavery was an institution established by white people for white people. We proved to her that Negroes incidentally became the victim of the institution 100 years after the inauguration of white slavery. We showed her records which proved that Negroes at one time owned white slaves in this country and that at various times white men who owned white women slaves bred Negroes to those white women just as today cattlemen increase their herds.

It would burst the brains out of a lot of white folk if they knew the truth regarding what has gone on here in America. It comes as a healthy shock to white boys and girls when they suddenly enter a forum which includes some brilliant Negro youth. It comes first as a shock and immediately there follows a type of understanding not possible in isolation.

In an interracial forum white youth will momentarily see beyond the fog of racial propaganda. He will begin inquiring for truth. In that same atmosphere Negro youth will divest himself of his feeling of inferiority. Both will emerge from such an atmosphere normal human beings.

Perhaps the most popular young woman in the last Oklahoma Youth Legislature was Blanche Foushee, a brilliant young Negro girl from Tulsa. From the moment Miss Foushee appeared on the floor of the convention and talked she was in demand for a speech and consultation. The affect that Miss Foushee had upon the white youth attending the 3rd Legislature was beneficial to all of the 200,000 Negroes in Oklahoma. Her brilliance, charm and intellectual attainments were the proofs necessary to dismiss any arguments which had been hitherto been made to white youths regarding racial inferiority of black people.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Black Dispatch wants to urge that Negroes all over Oklahoma prepare to send their young people to the Oklahoma Youth Legislature. Send letters today to Post Office box 8, Oklahoma City. Registration blanks will be sent you, together with a copy of the call. All over Oklahoma fair minded, liberty loving white youth, seeking understanding and interracial good will are planning to attend this session.

DEC 7 1940

In the coming sessions questions relating to taxation, labor, health, war, peace, democracy, totalitarianism, peace time conscription and every phase of government will be discussed. This is an opportunity for Negro youth to enjoy a profitable holiday.

Center Opened For Negroes

Recreational Center Will Be In Charge of WPA Staff Leaders From Choctaw

A recreational center, sponsored by the Neighborhood clubs, has been opened at Cook's Chapel church, 1401 South Walker, according to an announcement Monday by Odis B. Hagginis, director through Mrs. D. A. McCane, WPA supervisor of parks and centers also of the city park department.

Cook's Center will serve a large number of Negro youth and arrangements have been made with the safety council of the police department to have lanes marked low and slow signs established at the crossing at Thirteenth street.

The program will be under the supervision of the Neighborhood clubs and will be both inspirational and educational. The center will be manned by a complete staff of WPA recreational leaders as follows: Misses Daisy Harris, Almeta McDaniels and Mr. Lee Edward Lewis. Miss Norvella Patton from the WPA music project, will also serve. Miss Ella Mae Hamilton has been chosen librarian.

Schedule of Activities

Boys and girls, ages 6 to 12: (boys) Monday, club meeting, 4:30 p. m., ages 9-12; Wednesday, club meeting, 4:30 p. m., ages 6-8; Saturday, outside activities, ages 6-12.

Girls: Tuesday, club meeting, 4:30 p. m., ages 6-8; Friday, club meeting, 4:30 p. m., ages 9-12.

For Boys and Girls

Wednesday, Music Classes, 4:30 p. m., ages 6-8; Wednesday, Music Classes, 5 p. m., ages 9-12; Thursday, Music Classes, 4:30 p. m., ages 6-8; Thursday, Music Classes, 5 p. m., ages 9-12; Tuesday, Story Hour, 4:30 p. m., ages 9-12; Friday, Story Hour, 4:30 p. m., ages 6-8.

Book Library

The Book Library will be open from 3 to 6 p. m. on week days and from 9 to 12 a. m. on Saturdays.

The Book Library is open to adults as well as children. There will be many fine books on the shelves. We hope you will make use of this service.

3rd ANNUAL MEETING

C. C. Division Negro Welfare !

President Walker of Wilferforce U., delivered the principal address at the Third Annual Meeting of the Division of Negro Welfare of the Cincinnati Community Chest Wednesday, May 22 at the Central Y. W. C. A. The Honorable Alfred M. Cohen, Honorary President of the B'nai Brith and Honorary Chairman of the Hebrew Union College, spoke on the interpretive work of the Division in the present economic development. As a feature of the program, Helen Walker King, distinguished American soprano, appeared in several numbers. Most instructive and highly appreciated was the program rendered, Sec'y Harvey Kerns, whose career here as executive head of Negro activities has been very successful, deserves great credit for this Third Annual Meeting, the results of which will be of vast benefit to this County and a blessing to the State.

Civil Rights in Oklahoma

DEC 14 1940

Dear Sirs: Twelve Oklahoma County residents are facing ten to twenty years in the penitentiary on charges filed under the long-forgotten state criminal-syndicalism law passed in the days of the Palmer raids. I have recently been released on $20,000 bond after spending nearly three months behind bars in the Oklahoma County Jail.

The wave of war hysteria in May stimulated the organization of various extra-legal organizations. Sheriff Goff of Oklahoma County organized a Civil Guard numbering some thousands to hunt out fifth columnists, the only known activity of which has been trailing various individuals. Manager Quinn of Oklahoma City organized an Emergency Defense Battalion, nominally to be ready in case of "rebellion," but in practice dedicated to the same activity.

As was to be expected, the Communist Party was one of the victims of the campaign. In June a gang of young men broke up a Communist Party meeting and forcibly stole some hundreds of books and pamphlets on display in the Progressive Bookshop in the next room. "Father" E. F. Webber, a fanatical evangelist radio preacher, announced two days later that "Communist literature had come into his possession, it did not matter how" and held a public book-burning the following week. It is interesting to note that among the books stolen were several copies of the Constitution of our country.

During this same period a number of individuals seen visiting the Communist Party office or talking to officials of the Communist Party were placed under arrest on charges of "vagrancy." I had occasion at this time to visit the police office in connection with a relief crisis here and was greeted by the Chief of Police, Mr. Smith, in the presence of a number of other members of the Workers' Alliance, with: "I don't care about what the Supreme Court says or what is in the Constitution. We are running Oklahoma City, and I won't have any picketing in Oklahoma City."

Then, on August 17, came simultaneous raids on the Progressive Bookstore, the Communist Party office, and the private homes of eight individuals, with the arrest of about ten others. The search warrants used were liquor search warrants—this is a dry state. Those arrested were thrown into the city and county jail under pseudonyms supplied by the police and held incomunicado in solitary confinement for days without any charges being placed against them. When we were finally taken before a judge the following week, bond was set at $100,000 each for five of us, and at $50,000 for seven others.

The preliminary hearing showed that the state's evidence consisted solely of books and private papers, most of the books being available in the library of the University of Oklahoma. However, we were all bound over to court.

On September 30 Robert Wood, state secretary of the Communist Party and a candidate for Representative-at-large on the Independent ticket, was brought to trial for the alleged possession of books advocating the crime of criminal syndicalism. The jury sentenced Wood to ten years in the penitentiary and a $5,000 fine after a two-week trial which culminated with the county attorney calling Wood "a Judas Iscariot paid with thirty pieces of silver from the Soviet Union in Moscow."

Alan Shaw, twenty-two-year-old city secretary of the Communist Party, is now on trial charged only with "membership in the Communist Party."

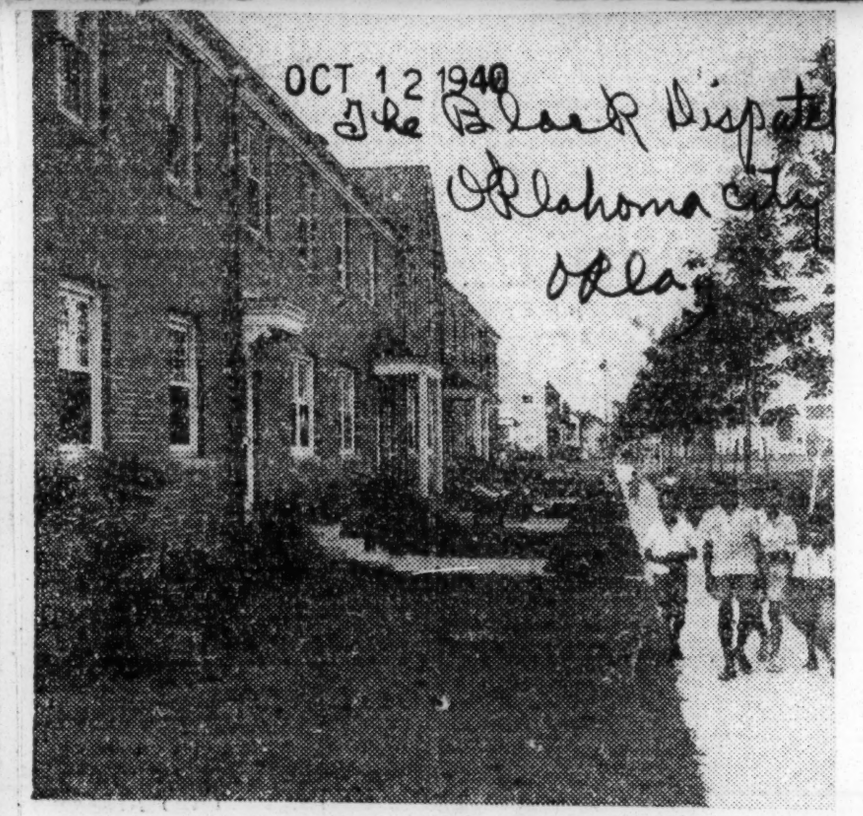
Where this will lead to may be judged from the fact that the city police, following the Wood conviction, raided one private home in this city and carried off as "subversive literature" Tolstoy's novel "War and Peace."

The Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners is cooperating with the International Labor Defense on the appeal in the Wood case and in defense of the remaining victims. Wood and eight others are now out on bail reduced to a maximum of $20,000. The bail first set added up to over $850,000.

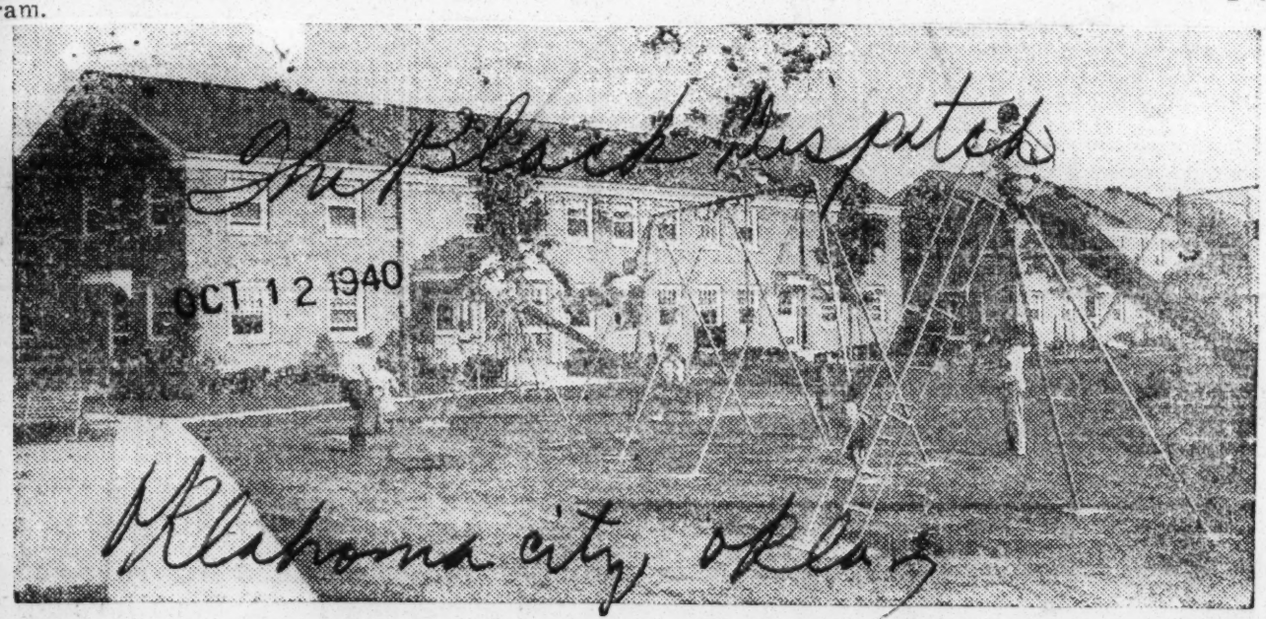
ELIZABETH ZELENY GREEN

Oklahoma City, December 2

A better picture of recreational facilities at Dayton's newly completed Desota Ball Courts is obtained from the photo (above) in which adults enjoy a game of croquet. The Ohio city is only one of many throughout the country where colored citizens are benefitting from the New Deal's housing program.



The general view (above) of the Desota Bass Courts, Dayton, Ohio, shows children at play and adults reclining "peacefully" in an atmosphere surrounded by all the inducements to happiness for a once ill-housed group. The construction of homes like these caused private industry to invest in developments in other sections of the country.



There's no place like home, and no one knows it better than the children (above) playing on the grounds of Ohio's recently completed Desota Bass Courts in Dayton. Before the Roosevelt administration, economic circumstances forced their parents to live in some of Dayton's most blighted areas. Today, they enjoy recreational facilities, live happily and look forward, generally speaking, to a better and brighter future.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 PENNSYLVANIA
IMPROVEMENT OF

Inspection Day At The Project

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
DEC 12 1940

This is the way the James Weldon Johnson Homes look from the outside. These are three-room flats, renting for $18 per month, including heat, gas and electricity.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

PENNSYLVANIA

James Weldon Johnson Memorialized In Project

Philadelphia Tribune

DEC 12 1940

By JOSEPH W. WOODS

When James Weldon Johnson was killed violently in an auto-railroad crash in Wiscasset, Me., in 1938, Americans who knew him, or who merely knew of him, began singing his praise. Philadelphia's eulogy is destined to be more permanent, however; it is the James Weldon Johnson Homes, for which ground was broken May 15, 1939, and which will be formally dedicated on Sunday.

Born in Florida

Dr. James Weldon Johnson was born June 17, 1871, in Jacksonville, Fla. He received his education at Atlanta University, from which he received a bachelor's degree in 1894 and a master's in 1904; he later spent three years in graduate study at Columbia University. Talladega conferred an honorary doctor of literature degree on him in 1917; Howard conferred the same degree in 1923.

Thus educationally prepared, James Weldon Johnson was ready to become educator, poet, lawyer, musician, playwright, author, statesman and social worker.

Phila, Pa.

It is probably more as a social worker—a proclivity which he reflected in all his work—that he was an active crusader against the unequal treatment given his race. As field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1920, he attacked the evil of lynching, and not only pointed out that Negroes were being lynched, but compiled statistics to show accurately how many were being lynched.

Fought Lynching

Continuing his fight against mob violence, he evoked the interest of Congress in a struggle for the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. The bill passed through the House, but failed in the Senate after a bitter debate, in which the chief participants were the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and William Borah.

It was also during his term of office as executive secretary of the NAACP that he caused the United States to investigate terroristic activities of this country's marines in Haiti; as a result of this investigation the marines were eventually removed from the island.

He is also credited with being the leader in the fight that secured the release of the 54 Negro soldiers attached to the 24th Infantry from the death sentence given them for participation in the Houston riots. The convicted soldiers had been known as the Houston Martyrs.

Wrote National Anthem

Although he wrote several volumes of poetry, probably he is best known for his "Lift Every Voice", which is considered generally as the Negro National Anthem. The music was written by J. Rosamond Johnson, his brother, with whom he collaborated also in other works.

As an author he wrote "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man" (1912), "Fifty Years and Other Poems" (1912), "Self-Determining Haiti" (1920), "The Book of American Negro Poetry" (1921), "The Book of American Negro Spirituals" (1925), "Second Book of Spirituals" (1926), "God's Trombones" (1927), for which he won the second Harmon Award; "Black

greatest number of stores on any other one of the project's four boundaries (25th street, Glenwood avenue, Norris street). But to find Negro-owned stores, a swing around Berks street, Ringgold street, Montgomery avenue, and Taylor street is necessary.

Of course, farther away from the homes are other stores controlled by colored people; a drug store, for instance, is at 21st and Diamond streets, a distance of seven blocks.

Radio Shop Near

At the moment, only one Negro owned technical shop is near the project; it is a radio repair shop at Ridge and Montgomery avenues. Incidentally, radios are permitted in the homes; the only consideration the management of the project asks is that radio owners control their volumes wisely.

Also, within two blocks are barber shops, beauty shops, shoe repair shops, luncheonettes, and innumerable churches of all faiths.

Schools, too, are just around the corner; there are 19, including seven elementary, two junior highs, four senior highs, one vocational, and five parochial. And equally near are three hospitals, five health and recreation centers, one free library, three post office sub-stations, two social service agencies, three police stations, and four fire stations.

If there be a fire at the project, which is fireproof, quick arrival of firemen can be insured by sending in an alarm from one of the four fire boxes on the premises or from one of the six boxes within three blocks of the project.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 PENNSYLVANIA
IMPROVEMENT OF

STATE COMMISSION — Top, the clerical assistants: Misses Doris Bullock, 2428 west Norris street; Ernestine Henley, 5023 Wellington street; Geraldine McKell, 1928 Wharton street; Lucille Lucas, 1842 north 19th street; Thelma Allen, 2004 west Turner street. Below: Mrs. Susie Tobias, (Cheyney grad), 7108 west Diamond street, secretary to the director; LeRoy Gibbons (Wilberforce grad), 2331 Christian street, J. Edwin Hamilton (Howard U.), 1036 south 17th street; F. Joseph Becket (Wilberforce), 639 north 57th street. To right: Dr. Lawrence Foster confers with the assistant director, Donald Wyatt,

"For Better Or For Worse," The State Is Being Put Under The Microscope

By MARGOT BRENT

For better or worse, quietly, without any fanfare, a group of workers is poring over maps, travelling over the State asking questions, sending out written questionnaires, and digging deeply in large books of figures.

These men and women, with headquarters in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are trying to find the solution to the Negro's problems of health, education, job-finding, and what have you.

SEP 12 1940

They comprise the working staff of the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on the Conditions of the Urban Colored Population, a state body authorized by the Legislature in 1939.

Headquarters of the commission is at 524-526 South 16th street, where Dr. Lawrence H. Foster, of Lincoln University, is the executive director, and where the principal workers are located.

In 35 Communities

But, in nearly 35 communities there are citizens' committees, of both races, which have been enlisted to assure that the commission will have friends and goodwill to help interpret just what its purpose is.

The act creating the commission specially states that the commission shall have power "to examine and report upon the economic, cultural, health and living conditions of the urban colored population of the state, and to recommend such measures as such commission may deem necessary to improve such conditions and to secure urban population of the State equal opportunity with the general population thereof for self-support and economic and cultural development to the extent, if any, that such opportunity does not exist."

The commission also has power to take testimony, to subpoena witnesses, and require the production of books, papers and records, and must make a report to the next General Assembly, which is scheduled to convene in 1941.

Twelve Members

With 12 members, the commission was named jointly by Governor James, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and represents a cross-section of the leadership of the State and of the two major racial groups.

Members of the commission are: E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia author of the bill and chairman; Senator Franklin S. Edmonds, Philadelphia, vice-chairman; Maurice R. Moss, Pittsburgh, secretary; Senators George B. Scarlett, Kennett Square, and A. Evans Kephart, Philadelphia; Representatives Raymond V. Webster, Harrisburg; and Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh; and Wayne L. Hopkins, Philadelphia, executive secretary, the Armstrong Association; Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president, Cheyney State Teachers College; Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, state interracial consultant, Harrisburg; Mrs. S. Willie Layten, Philadelphia church leader; Richard P. Brown, secretary, State Department of Labor.

The important purpose of the study is to make such recommendations as will prove the status of the Negro citizenry of the race but before such recommendations can be made, it is necessary to know just how the race lives, not from hearsay, from rumor, or from long-held ideas, but from actual facts—the kind of facts that come from putting the state under the microscope.

SEP 12 1940

Must Have Facts

In other words, we talk a great deal about racial prejudice and discrimination, but before the State can help—if the Legislature so wills—it must know specifically, how, where and when and why, and it will take graphs, maps, and pages of statistics to tell the story. At least, that's the way all commissions work—although just mere Mr. Citizen might be able to settle the whole problem without a single row of statistics.

The public will get a chance to share in the commission's work when public hearings are held, with representative citizens and other people of affairs telling their side of different questions—employment, health, transportation, schools and a number of other subjects.

Other Race Commissions

Commissions on the Negro are not new, the most famous being the Chicago Commission following the 1919-20 riots in the Windy City, which produced "The Negro in Chicago," considered one of the most outstanding studies on the race. Following the Harlem rioting of 1935, Mayor LaGuardia appointed a commission similar to the Pennsylvania's but its report was never officially published. About three years ago, the State of New York ordered another commission on the Negro, and its recommendations were covered in fourteen bills sent to the legislature. New Jersey now has a commission on the Negro also.

Pennsylvania appropriated $10,000 for the commission, $5,000 less than was asked in the bill. Members of the commission are not paid anything but expenses.

Dr. Foster, the executive director of the commission, is listed in Who's Who in America as an anthropologist and is a professor of the Department of History and Education at Lincoln University; holds undergraduate degrees from Lincoln, and the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He has been a research associate at the University of Pennsylvania Museum since 1933, and general editor of the Huxley Publishers of New York since 1938.

Experience in Research

Dr. Foster has been a guest lecturer at the National Museum of Mexico, 1931; a special representative of the Pan-American Union to Mexico in 1930, and has done field research in Canada, Mexico, and Guatamala, under grants from Columbia University and the National Research Council.

Schools, Shops, Churches Near Johnson Homes

Philadelphia Inquirer

Project Occupants Have All Kinds Of Conveniences At Hand

Phila, Pa.

DEC 12 1940

By JOSEPH W. WOODS

"Downtown" to the 535 residents who will eventually fill the James Weldon Johnson Homes at 25th street and Ridge avenue is across the street.

There, and particularly on the sides of the homes bounded by Ridge avenue and 25th street, is one of the shopping districts of the city, comparable with upper Germantown avenue, 52nd and Market streets, or 69th and Market streets. Just step across the street from the homes, and there are markets, bakeries, grocery stores, confectioneries, clothing stores and a countless number of shops.

The emphasis, however, is on the food stores, many of which are not only under colored managers, but under colored owners. One store, a self-service store, is of especial interest, because of its nearness to the project and because it was opened only last May. It is at 25th and Norris streets, a corner opposite the homes, so near one could run there hatless on a rainy day for a pound of butter, a half dozen eggs, or a box of oatmeal; and not get wet, if he is a swift runner.

Johnson's Store Near

Joseph Johnson, who owns the store, is scarcely distinguishable from the two clerks he hires; he appears to be a quiet, energetic, and business-like little man, an ideal "boss".

At the corner south of the self-service store, is a bakery, Buffalo's bakery, which was opened within the last few months; it, too, was evidently inspired by the project, especially, and the dense Negro population in that section of North Philadelphia.

Then, east on Ridge avenue is the

Manhattan" (1930); "St. Peter Relates an Incident of the Resurrection Day" (1930); "Along This Way", an autobiography; and "Negro Americans, What Now?" (1934).

Prolific Writer

Also as an author he contributed to many magazines, including Century, Harper's, American Mercury and The Crisis. He was, in addition, one of the contributors to the revised edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

One of the biggest ovations any of his works ever received in a single night was in 1926, when at Town Hall in New York he presented "The Creation", a poem set to music and directed by Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

At the time of his death, he was visiting professor of creative literature at New York University, Spence professor of literature at Fisk University, and a trustee of Atlanta University. He had earlier been principal of a high school in Jacksonville.

In the administration of Theodore Roosevelt he was appointed consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, and subsequently, at Corinth, Nicaragua. At one time he was in charge of a detail of U. S. navymen who went to Nicaragua to quell a threatened outburst.

This is the man after whom the Philadelphia housing project at 25th street and Ridge avenue is named—James Weldon Johnson.

Pride And Fear Restrain "Slum Dwellers" From Seeking Housing Project Benefits

"I Don't Want to Feel Like I Am Living In Jail," Says One—Others Feel Project Is Glorified "Poorhouse"—Widows With "Roomers" Have Their Special Problems.

Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph 5/23/40

By JOHN G. TAYLOR

When the Pittsburgh Housing Authority announced the erection of 3,000 low-rent houses in the Hill district to be occupied by families living in the city's slum areas, Councilman George E. Evans, often called the "Father of low cost housing," wept with joy. "This is a dream come true," said the councilman.

Immediately, the Housing Authority started to put the dream on paper. Literature was distributed to social and civic organizations. Stories and diagrams were given to local newspapers. Welfare workers were given messages to convey to the public. Mass meetings were held in school auditoriums. Classes were conducted by experts in the fields of construction, neighborhood improvement, recreation, schools, heating, and those phases of development that make housing problems difficult for the layman to understand.

EDUCATION TAKEN TO THE PEOPLE

Hundreds of dollars were spent, through publicity, in an effort to educate the people in low cost housing; to teach them the advantages the new homes would have over their present ones, and mainly that rents would be reduced.

Why all the publicity? Families living in the lower bracket have always complained of the houses in which they are forced to live, particularly in the Third and Fifth wards. They are living in dilapidated frame dwellings without baths, hot or cold running water, inside water closets and proper ventilation. Many are forced to live in condemned structures that are human fire traps.

BUT THE PEOPLE DO NOT RESPOND

Yet, in spite of all the publicity, the mass meetings and the literature distributed to individuals and homes, the people for whom the low cost houses are being built are not responding as rapidly and in as great numbers as was expected.

Because of the seeming lack of interest, several opinions have been expressed. Are some people too proud? Do others believe they have to "see their ward chairman"? Because of certain restrictions have others not bothered to make application because they "think" they would not qualify?

A recent survey made by reporters of this paper revealed that behind this seeming lack of interest is pride. In expressing their feelings, many housewives interviewed said it would be like moving to a poor farm. Others prefer individual houses. A majority are waiting for vacant houses that will be available when qualified applicants move into the Bedford Dwellings.

HOPE TO OBTAIN VACATED DWELLING

Such was the opinion of Mrs. Laura Dansdy, 60, living at 607 Montage way with her unemployed husband and five children. They are living in four rooms, only one of which can be properly heated. There is no water in the house and the toilet is outside. Seven other families use both. The house can best be described as an "ice box" falling apart. For this they pay $12.50 monthly out of her son, Robert's, WPA check.

She says: "We figure that the rent in one of the project houses will be more than we can stand. So, we are hoping to get a better house when the people start moving into the project houses."

THIS COUPLE WILL BE PROUD OF NEW HOME

It was different with Nina and Daniel Mullings, who live across the street from the Bedford Dwellings. They said: "We certainly have made application for one of the houses because over there we will feel like we are living some place."

From the windows of their three-room apartment, which is shared by a sister and her child, they witnessed the excavation of the Lincoln cemetery, the demolition of Greenlee Field and the first load of concrete that was poured into the first foundation.

After showing the writer where the rain leaked through the roof, the cold air entered through cracks in the windows and door casings and a frozen water pipe had bursted and flooded the cellar, Mr. Mullings turned and said: "Now why wouldn't I want to live over there? They might not take us because we are on relief, but I'll take that chance."

DOESN'T WANT TO LEAVE MOTHER

A young couple living at 73 Crawford street were like scores of others interviewed. Mildred Harris, 19, spokesman for the couple, explained: "We would love to move into one of the project houses, but it would be like starting all over again. In addition to that, you have to go through so much red tape. I have lived with my mother all my life and I understand that I couldn't take her with me.

"On the other hand, you have that furniture problem. If they don't like it, you can't take it with you. Wesley (the husband) just finished paying for what we have. It looked all right until Warner (the 17-month-old son) got big enough to walk all over it. Then I heard that they turn your lights out at 12 o'clock, and even tell you who can visit and how long they can stay. Yes, we would love to live in one of the houses if it wasnt' like living in jail."

HOME OWNERS' CLING TO PROPERTY

The few home owners visited by the reporters explained how useless it would be for them to apply for one of the project houses. Their biggest problem, they say, would be in getting the real value from the Government for their property. Many of them admit having furniture that will not pass the rigid inspection of the investigators. One man said: "I worked half of my life to buy this 'wreck' and I intend to live in it the other half."

Another home owner became enraged when he related what "someone" told him. He was informed that the Government would only give him about $800 for his five-room house. That out of that money he would have to pay a small mortgage and his back taxes. "Good Lord!" he exclaimed. "I wouldn't have enough to buy a sack of flour, let alone rent one of those blamed houses."

WIDOWS WITH ROOMERS PATHETIC

The most pathetic group who have failed to make application are the widows who have rooming houses. Some are fortunate enough to have roomers who are paying the rent, while most of them are "stringing" along with their boarders until they get work. They are about the only ones who haven't applied who want to. They have been informed that they cannot have roomers.

A widow told the writer: "What a blessing it would be if I could keep my rooms in this house and live in one of those 'cute' little apartments."

A widow operating a rooming house on Webster avenue said: "I have been bossing my 12-room house for 20 years. How do you think I would feel with someone telling me how to run a three-room apartment?"

DON'T LIKE TYPE OF HOUSES BUILT

After interviewing about 100 families in the so-called slum areas of the Third and Fifth wards, it is the conclusion of the writer that those who have not made application for the low-rent houses are not willing to accept the type of houses being erected. When they read in the pamphlets distributed by the Housing Authority that there would be a house built for every one torn down, that is what they thought it meant.

The pamphlet read: "The City of Pittsburgh, in co-operation with the local Housing Authority, will demolish one slum home for every newly-erected dwelling."

The people ask: "Why did they have to build them on top of each other?"

The purpose was: To alleviate present and recurring unemployment and to remedy the unsafe and insantairy housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe and sanitary dwellings for families of the low income, in rural and urban communities, that are injurious to the health, safety and morals of the citizens of this city.

The Pittsburgh Housing Authority has given no opinion upon the attitudes of these would-be tenants. They patiently anticipate a complete and happy solution to these self-made problems. The houses are being erected as prom

Pa. Relief Transfers Save State $1,212,000

Tribune 5/23/40 Philadelphia, Pa.

The transfer of persons aged 65-69 from general assistance to old-age assistance during the first four months of 1940 has resulted in savings to the State at an estimated rate of $101,000 a month, or $1,212,000 a year, for as long as the persons transferred remain on assistance rolls.

The transfers were made possible by a provision of State law, effective at the beginning of the year which reduced the minimum eligible age for old age assistance from 70 to 65 years.

The saving in State funds arises from the fact that general assistance is financed entirely by the State, whereas old-age assistance costs are split 50-50 between the State and Federal governments.

Of some 21,200 persons 65-69 years of age who were accepted for old-age assistance between the beginning of the year and the end of April, approximately 18,300 (86 per cent) were transferred from general assistance rolls.

——A Colored Judge——

Claim Negro Medic Prevented Incorporation Of Race Health Center In U. S. Project Here

Tribune 2-15-40
Philadelphia, Pa.

Officials Of Academy Of Medicine Accuse Dr. W. Harry Barnes In Letter To Housing Authority

Dr. W. Harry Barnes, 1315 north 15th street, a member of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, has been accused of preventing the incorporation of a Negro Health Center in the James Weldon Johnson Project, 25th street and Ridge avenue.

The accusation against Dr. Barnes was made on Tuesday when officials of the Academy of Medicine and Allied Sciences, in a letter to Roland C Randall, chairman of the Authority stated that the proposed Negro Health Center at the James Weldon Johnson Homes, as originally planned, was prevented by the objections of Dr. Barnes.

The Academy's letter was signed by Dr. Frederick D. Stubbs, president, and Dr. Wilbur H. Strickland, chairman of the executive board.

The Academy's letter stated:

"It has recently been called to our attention that the proposed Negro Health Center for North Philadelphia was prevented from being incorporated into the James Weldon Johnson Homes, as originally planned, by the objections of Dr. W. Harry Barnes, a member of the Authority.

"Since the Negro physicians of the city are and have been largely responsible for the health problems of this group, it would seem logical and altogether fitting that organized Negro medicine, as represented by the Academy of Medicine and Allied Science, should have been given the opportunity to express their opinion in relation to this altruistic enterprise and the decision not have been left to any single individual, irrespective of the racial group involved.

"We would like to call to your attention that a health center for North Philadelphia was unanimously endorsed by the members of the organization in June, 1939.

"Through the interest of Dr. Hubley Owen, present Director of Health, the center for this area and the money offered by the Rosenwald Fund were saved for the citizens of our city.

"If further problems involving the health of the Negroes of the city should arise, we would be most happy to cooperate with the Authority in any way possible."

Tribune Executive Appointed Manager Of Local $3,378,000 James Weldon Johnson Project

Tribune 3-7-40
Philadelphia, Pa.

Prince L. Edwoods Will Supervise 535 Family Housing Project; Tribune Advertising Manager

Prince L. Edwoods, advertising manager of The TRIBUNE, has been appointed manager of the $3,378,000 Glenwood low-rent housing project at 25th street and Ridge avenue.

The appointment was made at a meeting of members of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, 21st street and The Parkway, on Tuesday. The announcement was made by W. Harry Barnes, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Authority.

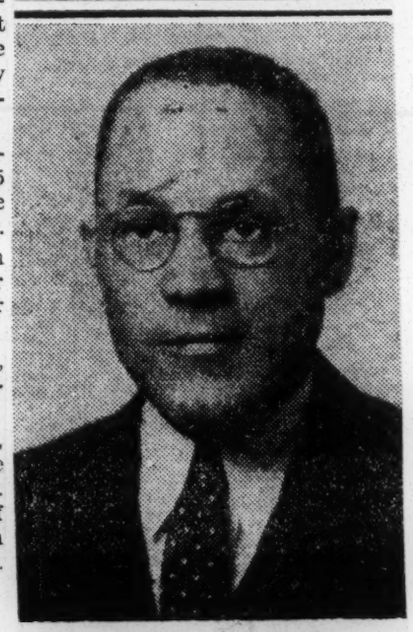
Edwoods as manager of the Glenwood project, will supervise the 535 families that will live on the 14-acre site when it is completed this summer.

Prior to his present position with the Tribune, Edwoods was a teacher in the Bureau of Recreation under Director Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

He lives at 1910 W. Berks street, is married, and the father of a 19-year-old son.

He was educated at Bay City, Mich., Eastern High School, and the University of Michigan Law School. He graduated from the College of Liberal Arts, Lincoln University, with a degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1916.

ENTERS NEW FIELD



PRINCE L. EDWOODS

Relief Rolls In Pa. Drop As Projects Open

Tribune
5/23/40
Philadelphia Pa

Private Employment, WPA Turnover Big Help In Rolls' Decline

Pennsylvania's general assistance rolls maintained their downward course during the week ending May 11 as the State-financed relief load was reduced by 4,308 cases (13,229 persons). The week's decline in case load (eighth in as many weeks) cut the State's total general assistance load to 180,573 cases (551,148 persons). In keeping with the reduced level of the case load, net expenditures for assistance grants declined to $1,248,397—the lowest weekly expenditure in two and one-half years and $58,117 less than the figure for the previous week.

The rtduction in case load during the week was the net result of closing 9,245 cases (28,889 persons) and opening 4,937 cases (16,660 persons).

Employment in private industry was a favorable factor for the second consecutive week, absorbing a net total of 264 cases (1,152 persons). Current employment gains took, 2,097 cases (8,146 persons) from the rolls during the week, while past employment losses added 1,833 cases (6,994 persons).

WPA employment and turnover in WPA rolls (assignment of general assistance recipients to replace workers laid off or leaving to take jobs in private industry), accounted for a net reduction of 3,239 cases (8,187 persons). Case closings associated with WPA totaled 4,420 cases (12,122 persons) whereas case openings attributable to this factor numbered 1,181 cases (3,935 persons).

The transfer of general assistance recipients to old-age assistance (OAA) and aid to dependent children (ADC) also aided in the week's case load reduction.

Commission To Study Negro Problems Starts Work June 1

By MELVIN J. CHISUM

As a reporter knocks around from one community to another in Pennsylvania he becomes impressed with the fact that colored people are deep readers and are sensible to the things which are needed most by our people. This writer has been repeatedly questioned by intelligent men and women as to what became of the Commission which was created at the 1939 session of the Legislature, which was supposed to make a study of conditions amongst the urban colored population. This reporter has been at pains to inform himself and to start from taw, here is how the situation now stands. The commission inquired about by so many persons, was created by Act 192 of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania and approved June 12, 1939. The Bill was drawn by that very able member of the Legislature, Hon. E. Washington Rhodes. The Bill has for its objective, the amelioration of the harsh conditions which obtain in the larger towns and in the cities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania amongst and against the colored people.

Six Appointed

Membership of the Commission was created as follows: The Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, appointed six members, namely: Hon. E. Washington Rhodes, Hon. Homer S. Brown, Hon. Raymond C. Webster, Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, Mr. Frank J. Speck and Hon. Herbert E. Millen; President of the Senate appointed six additional members, namely, Sen. Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Senator George B. Scarlett, Sen. A. Evans Kephart, Mr. Wayne L. Hopkins, Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill and Hon. Lewis C. Hines. And Governor James appointed three additional members to the Commission, namely: Hon. Richard P. Brown, Mr. A. Maurice Moss and Mrs. S. Willie Layten.

When the full commission met in its first meeting, Mr. Rhodes was elected chairman of the Commission. The preliminary work of the Commission was put in the hands of an executive committee which during the winter and spring make ready for a prosecution of the larger work. Room 125, The Capitol Building at Harrisburg, has served as the Commission's headquarters to date, but on April 30, 1940, at a business session of the Commission it was voted unanimously to appoint Dr. Lawrence Foster, Professor of History, Lincoln University, Pa., and an associate professor at the University of Pennsylvania to be the executive director of the work for the Commission and 526 South 16th st., Philadelphia, Pa., was chosen as the official headquarters of the Commission. The offices are now being equipped and Dr. Foster and his staff will begin operations on June 1, 1940. It is of interest to know that Dr. Foster supervised a similar work with singular success for the City. St. Louis Missouri. The character of service which the Commission's assignment will comprehend will be: (1) Unemployment and how it affects the colored people; (2) Education and its opportunities; (3) Delinquency and Crime; (4) Health; (5) Housing. It is the purpose of the Commission to strive to create new openings of employment for colored people in all walks of life.

Rhodes Bill

Lost from sight has been the fact that Mr. Rhodes when he introduced this Bill, which created the commission, performed the only definite service of legislation in the interest of colored citizens in Pennsylvania for more than ten years. We should remember and never forget that at least here is one member of the Bar who becames a member of the legislature and remembered the colored people in Pennsylvania are fighting for their lives, for the right to exist, for the right to work and earn an honest living as thoughtful human beings want to live. This Commission as created possesses tremendous power for service and this reporter thinks it reflects his credit and rare distinction upon its author, an attorney-at-law, member of the State legislature and editor of the Philadelphia TRIBUNE.

Tenants, Displaced by Projects, in Dire Plight

CHESTER, Pa. — As a result of preparations for two housing projects to be erected here, families in the affected areas—forced to move until the developments are finished — are sorely taxed by resulting rises in rents and the inability to find suitable living quarters.

Rents, reminiscent of the post-war lush era, have rocketed on the average of twenty per cent, and in some cases found during an AFRO survey, landlords have boosted prices as much as forty-five per cent.

Driven Out by Wreckers

Over two months ago, residents in the Lamokin Village area were given "moving orders," yet as late as Saturday, there were still several families in the section and the day before, contractors began wrecking a house before the occupants had moved.

Approximately 117 families, averaging about four persons to a family, have been forced to vacate the section.

A storm center of protest while negotiations were under way, the section is bounded by Flower and Tilghman Streets and Fourth and Sixth Streets, an area of six blocks, and will house 350 units when completed sometime in June, 1941.

Other Group Uneasy

Although no active work has been started on the other 300-unit development, the William Penn Homes, Third to Fifth Streets and Parker to Franklin Streets, residents in that section are apprehensive of the acute housing shortage problem facing them.

Those living in this proposed development area are not the only ones affected. All over town, except in the "red light" district, conditions are generally the same. Sensing the boom, landlords laid down the ultimatum which in effect was "either pay the price, or else...."

Few Improvements

Homes that once rented for $15 per month are now $20; $20 houses are $25, and so on up the scale. While the rents have gone up, no appreciable physical improvements have been made.

Some houses that were unoccupied for years have been "renovated" in quick tempo and offered to those pressed for places to live. In one home on Central Street, visited by the AFRO reporter, there were two families that formerly lived in the Lamokin Villege section.

Jumps from $12 to $20

It is a five-room house near the railroad and is said to have formerly rented for $12 per month. The present price is $20. There is no electricity, no gas and an old-fashioned coal stove in the dining room serves as the central heating plant.

Cheap new wall paper, evidently hastily slapped on, bulged in several places from the walls, and toilet facilities without running water are situated in a little closet off the kitchen.

Slow moving of some of the families in the secton now being developed is based on their refusal to go where living conditions are below their present standard or inability to meet the exorbitant rents elsewhere.

Shuns Bethel Court

Said the head of one family of five: "When I find suitable living quarters within the limitations of my income, I'll move. Right now about the only place I can take them is over in Bethel Court and I refuse to subject my wife and three daughters to the indignities of the red light district."

Speculation over the expected business boom resulting from the Lamokin development has caused the sale price of real estate surrounding the project to go up also, it was disclosed by C. O. Barnet, proprietor of one of the largest filling stations in the city, and owner of two grocery stores.

Barnet, who will move his 15,000-gallon-per month station to another corner near the project, said that property that could be brought for $1,000 before the proposed development has gone up as much as $4,000.

Originally, Lamokin Village was to extend as far as Seventh Street, but protests of some of the real estate owners is said to have halted the project at Sixth Street.

The majority of families that lived in the project area are in favor of the development, although rumblings of dissatisfaction were heard over what was called "regimentation of activities" of those who will be accepted for residence.

Main problem at present seems to be adjusting wages to meet the rental rates. As one man put it, "The landlords don't seem to understand that wages and relief checks are still the same. While a house is necessary, we still have to eat to exist."

NOW THE WHITE FOLK WANT WHAT WE'VE GOT

Pittsburgh Courier
Pitt. Pa.

Philadelphia Whites Want to Get in Project Set Aside for Negroes.

SEP 28 1940

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26—(ANP)—Since Philadelphia has refused 19 million dollars for slum clearance, it seems that white people here are trying their best to get into the James Weldon Johnson houses in place of the 535 Negro families who would otherwise be accommodated.

To frighten Negroes away from the houses, all kinds of rumors have been set afloat. They run something like this:

1. Young women can't entertain male guests without a chaperone.
2. Tenants won't be allowed to have radios.
3. Tenants won't be allowed to do any laundry.
4. That tenants must get in before 11 p.m. each night.

All these rumors, of course, are untrue, but it seems that large numbers of Negroes have lost interest in the houses.

Project Manager Was Star Athlete

Philadelphia Tribune
DEC 12 1940

By EUSTACE GAY

What Philadelphia will do about government-sponsored housing in the future depends, so the present Mayor of the city says, on the outcome of the "experiment" under way at three projects—the James Weldon Johnson Homes, now open for occupancy; the Tasker Street Homes, being constructed; and the Richard Allen Homes, ground for which was broken a few weeks ago.

Phila. Pa.

Heading up the first "experiment", the Johnson project, is Prince LeRoy Edwoods — his friends call him "Prince", and his wife and father call him "Roy".

Scholastic Track Star

You wouldn't believe it, unless you were told, that Prince is over the 50-year-mark—but he is; how much over doesn't matter, but it is not much.

He is a Michigan boy, claiming Bay City as his home. He was an honor student in high school, president of his freshman class, and quite a track star. Coming to Lincoln University, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1916, he continued both his scholastic and athletic careers. He was Latin salutatorian, German salutatorian, and class poet, winner of the Finney prize in English, and star 50-yard and 100-yard man.

Two years in law at the University of Michigan accounts for his loquacity.

Varied Experience

The work road over which he travelled to the post of manager of the James Weldon Johnson Homes, first government-sponsored project to be open for occupancy in Philadelphia, is a varied one. He was superintendent of the State Employment Bureau, 184 west 135th street, New York, N. Y., for three years—1918-19-20, supervising the placement of thirty-three (33,000) thousand Negroes in industry; was research secretary for State Department of Welfare, State of Pennsylvania, 1924-25, assisting with a state-wide survey of the conditions affecting Negroes in 91 cities and towns in Pennsylvania. This was not a desk job. He actually travelled to cities; was director of boys' work, Benezet House, 1927-28; was teacher in the Philadelphia Bureau of Recreation 1928-29-30, at McCoach playground, where the average attendance was 10,000 people per week during the summer; and did public relations and promotion work for the Philadelphia TRIBUNE and Progressive Quaker City Life Insurance Co., 1930-1940.

PRINCE L. EDWOODS

Responsibility Rests With Occupants To Make Johnson Homes Success

DEC 12 1940

FORMAL DEDICATION of the James Weldon Johnson Homes, first of three government-sponsored housing projects to be erected in this city, will be held this Sunday.

These projects, when all completed and occupied, will be but a drop in the bucket, compared to the modern housing necessary to remove all of the city's dwellers from substandard homes.

Philadelphia Tribune

The Mayor and City Council, unwilling to accept the almost unanimous verdict of other communities that this kind of housing has been of inestimable value in every respect, have decreed that these projects must be considered "experiments", with future public housing dependent on their success.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The TRIBUNE appeals to those who will be accepted as tenants in the first of these projects to be ready for occupancy—the James Weldon Johnson Homes—to remember that thousands of other families will be affected by the way in which they deport themselves; and to keep in mind that the future of low-cost housing and slum clearance under government auspices is largely in their hands.

We further suggest to residents in the surrounding community that they have a responsibility to help the Philadelphia Housing Authority, the management of the project and the tenants make this housing project a success.

Government-sponsored housing has been a boon to hundreds of communities in the United States and its territorial possessions. There is no reason why Philadelphia should have a contrary experience.

Rural Program Okeyed

Journal & Guide 4-6-40 Norfolk Va.

Thousands Will Get Benefits If Plan Continues

WASHINGTON, D. C. — New homes for some 400 colored sharecroppers and other farm workers were assured last week when President Roosevelt approved a rehousing plan of the United States Housing Authority expanding its program to include rural areas.

In its initial step towards improving the housing conditions of small owner-operators, tenants, sharecropers, and rural wage earners, the USHA entered into contracts with six county housing authorities for the development of a total of 1,300 dwelling units in Lonoke County, Ark.; Thomas County, Ga.; Alexander County Ill.; Vigo County, Ind.; Lee County, Miss.; and Darlington County, S. C.

The average net construction cost per family unit will be about $-,682. This includes the cost of the house, the electrical wiring, a kitchen sink, an outside sealed well and a sanitary privy.

The estimated overall cost will average $2,158 and includes the net construction cost plus charges for the land and its acquisition, the cost of fencing, grading and other site improvements, together with architectural, engineering, administrative costs, and other carrying charges.

The total estimated costs for the developments amount to $2,805,000 of which sum the USHA will lend 90 per cent to local authorities.

Present indications are that cash rents will amount to less than $50 a year. The tenant will perform the ordinary maintenance and repair work. In most cases the dwellings will consist of a living room, dining space, kitchen and three, four, or five bedrooms. A majority of the houses contemplated will have three bedrooms.

The development of the rural housing program follows a tour of the South made last fall by Nathan Straus, USHSA administrator. Deeply concerned about the housing conditions he noted in the rural South, Mr. Straus returned to Washington to formulate plans for extending the USHSA program into the rural areas.

Under terms of the Wagner Steagall public housing bill now before the House of Representatives, $200,000,000 is earmarked for further development of the rural housing program.

If money is made available for the expansion of the program, it will be carried out in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, local county housing authorities, and farm and agricultural agencies.

"This is a significant development in the public housing program," Dr. Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to Administrator Straus, asserts. "Thousands of colored sharecroppers and other farm workers who have always been compelled to live in shacks will have an opportunity to live in decent houses and enjoy farm life if this program is continued."

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
April 10, 1940

Rural Housing Plan for State Indorsed Here

$2,000 Farm Dwelling Would Cost Occupant $36 Annual Rent.

Farmers, businessmen and women of the fifth district last night unanimously indorsed the rural housing plan as outlined by George B. Hamilton, state treasurer and chairman of the Georgia Housing Authority, in a meeting in the house of representatives.

Hamilton assured the throng, who filled virtually every seat in the house, that there was "no politics" in the movement.

The resolution approving the program was offered by Fred T. Bridges, secretary-treasurer of the Georgia Farmers' union.

Seeks $75,000,000.

Hamilton explained that a bill is now pending in congess providing for $200,000,000 for rural housing, and that he intended to get $75,000,000 of that amount for Georgia.

The program already is in operation in Georgia, he pointed out, Thomas county being the first in the nation to set up a rural housing project. Although the funds for this project already have been approved, future grants for Georgia counties will depend upon the passage of the bill now before congress.

Houses constructed under this program are of the single dwelling type.

The first step in obtaining a project is for the county commissioners to pass a resolution of necessity setting out the need for better housing in the rural areas, Hamilton explained. Then follows the appointment by the chairman of the commissioners of a county housing authority, which consists of five men who serve without pay.

Formal Application.

The county housing authority makes formal application for a project. This is sent to the State Housing Authority and then forwarded to the United States Housing Authority in Washington for final approval.

In explaining financing of the program, Hamilton said bonds to the total cost of the capital investment are issued by the local authority, 90 per cent of which are purchased by the federal authority and 10 per cent sold by the local authority to the investing public. He emphasized that these bonds are not county bonds and can never become a debt on the county government.

Long Terms Offered.

He pointed out there were three steps in repaying the cost of the project:

1. The occupant of the house pays an annual cash rental of $36 on a $2,000 unit, which is about the average cost of a unit.

2. The United States Housing Authority pays the local authority $27 per year for maintenance. The labor is provided by the occupant.

3. There is a public subsidy, which amounts to the difference between the total of these two figures and the amount necessary annually to retire the debt in 40 to 50 years. The sum was estimated at $7,000,000 per year.

No Cost to County.

Hamilton said the program would not cost the country treasury "one thin dime."

All the farm owner must do is to deed one acre of his farm for each house built to the local housing authority. Upon the completion of amortization, the house and acre go back to the farm.

The housing chairman stressed the fact the program is a rehousing program, and that every house built must replace a shack that has been taken out of human habitation.

Mayor Hartsfield welcomed the group. Hamilton was introduced by Walter B. Stewart, former Fulton county commissioner.

Old Age Security

A story published in last week's Amsterdam News relates how the widow of a wage earner, ignorant of the broad benefits of the Social Security Act but entitled to $16-089.09 under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance provisions of the Act, was threatened with eviction, her children hungry, and the family hysterical because its members could not get on relief.

Seeking assistance, the widow went to the Harlem Field Office of the Social Security Board. She was interviewed and to her surprise it was discovered that monthly benefits amounting to $70.18 would be paid to her and her four children for nine years and one month, and smaller monthly benefits would be paid until the last child attained age 18. The widow would then receive a life-pension of $27 a month—all because her husband had qualified for Social Security benefits before his death.

According to George E. Cohron, field office manager, this widow was one of many persons who accidentally call at the Harlem office seeking relief, only to discover that the family of the deceased or the living wage earner is entitled to benefits from the Social Security Board.

It is estimated that there is a quarter million dollars to which the residents of the area served by the Harlem office are entitled under the Social Security Act which cannot be paid due to the failure of proper persons to file. The Negroes of Harlem are fortunate in that a field office of the Federal Security Board is located at 209 West 125th Street. They are more fortunate in that the office is administered by Negroes, although the staff is quite cosmopolitan.

The services rendered and the interest manifested, especially in Negroes, by the staff of the Harlem office clearly demonstrate that each city with a large Negro population should have a field office of the Federal Social Security Board administered by Negroes. Where the Negro population does not warrant establishment of a field office administered by Negroes, there should be appointed to the staff of the field office serving the Negro area, Negro personnel in all capacities.

The Social Security Board offers without cost the services of its officials to train Social Service committees appointed by organizations as laison persons between the Social Security Board, organization and public. There are few programs which would be more beneficial to churches, lodges, unions, YMCA's, the Urban League, civic and similar organizations, and especially the community, than having their officials and membership fully enlightened as to the financial aid and other benefits to be received under the several provisions of the Social Security Act. Through this means many persons in their organizations and their friends could be advised when and where to file for benefits to which they were entitled, thereby relieving otherwise unnecessary suffering, also bringing to our professions, business men and institutions not only this quarter of million dollars due to be paid, but all current benefits due the people of our community.

Security Pay for Wage Earners Begins in '40

Journal and Guide 1-6-40 Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Social Security Board has issued a pamphlet, "Monthly Benefits Begin in 1940," explaining payments to be made to wage earners reaching the age of 65 and to certain surviving members of families of workers die after December 31, 1939.

The booklet, which may be obtained free at any of the board offices, explains that workers reaching 65 can now file claims for monthly benefits. These are payable from the beginning of 1940 to qualified wage earners who have retired from regular employment.

The applicant must show that he has been employed in jobs covered by the act in at least six calendar quarters since January 1, 1937, and has earned at least $50 of wages in each of these six quarters.

In addition to the retired worker's own benefits, supplementary payments are provided for his wife at 65, or any dependent children he may have. Payments may also be made to widows and children of workers who died after December 31, 1939.

Better Social Security Forced By Republicans

But Bulk of Negro Workers Still Out In Cold As Democrats Fight Changes In Act—Corrective Amendments Still Needed

BY EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — On January 1, 1940, new provisions of the Social Security Act, brought about by Republican members of Congress, went into effect. Some 47,000,000 wage earners and their families will receive greatly increased benefits.

An anaylsis of these new provisions indicates that most of the changes made by Congress last August relate to Old Age Insurance and Survivors' benefits.

Summarized in simple terms, the most important of these new provisions are: 1 — Monthly benefits to insured wage earners reaching the age of 65 will begin in 1940. This is two years earlier than was provided in the original Act.

2. Monthly benefits will be paid to aged wives, aged widows, minor children and orphans of annuitants and, in some cases, to dependent parents of insured persons who die.

3. The wage tax of 1 per cent each for employers and employees remains the same until 1943. It will not be increased 50 per cent in 1940 as provided by the old law.

All of these will begin to share in the cash benefits which are to pour into thousands of American homes, beginning with New Years Day, 1940.

As is well known, the backbone of the Social Security Act is Old age Insurance paid from a fund contributed to by both the worker and his employer and collected after the age of 65 by the worker, his dependents, or survivors.

The Bulk of Negro Workers Exluded

While revamping the Act, Congress added two new groups of workers — sailors and bank employees. Despite the pleas of liberal elements throughout the country, however, the groups most in need of this humanitarian recognition continue to be excluded altogether. Reference is here made to farm employees and the army of domestic servants, who constitute the lower wage elements of our population. These further improvements are still to come.

It is more or less an open "secret" that the extension of this beneficient legislation to include farm employees and domestic servants, from the first, has been violently opposed by reactionary elements of the Democratic majority in Congress because it would benefit the Negro masses in the South who fall in these categories.

Approximately 65 to 68 per cent of the Negro group, gainfully employed — that is, 7,800,000 to 8,160,000 of our 12,000,000 Colored population, mainly in the South, is the legislative victim of a blind, unreasoning prejudice to which justice, fair play, equity humanitarianism can make no appeal that will be listened to.

Disfranchised, oppressed, objects of political and economic scorn, confined to the lowest income bracket in the United States, — they have none of the weapons of the pressure groups pushing their programs through Congress because they wield the ballot of American freemen.

With age credits approximating nearly $30,000,000,000 for Whites and only about $1,000,000,000 for the Colored groups, already set up by the Social Security Board, a disparity exists which would seem to condemn them, under existing conditions, to continued marginal and sub marginal existence. The Associated Negro Press recently accounted for the wide disparity in wage credits as being due not only to the fact that domestic workers and farm help are excluded but also because of the tremendous difference in wages paid employed Whites and Colored groups.

Negro voters in the North will be appealed to by political candidates in the elections of 1940 for support. They owe a duty and a responsibility to their kinsemen in the South who are being denied these eligibility profits.

They can elect to Congress sufficient Republicans to unseat the Southern Democrats who now hold positions of power and block full justice to these neglected elements, and a more equitable economic recognition of their fellows.

The inclusion of these groups also would contribute toward the economic recovery of the country, and relieve the unconscionable hardships under which these people exist.

It is the duty of Congress to do full justice, equitably and economically, to an element of our country's population whose number, nearly 8,000,000 is comparable to the entire population of the states of Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky and Rhode Island.

If a hope for sense of economic security and peace of mind are denied nearly 8,000,000 persons of any group, in the long run, the same injustice, with impunity, can be visited upon any other group.

Legislation based on concepts of color exclusion is indefensible and unworthy of a great nation. This law cannot withstand the demand for corrective amendment.

Old Age Benefits Soon Due

February 1 will be a big day for many an elderly American. For on that day the United States Treasury will make its first old age retirement payments, under the terms of the social security act. To be eligible for the benefits you must be 65 (by January 1), must have worked in six different calendar quarters since the end of 1936, and must have earned $50 or more during each of them. Persons of 65 who can't quality may work on until they have gained sufficient wage credits. And pensioners may continue to work after qualifying providing they don't earn over $15 a month. Maximum benefit at this time is $82.40—for a worker with a wife over 65 and one or more dependent children.

Atlanta Ga.

So government "social security" is now a going endeavor. But that doesn't mean the problem has been settled. The present system, in view of most economists, is unwieldy and may prove unworkable. Inasmuch as the sums paid in by the workers of the country must be invested in government bonds, and the money goes into the Treasury where it can be spent for any purpose Congress desires there is no absolute guarantee that the future benefits will be paid as contracted. Under any circumstances unless the law is changed, the program will increase the Federal debt by tens of billions. Many officials of both parties are convinced that the system must be revised.

On top of that, the present law makes no provision for the millions of farm and domestic workers, or for people who own their own little businesses and make smaller incomes than many salaried workers. Persons in these categories are exerting pressure on Congress to extend the program to cover them.

Indexing Names in Social Security Board Files

Scene shows the clerks at work in part of the visible index which includes the names of 50,000,000 workers covered under the old-age and survivors insurance provision of the Social Security Act.

Social Security Board May Take Steps To Include Farm Workers, Domestics

DEC 28 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—From authoritative sources it is learned that the social security board of the Federal Security agency, is planning to adopt certain recommendations and features concerning the coverage of domestic and agricultural workers, now not included under the act.

Before congress now are two bills, one in the senate sponsored by Senator Wagner of New York, and one in the house sponsored by Rep. McCormick of Massachusetts, providing for the protection of these workers under the Social Security act.

Journal & Guide

Determined to obtain first hand information, it is reported that a survey is being conducted, or contemplated by the social security board in a large eastern city to determine just what can be done and the best coverage possible under existing circumstances.

It is further reliably reported that the board is endeavoring to assemble as competent a staff of workers from its own rolls to conduct the survey as is possible to get together. With this in view the results of the survey are ure to give the board some definite informlation on the wide variance of working hours, wages, conditions under which domestic work, and other factors necessary to determine procedure.

BENEFITS FOR RACE

Much agitation has been brought to bear in the past on the failure of the act to cover the largest number of colored workers in the country, since more Negroes are employed in the domestic and agricultural fields than in any other.

This move will prove more beneficial to Negroes, if it is carried out, than many previous acts legislated and is one which will gain the full support of the individuals to be investigated for coverage.

D. C. COUNCIL'S REINSTATEMENT EFFORT BALKED

Defender

Chicago

Ill.

Social Security Group Turns Thumbs Down On Citizens' Plea

OCT 26 1940

WASHINGTON — The refusal of the Social Security board, through its executive director, Oscar M. Powell, to adhere to the recommendation of an impartial committee in the case of Harry S. McAlpin, Race supervising interviewer at the District of Columbia Employment center, has raised protests from the Washington council of the National Negro Congress, the Rev. Arthur D. Gray, president.

Mr. McAlpin, it is reported, was dismissed for alleged inefficiency. The testimony at the appeal hearing, on which testimony the appeals committee conluded that Mr. McAlpin was not qualified, showed that his dismissal was for union activity and for adopting a policy in his agency which would lead to greater job opportunities for Negroes.

Three days before his summary dismissal, after five years of service, Mr. McAlpin had objected to the exclusion of Negroes in filling 300 jobs in the civil service by the District Employment center.

Claim Whitewash

The investigation of the appeals committee lasted for six days during which hearings were held. On the basis of these hearings, the committee recommended an upward revision of Mr. McAlpin's efficiency rating. Mr. Powell, executive director of the Social Security board, disregarded the recommendations of the appeals committee, however, stating that after a review of the record, he was led to a different conclusion. Moreover, Mr. Powell has refused to allow Mr. McAlpin or his representatives to see the recommendations of the appeals committee.

In protesting the action of the Social Security board, the Washington council of the National Negro congress takes the stand that this case is particularly serious in that it is an attempt to whitewash a case involving discrimination against Negroes and has called a group of citizens to meet to formally protest the action of the director against Mr. McAlpin.

Social Security May Be Extended To Include Farmers

DEC 21 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)—From authoritative sources it is learned that the social security board of the Federal Security agency, is planning to adopt certain recommendations and features concerning the coverage of domestic and agricultural workers, now not included under the act.

Negro Labor News

Before congress now are two bills, one in the senate sponsored by Senator Wagner of New York, and one in the house sponsored by Rep. McCormick of Massachusetts, providing for the protection of the workers under the Social Security act.

Determined to obtain first hand information, it is reported that a survey is being conducted, or contemplated by the social security board in a large Eastern city to determine just what can be done and the best coverage possible under existing circumstances.

Houston Texas

It is further reliably reported that the board is endeavoring to assemble as competent a staff of workers from its own rolls to conduct the survey as is possible to get together. With this in view, the results of the survey are sure to give the board some definite information on the wide variance of working hours, wages, conditions under which domestic work and other factors necessary to determine procedure.

Much agitation has been brought to bear in the past on the failure of the act to cover the largest number of colored workers in the country, since more Negroes are employed in the domestic and agricultural fields than in any others. This move will prove more beneficial to Negroes, if it is carried out, than many previous acts legislated and is one which will gain the full support of the individuals to be investigated for coverage.

Officials are kneely aware of the reactions which may set in as a result of the plan of the government to include Negroes under this coverage and are proceeding cautiously in obtaining the information they desire.

No official announcement of the contemplated survey has as yet been made as it is in the embryonic stage at present and interviews for workers are just being carried out.

Workers Should Understand Rights and Duties Under Social Security Amendment

Chicago Defender 1-13-40

Historians marked January 1, 1940, as a milestone in our progress toward family security. That is the day on which the new monthly benefit program began under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system.

Amendments to the Social Security Act passed last August, moved the date of payment up two years; under the original law of 1935, monthly benefits were not scheduled to start until 1942. The amendments also extend this insurance to many people not previously protected.

The original plan provided only old-age benefits for wage earners. The revised law provides protection for their families as well as for workers themselves. In addition, many older workers, who otherwise would not have been able to get monthly benefits, now have opportunity to qualify for this kind of protection.

Who is entitled to benefits in 1940? What must insured workers do to claim benefits? In the interests of the more than two million colored people who have earned wages covered by this system, the N. A. A. C. P. has addressed these questions to John J. Corson, Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors insurance of the Social Security Board. Mr. Corson has replied to them with the following statement:

Workers Should Know Law

Every worker in a job covered by this system needs to understand his rights and duties under the law. That means wage earners in practically all kinds of business and industry-mines, mills, factories, stores, offices, and similar concerns. These workers have social security account cards; they and their employers are paying social security contributions. This is not relief. Just as a man is entitled to benefits from an insurance policy when he has paid his premium so an insured worker and his family are entitled to these Federal benefits when they become eligible.

What kind of benefits are paid and to whom? Monthly benefits are paid to eligible workers who have reached the age of 65 and have stopped regular work in a job covered by this system. Under the new program benefits are also paid to the wife of a worker who is receiving benefits, if or when she is 65, or to any young children he may have.

Under this new plan benefits are also provided for the families of qualified workers who die at any age. These payments go to widows who are 65 or more; to children under 16, or 18 if they are still in school; and to widows with such children in their care; or if a worker who dies leaves no wife or child under 18 but does have dependent parents, they also may get benefits at age 65. If a worker leaves no dependent entitled to benefits, a lump-sum benefit may be paid to certain relatives, or the person paying the burial expenses to meet this cost; this payment may not exceed six times the monthly benefit.

Based on Monthly Wage

The benefits due to each insured worker are based upon his average monthly wage and the length of time he has worked in jobs covered by the system. For example, a worker whose average pay has been $50 a month for three years, would receive $20.60 each month after he reaches age 65 and retires.

The benefits for his family are figured from the amount to which the worker himself is entitled. A wife or child of a retired worker gets one-half of the worker's benefit. Thus in the case above, the wife would get $10.30, making $30.90 a month for the husband and wife as long as they both live.

A widow's benefit comes to three-fourths of whatever her husband would have been entitled to at the time of his death; the benefit for each child or each dependent parent is one-half th amount due the worker. If the worker's own benefit would have come to $20.60, that would give his widow $15.45 a month. If she had one child, they would get $25.75; if two children, $36.05. Total benefit payments to a family will not be less than $10; the top limit on the benefits a family may receive depends on the circumstnces in each case, but may not be more than 80 percent of the worker's average wage or twice his benefit

Who gets benefits in 1940? Benefits will be paid in 1940 to (1) retired wage earners who have already reached 65 or who become 65 this year, provided they qualify; (2) to wives and children of such workers; and (3) to the survivors of qualified workers who die after January 1, 1940. The Social Security Board estimates that perhaps as many as 900,000 to 1,000,000 people may become entitled to benefits this first year.

How to Qualify

How to qualify for benefits. Insured workers and their families are entitled to benefits provided the worker has received enough pay from jobs covered by this system during certain periods of time. Anyone who is now 65 or who will reach that age before July 1, 1940 can qualify for benefits if or when he has been paid at least $50 in each of six calender quarters at any time since the system went into effect on January 1, 1937. After next July, the number of such quarters required increases gradually—one more quarter for every half year's time. But once a worker has 40 such quarters he is insured for life, regardless of whether he ever works in a job covered by the system thereafter.

If a worker cannot qualify for benefits at 65, he can still qualify later because work on a covered job now counts even after he is 65.

Workers who have already received lump-sum payments under the old plan will also get monthly benefits if they qualify. The amount already paid will be deducted and then they will get their full monthly checks.

If a worker dies, his family will receive survivors benefits provided he is qualified at the time of his death.

The records upon which benefits will be based are in the confidential files of the Social Security Board in Baltimore, Md. Each worker's wages, as reported by his employer, are recorded in his own individual account under his name and social security account number. Each insured worker should make certain that his employer has his social security account number so that the record can be accurate and complete.

Information Available

If you think you are entitled to benefits in 1940, you should go to the nearest field office of the Social Security Board. If you do not know where it is located, you can find the address in your telephone book or by inquiring at your nearest post office.

In going to the field office to make a claim, you should take with you your social security account card. In order to claim your benefits you will also need proof of your age. If you do not have a birth certificate, the field office will tell you what other kinds of proof you can use.

The field office will also give all necessary information and assistance in making a claim to a worker's family after his death. You do not need a lawyer or any outside help in making your claim. The Social Security Board field office is prepared to give whatever service is needed. The office will also answer any questions you may have at any time about your protection under this system.

Security Officials Confer

Daily Worker 4-23-40

Paying of claims for old-age and survivors insurance and placement activities in the Employment Service resulted in this conference of Federal and State officials. On the left is Dr. Charles L. Franklin, analyst expert for the Social Security Board in Washington, (center) J. E. Stamps, Manager of the Board's 47th Street Office, Chicago, and Samuel B. Danley, Illinois Employment Service Office Manager.

In a report to Administrator Paul V. McNutt of the Federal Security Agency by Dr. Franklin, it was revealed thirty Negroes hold executive positions in the U. S. Employment Service and Social Security Board in as many states throughout the country.

President Proposes Halt To Dixie Discrimination

Seeks to Raise Minimum to $30 Month for Aged

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
DEC 30 1940

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—If the contemplated plans of the President regarding the Social Security act are put through in the coming congress, there is speculation as to whether or not the Negro in the south as well as in other parts of the country will be benefited.

According to information, Mr. Roosevelt wishes to increase the social security payments from the government to a $30 minimum as compared with the now $20 minimum. Under the present law, the government advances $20 for each $20 put out by the states.

The President is believed ready to outline his new old-age pension plans in his speech to congress next month, with a separate message on the details to follow later, it is presumed.

He is understood to have told friends in congress that the present program, which in some states has fallen far short of expectations, had demonstrated that revision is necessary. Under his plan, congressional sources declare states would add whatever amount they desired to the federal contribution.

In southern states, it was pointed out, a man reaching the age of 65 would receive $30 a month whether nor not his state contributed a cent. In some states, notably Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, the average amount to old persons falls far short of the countrywide average.

To remedy this and other faults of the administration of the act, the President is believed to have the new proposal almost in shape to submit to congress which will have much pressure brought upon it to pass the new legislation.

Social Security Considers Farmers, Domestics

DEC 20 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—From authoritative sources it is learned that the social security board of the Federal Security agency is planning to adopt certain recommendations and features concerning the coverage of domestic and agricultural workers, now not included under the act.

Before congress now are two bills, one in the senate sponsored by Senator agner of New York, ane one in the house sponsored by Representative McCormick of Massachusetts, providing for the protection of these workers under the Social Security act.

The Plaindealer

Determined to obtain first hand information, it is reported that a survey is being conducted, or contemplated by the social security board in a large eastern city to determine just what can be done and the zest coverage possible under existing cir-

It is further reliably reported that the board is endeavoring to assemble as competent a staff of workers from its own rolls to conduct a survey as is possible to get together. With this inview, the results of the survey are sure to give the board some definite information on the wide variance of working hours, wages, conditions under which domestic work, and other factors necessary to determine proceedure.

Much agitation has been brought to bear in the past on the failure of the act to cover the largest number of colored workers in the country, since more Negroes are employed in the domestic and agricultural fields than in any others. This move will prove more beneficial to Negroes, if it is carried out, than many previous acts legislated and is one which will gain the full support of the individual to be investigated for coverage.

Officias are keenly aware of the reactions which may set in as a result of the plan of the government to include Negroes under this coverage and are proceeding cautiously in obtaining the information they desire.

Kansas City, Kan.

No official announcement of the contemplated survey has as yet been made as it is in the embryonic stage at present and interviews for workers are just being carried out.

Should Broaden Scope Of Social Security

DEC 14 1940

THE definitely weak link in our social security system is the exclusion from its benefits of agricultural workers and persons employed in various unskilled and manual labor pursuits. Because of this omission in the framing of existing Federal Labor Legislation a majority of the working people in the United States do not come within the protective scope of the Wage-Hour law. The benefits of better living standards achieved by this legislation have flowed almost exclusively to those in the higher brackets of labor, especially those enjoying the protection of organized labor.

No doubt the purpose of President Roosevelt and his Administration in conceiving social security for the vast disadvantaged and underprivileged group in America was to reach ultimately every working man and woman. Certainly in no other way could the nation benefit on a broad scale by social legislation, nor could there occur any balancing of major human need. If the President and his advisers had this objective in mind its full attainment has been aborted up to this time by the effective opposition of politically and industrially influential groups who profited by cheap labor. Unquestionably the objective of total social security has been made difficult of achievement also by a lack of organization of workers in agriculture, personal service occupations, and small industries.

Norfolk Va.

It appears now that Secretary of Labor Perkins and Col. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Wage-Hour act, have moved in the direction of having the law extended to large scale agricultural enterprises. They appeared a few days ago before the Special House Committee investigating migrant workers in agricultural processing plants in an effort to remove the exemption of workers in these industries.

In view of the subsidies enjoyed by agriculture, and other legislative benefits bestowed upon processors of farm produce it has been difficult to understand why these industries have been permitted to enjoy exemptions denied other industries. There is no segment of laborers in the United States whose plight is as miserable as the millions of Americans who labor seasonably and otherwise in the preparation of agricultural products for the American market. Because of this discrimination there has been created a new form of slavery suffered almost exclusively by some hundreds of thousands of people who have to move from place to place and from job to job as serfs of the industrial corporation type farm employers.

Until Congress does something to relieve this vast reservoir of labor from its present state of oppression our system of social security will continue to be a guild for a favored class of labor enjoying, under our existing laws, the protection and direction of politically influential labor organizations. The situation is one which weakens democracy and makes of the Administration's social security program little more than a gesture.

NEW FREIGHT RATE WILL SAVE SOUTH SEVEN MILLIONS

McDonald Says Refusal of I. C. C. To Set Aside Reduction Sustains First Major Victory.

Savings between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 annually will be made to southern shippers as a result of the freight rate reduction which the Interstate Commerce Commission last week refused to set aside, Chairman Walter R. McDonald, of the Georgia Public Service Commission, estimated yesterday.

Northern carriers and eastern industrialists appeared before the commission in an effort to have the I. C. C. reopen the hearings which resulted in the lower freight rates having been ordered last fall. Such a reopening would have delayed the rates going into effect and would have jeopardized the order for the reduction, the first major victory of the Southern Governors' Conference.

The railroads were ordered to publish the lower tariffs April 1, and to put the reduced rates into effect May 1.

"The northern carriers still have the right to appeal the case to the courts," McDonald explained, "but if they do so it merely will be for the purpose of delay.

"The courts have held many times that they will not review the facts in any case heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission involving rates, but that they will review only errors in legal process. The northern carriers made no allegations of legal errors in the hearing for reopening, and if they take the case to the courts it can be for no purpose other than delay.

"In the event the case is taken to the courts, I will ask the Southern Governors' Conference to instruct its counsel to insist that the railroads be made to post bond to protect the savings which would come to the southern shippers. If the case is appealed to the courts and this bond is posted, the railroads will have to pay back to the shippers the amount of the reduction ordered by the I. C. C. if the I. C. C.'s decision is sustained by the courts. The bond will assure savings for southern shippers from the intended date of May 1."

The rates ordered to be reduced cover a number of commodities including stoves and furnaces, all types of stone and marble, iron and brass pipe fittings, valves and fire hydrants, soapstone and talc, pepeteries, and plumbing goods. These commodities have been moving to northern points on rates from 5 per cent to 65 per cent higher than paid by competitive industries in the north. Under circumstances of this kind, McDonald explained, southern manufacturers have been under a handicap in competing in northern markets.

Health Session Here Will Draw Delegates From All Over South

Physical Education And Recreation Leaders Will Assemble March 27-30

Vigor, health and general well being will pervade the city March 27-30 when Birmingham plays host to the thirteenth annual convention of the Southern District, American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, which will attract nearly 1,200 delegates from 13 Southern states.

Dr. Anne Schley Duggal, head of physical education at Texas State College for Women and author of several books, is president of the Southern district, and will address several of the meetings.

Prominent educators in the field from all parts of the United States are to attend the convention and speak, including Dr. E. C. Lindeman, teacher-author and contributing editor of The New Republic, who is a faculty member of the New York School for Social Research.

Dr. Charles B. Glenn, Dr. John E. Bryan, Dr. Raymond R. Paty and Maj. Harwell Davis are members of the host committee, with Miss Jessie R. Garrison, of Montgomery, local convention manager.

Advisory committee members are Dr. B. F. Auston, Montgomery; Mrs. Fleta M. Dowling, A. S. Hotchkiss, Sellers Stough, R. S. Marshall and Homer Thomas, all of Birmingham; Miss Margaret McCall, Alabama College; J. G. Oliver, Miss Minnie Sellers, Montgomery; Dr. Jackson R. Sharman, Dr. Ethel J. Saxman, University of Alabama.

Several nationally-known physical education, health and recreation leaders are scheduled to address the group, and a day at Oak Mountain Park is included on the program.

In addition to barbecue and recreation, the Oak Mountain entertainment will include a pageant presented by faculty members of Alabama colleges and universities nad exhibits of Boy and Girl Scouts and recreational equipment.

Co-chairmen of the professional committee are: Dr. John W. Simpson, Mrs. F. M. Dowling, Birmingham, school health education; Mrs. R. L. Ogden, Miss Minnie Sellers, R. S. Marshall, Miss Elizabeth Conn, Mrs. Jane Orme, E. T. Bozenhard, Miss Mae Crandall, Walter McNeill, Miss Clementine Allen, Miss Eleanor Batson, Miss Agnes Coughlin, Miss Dorothy Hortenstine, Addison L. Holmes and O. H. Florence, recreation; Mr. Thomas and Dr. Jackson Sharman, physical education.

Four New Industries Reported In Alabama Under Recent Survey

State Commerce Chamber Also Shows Five Plants Increasing Capacities

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Establishment of four new industries and expansions to five existing industries were shown Sunday in the monthly industrial survey of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce.

Developments during the month included:

A concern to manufacture cracking, shelling and separating machines for use in the pecan marketing industry has been organized at Mobile, with A. W. Williams president. The concern has been incorporated as the Mobile Pecan Separator Company, Inc.

Establishment of a 300-locker quick freezing and cold storage plant at Opelika has been announced by Orville Thompson, head of the concern. Setting up machinery is under way and the plant will be ready for use within a few weeks.

A plant to pack meat products has been established at Monroeville by M. J. Johnson. The company will be known as the Johnson Beef Company and its first product, expected to be ready for the market soon, will be Johnson's roast beef.

A newly organized company, the Builders Lumber & Supply Company, announces establishment of a lumber finishing mill at Opelika. The new mill will be in charge of John H. Lee and W. L. Powell.

Construction of a modern blast furnace at a cost of $250,000 will be started soon at the Thomas works of the Republic Steel Company. The new furnace will replace the old No. 1 furnace, which is being razed to make way for the improvement. The new furnace will have a daily capacity of 600 tons.

Construction of a blending plant, as an addition to its facilities at Mobile, is announced by officials of Ballard & Ballard Flour Company. The new plant will cost about $15,000 and will be built on a lot adjoining its present warehouse.

Pasteurizing capacity of the Dixie Dairy at Florence has been practically doubled with installation of new equipment recently, it is announced by company officials. A new fleet of delivery trucks also has been added by the company.

Construction work has been placed under way on a $50,000 addition to the plant of the National Gypsum Company at Mobile. The project will increase the warehouse facilities of the company.

Modernization work is under way preparatory to reopening the Deepwater Black Creek Mine at Nauvoo, recently purchased by the Brookside Pratt Mining Company. The mine will provide employment for about 200 workmen when in operation.

THE SECOND BATTLE IS WON

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission not to reconsider its November ruling that freight rates on 17 commodities be the same northbound as southbound is a second victory for the south.

The 17 commodities upon which rates have been ordered reversed are but a small part of the discriminatory rate structure which so long has hampered the industrial development of the south as well as restricted the range of competition for the south's agricultural products. The fight has been to establish a principle of equality, a principle never before recognized by the federal rate making commission.

The principle of equality probably faces another test, this time before the courts. Counsel for the defense, railroads and eastern manufacturers and political interests, has hinted that such a court test will be asked.

The Southern Governors Conference has been the prime force behind these two victories. The injustice of the railroad rate structure as it was first conceived has been a subject of disagreement between the south and the east since its inception. Today, subject to the ruling of the courts, the principle of equality is definitely established.

Two new members of the commission, J. Haden Alldredge and William J. Patterson, refrained from participating in the decision because the case was received by the commission prior to their appointment. However, the decision, which was five to four for not re-opening the hearings, will not be disturbed when the full body comes to consideration of further requests for rate equalization on other commodities. Haden Alldredge is not only a southerner, he is also an Alabamian, which is a bit of information known to every other Alabamian. He sits with Marion Caskie, another Alabamian.

The decision marks a new day for the south. Released from the encircling bondage of a rate principle, industry and agriculture can develop uninhibited on a footing of equal competition with other regions of these United States. The south has not received privilege by this ruling. It has received justice.

Compliment To The South

Congressman Joe Starnes, of Alabama, paid a high compliment to the South as a whole in his speech before the Conference on Americanism at Gastonia, N. C.

"The South," he said, "is remarkably free from Communistic activities and from the teaching of Communism in our educational institutions."

Representative Starnes is a member of the Dies committee. In that capacity he has reviewed and analyzed the Communist threat. He knows where it exists, and where it does not exist. But his exoneration of the South as a field of its operations is not the most important detail of the compliment. The cause of Communism's absence adds significance to it.

Communism thrives, he declared, on ignorance, illiteracy, discontent and unemployment. These are the Bolshevik workshop. And the comparative absence of Communism in the South emphatically implies a minimum of these conditions, still comparatively speaking.

Not the least of those things on which the South can pride itself is its Americanism—a distinctive attribute in an era of apostasy never better shown than in the circumstances requiring institution of a Dies committee to combat it. It is no fertile field for radicalisms because the breeders of these—ignorance, discontent and idleness—are at a minimum.—Nashville Banner.

Southern Leaders To Discuss Effects Of Hull Trade Pacts At Nashville March 28 To 29

Commercial Appeal

Special Conference Will Be Sponsored By Council Of International Relations—Region's Part In World Peace Also To Be Topic

3-18-40

Special to The Commercial Appeal

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—Effects of Secretary of State Hull's trade agreements program on agriculture and industry in Tennessee and the South will be discussed at a special conference of Southern leaders at Nashville, March 28-29. The conference, sponsored by the Southern Council of International Relations, will bring together more than 200 Southern newspaper editors, college and university presidents and professors, manufacturers, agriculturists, labor leaders, church leaders and business and civic leaders.

In addition to the trade agreements section, the conference also will consider the South's part in the organization of world peace and in the co-operation of the Americas.

Chairmen of Sections

Chairmen of the respective general sections are: Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, Vanderbilt University; Dr. Julian S. Miller, editor, Charlotte Observer; and John J. Tigret, president University of Florida. The program is being prepared by subcommittees of each section, chairmaned by Frank Ahlgren, editor, The Commercial Appeal; Judge Blanton Fortson, Athens, Ga., and Dean M. W. Pierson, University of North Carolina.

The tentative schedule provides for meetings of the Conference Committees Thursday morning and afternoon, March 28, and a general conference Thursday night to consider committee reports. The general conference will conclude its work Friday, March 29. All meetings will be at the Hermitage Hotel.

Pros and cons of Secretary Hull's trade agreements will be discussed at length, and recommendations will be published. Among the more important questions to confront the group will be to what extent imports and exports resulting from the trade agreements have benefitted Southern farmers and industrialists, whether any changes are desirable and of what extent the conference can promote the program in some continuing fashion.

Three-Fold Purpose

In announcing the conference Frank Graham, president, University of North Carolina, said that its purpose is "to study the intimate and realistic interests of the South as a unique region, and as a part of the United States, in three specific problems of national and international importance—the reciprocal trade agreements program, the oganization of wold peace, and the co-operation or the United States and the Central and South American countries."

The University of Tennessee, Vanderbilt, and other Southern colleges and universities will be represented af the conference.

Soil Erosion Pictured As Public Enemy No. 1

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 17.—The Public Enemy No. 1 of economic, social and cultural progress is erosion—first of the soil and then—inevitably of the people, says H. E. Thompson, assistant extension director, University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.

In the past 50 years 1,040,000 acres of Arkansas crop land have been denuded of productive topsoil—an area equal to the crop land in 13 average Arkansas counties. Several million acres in the state are badly eroded.

Damage Is Important

This, however, is only part of the picture, Mr. Thompson points out. The average Arkansas farm family lives in a home valued at less than $400; the annual average gross income for Arkansas' farm families in 1938 was $762. In 40 counties in the state farm families do not have access to hospitals of any kind. More than a third of Arkansas farm youth of school age are not attending school and a large number of those enrolled attend only short terms each year.

"Looking at that picture," Mr. Thompson says, "I think we can all agree with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that damage to the land is important principally because it damages the lives of people—that wasted land means less opportunity, less independence, less security for the people on that land, and ultimately for all people."

These conditions, however, are not found only in Arkansas. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that in 1937, 61 per cent of the crop-land area of the United States was either subject to continued erosion or was of such poor quality as not to return a satisfactory income. Also, the distress of farm families has increased as erosion has eaten deeper into the soil. The percentage of tenant operated farms has increased from 25.6 in 1880 to 42.1 in 1935. Furthermore, 30 per cent of the Nation's farm families had a gross annual income of less than $600 a year; and the Nation's farmers support 32 per cent of the Nation's children on only nine per cent of the Nation's income.

How did we get this way? The Department of Agriculture advances eight reasons. The first cause was lack of knowledge of conservation methods; the second the widespread philosophy that the conservation of land was wholly an individual rather than a social responsibility; third, absentee ownership and tenancy; fourth, speculation and misguided settlement; fifth, faulty systems of credit and finance; sixth, too heavy dependence on the property tax to carry government costs; seventh, unstable farm price and income, and eighth, dense rural population.

Helping Arkansas farmers combat these causes are the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, the AAA, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Farm Credit Administration and the Plant To Prosper Bureau.

"Of the eight causes, all save No. 7 can be remedied by education," Mr. Thompson says, "and since the College of Agriculture is an educational organization, these are the things that we want to set about correcting.

"The college's extension service," he continued, "as the representative of the state College of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the connecting link between the research workers and the farm population, is the co-ordinating agency for all agricultural activities — a clearing house, so to speak, and on our shoulders rests the responsibility of seeing that the farm population receives the full benefit to be derived from each organization and program."

Loan Cotton Movement Shown In Report

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Seventy-four leading cotton firms and traders, who generally handle about 50 per cent of the commercial cotton crop, have reported to Commodity Exchange Administration that they have purchased equities covering 980,791 bales of cotton under the 1938 crop loan and that 587,943 bales have been repossessed. They report a total of 614,431 bales of cotton represented by equities actually taken into their spot position and offset by futures transactions or by other spot transactions.

The firms were queried by Commodity Exchange Administration to determine the movement of loan cotton into commercial channels and how the movement would affect directly or indirectly the cotton futures market.

Such a report is necessary to determine the movement of loan stocks because Commodity Credit Corporation, the agency that made the cotton loans, has a record of repossessions only. The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that on March 6, 1940, requests for repossessions received from all sources amounted to 1,270,103 bales. The survey shows that sale of equities are substantially greater than the amount of cotton repossessed.

Equities are amounts in excess of that required to repossess the cotton upon which farmers have obtained loans under the Government program. The growers have the right to redeem the cotton upon payment of the loan and accumulated charges or they may sell the equities to purchasers. This right has a value that increases as spot prices rise above the amounts required to repossess the cotton.

The firms and individuals to whom the questions were addressed also were asked to estimate the total number of equities acquired from producers throughout the United States during the current season. The average estimate in reply to this question was 1,809,524 bales, the lowest estimate being 1,000,000 bales and the highest 3,500,000 bales.

Poinsett County Farms Receive Superphosphate

HARRISBURG, Ark., March 17.—Eight carloads of crushed limestone, containing 262 tons triple superphosphate, is being delivered to farms in Poinsett County, according to George F. Metzler, county agent.

Under the "Grant-of-Aid" AAA farm program, these materials are being purchased as a soil-building practice.

John H. Brown, county administrative assistant, said that several carloads will be ordered as requests are completed within the near future.

The soil-building practice payments for the use of these two materials are only two of the 19 practices that will enable the 2300 farms in this county to earn the $95,332 set up as the total county building allowance.

Our Cotton Passed Up

British trade officials have notified our Government that they expect to curtail their purchases of cotton grown in the United States as a further move toward conserving their supply of foreign exchange.

Since the British must have cotton from this side of the world to keep going, Department of Agriculture officials figure that Britain means to buy more cotton in South America, where the transaction can be put on what amounts to a swap basis. In other words, British manufactures will be bartered for South American raw materials.

Commercial Appeal

The treatment to be accorded our cotton is the same that has already been applied to our apples and to our bright leaf, or Virginia, tobacco, to mention only two outstanding examples. As in the other cases, it means the increase of already unwieldy, difficult surpluses.

3-26-40

There is no use being emotional over the proposition. From the British point of view the policy of swapping when possible and using somewhat limited dollar credits only for commodities that cannot be had elsewhere is the only sane one. It will unquestionably be pursued as far as possible and applied in every instance available. The United States will suffer from it indefinitely or until it takes emphatic action to the contrary.

Memphis Press Scimitar

This country has more than one rod in pickle if it chooses to use them. We are, for instance, buying gold at 30-odd dollars an ounce, which is well above what it costs Great Britain to get it out of the earth. It is estimated that the British make a clear profit of between $12 and $20 an ounce. Estimates vary and the British naturally are not talking any trade secrets, but we subsidize their war materially every time we buy an ounce of their gold. We could pull the string on gold purchases.

It is also easily possible for the United States to put British purchases of war materials, airplanes and the like, on a pro rata basis calling for so many dollars' worth of farm products for each batch of other stuff. We could do other things of a retaliatory nature, including the imposition of all sorts of red tape requirements that would slow British buying here no end.

What we shall do remains to be seen, but indignation on the score is rising. The situation heavily emphasizes the importance of keeping the Hull Reciprocal Trade Treaty so that we may be in a position to trade speedily and flexibly without any long-winded supervision from the Senate. John Bull could be penny wise and pound foolish before he's done.

A Goal For Cotton

The outlook for cotton has not been any too rosy in recent years, on a long-range basis. The fiber has suffered from competition from other materials, notably rayon American cotton has suffered losses of foreign markets. In various ways cotton's future has been made uncertain, to say the least.

But there are many who believe it is possible to build a more promising future for cotton, through research and merchandising Among them are the many members of the National Cotton Council, representing various branches of the cotton industry, including growers, ginners, merchants, etc. Cotton research and cotton merchandising are the two big jobs of the National Cotton Council; and in both tasks it is working away with a will.

Already the council's work has produced some results. It is certain to produce more results. For example, there was an 18 per cent increase in domestic cotton consumption for the first five months of the present crop year (starting with August), as compared with the previous year, and the Cotton Council shares credit for this achievement with the Cotton Textile Institute, the Cotton Consumption Council and the Mercerizers Association of America.

The present goal of the Cotton Council is a domestic consumption of 10,000,000 bales a year. The highest domestic consumption on record was in 1937, when the total was approximately 7,750,000 bales. Oscar Johnston, of Mississippi, the able and energetic president of the National Cotton Council, has predicted that the domestic consumption this year will equal the peak figure of 1937, largely because of the efforts of the council. He believes that it will be only a few years before domestic consumption will reach the council's goal of 10,000,000 bales. This will be 2,250,000 bales more than the consumption in the best year so far, but the Cotton Council believes it can be done.

* * *

Much justification for this belief may be found in the results of research into new or expanded uses for cotton products, and of merchandising activities to promote sales of cotton goods. The Cotton Council has made a careful study of the various markets or prospective markets for cotton, estimating the possible losses and the possible gains. It has come to the conclusion that cotton could lose to competitive products, at the most, 1,095,000 bales, and that it could gain as much as 3,300,000 bales. The cotton industry expects some further losses to competitive materials; but it also expects to gain much more ground than is lost.

The markets which the council studied in arriving at these figures include such important ones as automobile tires, bags, building materials, dresses, shirts and other wearing apparel. They include also some markets which are now small, but which may be expected to grow, such as those for paper made of cotton, and for rugs woven of the fiber.

* * *

The use of cotton in automobile tires now amounts to 460,000 bales annually. There is a possibility of considerable loss of this market due to the use of heat-resisting rayon cords for truck tires. The council estimates the potential loss at 250,000 bales. The passenger car tire market seems safe for cotton. The council's research workers are seeking to develop a new cotton cord with heat resistance equal to rayon's, which, together with advantages that cotton has over rayon, such as lower cost and greater moisture resistance, should enable cotton to hold its own against rayon in the truck tire field. Against the potential loss of 250,000 bales annually in the tire market, the council estimates a possible gain of 50,000 bales.

Forty thousand bales a year now go into the manufacture of feed and fertilizer bags, and an effort is being made to increase this by getting farmers to insist on feed and fertilizer in cotton bags. There is a potential gain of 200,000 bales here, against a potential loss of 20,000. The use of cotton for other kinds of bags now amounts to 340,000 bales, with a possible loss of 175,000 and a possible gain of 500,000.

In building materials, the use of cotton is only 10,000 bales, but through the development of flame-proof cotton insulation, cotton wallpaper and other construction materials it is possible that it may be expanded to a million bales. This field, however, is uncertain.

* * *

The largest single use of cotton now is for dresses, which take 900,000 bales a year. In recent years the cotton industry has done remarkably well in making cotton dresses fashionable. In this field cotton and rayon are the big rivals, and the tide of battle shifts back and forth between them. The council estimates a potential loss of 400,000 bales and a possible gain of 300,000 bales in the dress field, with the present trend slightly toward cotton.

The consumption of cotton for shirts is 400,000 bales a year, and it seems to be stabilized at that figure. For suits and pants, the present use is 250,000 bales, with a potential loss of 100,000 and a possible gain of 250,000 bales. Underwear and pajamas require 400,000 bales, with a potential loss of 100,000 and a gain of 150,000 bales.

At the present time, about 5,000 bales of cotton a year go into the manufacture of paper. Cotton paper is still in the experimental stage, and thus far it is considered too heavy and too expensive for general use. If the cost can be reduced enough for it to compete with other kinds of writing paper and business paper, the Cotton Council estimates that there is a potential gain of 500,000 bales in domestic consumption.

The present annual use of cotton for making rugs amounts to 20,000 bales, but there is a trend toward the use of cotton rugs elsewhere than in bathrooms, and the council estimates that consumption might be increased by 50,000 bales a year in this way.

* * *

There are still other possibilities of gain or of loss in the markets for cotton, but these are the principal ones. It is apparent that cotton is faced with competition on most fronts, but it is clear that cotton has a better than even chance of holding its own, and even of increasing its markets.

Fruits of Chemurgic Studies

3-27-40

Developments and discoveries in science and industry calculated to influence American agriculture will be outlined and discussed at the sixth annual Chemurgic Conference, sponsored by the National Farm Chemurgic Council, which begins a three-day program in Chicago today.

One of the subjects to be discussed is the progress in the growth and use of soy beans which have become a major farm crop in this country in the past few years.

Another important topic to be taken up is the dehydrating of castor oil so that it may be used as a substitute for imported tung oil. Chemists have been making researches in this field to hasten the development of a "thinner" to replace tung oil.

Incidentally, the growth of the tung nuts has become an important industry in the South in recent years.

Another subject on the program is the use of plastics to replace tin, steel and other metals.

Chemurgy has already pointed the way to a more abundant life on the farm, but industrial chemistry is still pushing forward. If the use of a 10 per cent mixture of alcohol with the gasoline now in use—and this is made the subject of a new and popular novel—would bring back into cultivation not less than 40 million acres of land, we can faintly imagine what it would mean if castor beans and soy beans should find a new and larger market in industry.

The intimate relation between industry and agriculture has long been established in the minds of those who have studied the question, but it is only in recent years that the improvement of this relation has had the full benefit of research work in industrial chemistry.

The facts given out at the current meeting of the Chemurgic Conference this year will probably be more sensational than ever and will be awaited with a great deal of interest.

The South And The ICC

Walter R. McDonald, chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission and director of freight rate adjustments of the Southern Governors Conference, estimated the other day that Southern shippers will save between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 a year as a result of the rate reductions recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. McDonald made this statement in commenting on the ICC's refusal a few days ago to set aside the order of last December for reductions in Southern freight rates on 18 commodities. These commodities include stoves and furnaces, all types of stone and marble, iron and brass pipe fittings, valves and fire hydrants, soapstone and talc, and plumbing goods. Southern shippers have been paying freight rates on these commodities moving to Northern points at differentials ranging from 5 to 65 per cent more than the rates paid by competitive industries in the North.

The ICC ordered the railroads to publish the lower rates April 1 and to put them into effect May 1. The reductions followed a long campaign by Southern interests, under the leadership of the Southern Governors Conference, for the elimination of freight rate differentials which discriminate against the South.

Northern interests sought to have the ICC

reopen hearings on the subject, and this would not only have delayed the date for putting the new rates into effect, but would also, of course, have jeopardized the order for the reduction.

The commission's refusal to reopen the case still leaves the Northern carriers the right to appeal the case to the courts. In the circumstances, says Mr. McDonald, an appeal to the courts will be merely for the purpose of delay.

"The courts have held many times that they will not review the facts in any case heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission involving rates, but that they will review only errors in legal process," Mr. McDonald continues. "The Northern carriers made no allegations of legal errors in the hearing for reopening, and if they take the case to the courts it can be for no purpose other than delay.

"In the event the case is taken to the courts, I will ask the Southern Governors Conference to instruct its counsel to insist that the railroads be made to post bond to protect the savings which would come to the Southern shippers. If the case is appealed to the courts and this bond is posted, the railroads will have to pay back to the shippers the amount of the reduction ordered by the ICC if the ICC's decision is sustained by the courts. The bond will assure savings for Southern shippers from the intended date of May 1."

Commenting on the subject, *The Atlanta Constitution* says:

"For three-quarters of a century, or more, the industry of the South has struggled against a heavy handicap of unequal cost of shipping its products to market. On various specious pleas, the railroads have catered to the industrial interests of the North and East, giving them a tremendous advantage in competition with Southern manufacturers and producers. It has, on many products, cost more to ship Southern-produced goods for shorter distances than it has to ship the Northern competitive articles for longer hauls.

"For many years the South has struggled to have this economic injustice rectified. It has been one of the principal millstones around the neck of the industrial South and has forced a tremendous annual tribute from this section to the North.

"That industry is today turning rapidly Southward, despite this handicap, is convincing tribute to the natural advantages in this section.

"By ordering the reductions, intended to place the South on a parity with the East in so far as freight costs are concerned, for 18 commodities, the ICC has conceded the justice of the South's case. This order can mean only that the principle of equal cost for equal hauls will, in future, be the general rule."

The Atlanta paper goes on to say that, in the long run, the order will undoubtedly work to the advantage of the railroads, by bringing about a heavier freight traffic over the Southern lines, "whose cost of operation, on the ton-haul-per-mile basis, is considerably less than it is in the more congested East."

All this, incidentally, is another reminder of the importance to the South of the appointment of a successor to Marion M. Caskie, of Alabama, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is extremely important, in view of the freight rate question, that Mr. Caskie be succeeded, as Gov. Dixon has said, by a man whose mind is not closed to the fairness of the South's case.

Editorial of the Day

ANOTHER DIXIE HORROR.

(From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

Charges such as those emanating currently from Sacramento, where a man named Harry Blosdale is resisting extradition to Florida, are a perennial source of irritation to southern states. Blosdale, it seems, escaped from a Florida prison five years ago. He had been given a 15-year sentence for robbery. His counsel contends that he has been a good citizen of Los Angeles since he ran away from a penal camp where floggings, starvation, sweat-box torture and shooting of prisoners by guards were routine procedure. According to Blosdale, several of his fellow convicts chopped off hands and feet to escape work.

It is a familiar story. Sometimes it is told about Florida, sometimes about Mississippi or South Carolina. There is surprisingly little variation in the story of the pitiful fugitive from a chain gang. Or, come to think about it, maybe it isn't surprising. It's the story made famous by Robert Elliott Burns, hero of the flight that inspired one of Paul Muni's "documentary films." Defense counsel for men like Burns and Blosdale need only dust it off.

Granted that southern chain gangs are not health resorts. Granted that there are brutal punishments. Granted that the penal systems of many southern states are in sore need of reform. The fact remains that such horror stories as that told to Governor Olson, of California, in the Blosdale case are beyond belief—or should be beyond belief until they have been verified by adequate investigation. The further fact remains that such investigation is almost never made by the horrified Governors of the sanctuary states to which these uniformly golden-hearted felons flee. Extradition is denied, and this fact is taken as proof of the truth of the atrocity stories.

That, at any rate, is the customary procedure in such cases. In the Blosdale matter, Governor Olson has postponed action until he can hear from Florida's Governor Cone, to whom he has sent a summary of the testimony, with copies of the affidavits. Whether or not he decides to honor the Florida requisition, it is to be hoped that Governor Olson can be given assurances that the horrendous charges brought against Florida are false.

Elimination of all suspicion of inhumane treatment of prisoners in southern jails and prison camps is a necessary reform, toward which the various states are working. It is a pity there is no promise in such reform of a cessation of the horror charges. It has entered the national folk-lore.

South's Economy Bloc Fades When Pressure Is Applied In Senate

Virginia Alone Holds Out Against Seeking Larger Appropriations

BY BEN GRANT

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The South's one-time determined economy bloc has disappeared under the severe test of recent appropriation issues.

From the South has come the leadership of the Democratic plan to avoid either the necessity of levying new taxes or increasing the national debt limit.

All went well until the legislative program got around to the items close to the heart of every congressman—especially in election year.

Virginia alone has stood the test. Senators Glass and Byrd voted against the $212,000,000 appropriation for parity payments to farmers.

In the House, all Virginians except Representative Flannagan lined up on the side of economy and voted against boosting the appropriation for the Civilian Conservation Corps from $230,000,000 to $280,000,000.

In the latter vote, the South leaned heavily on the side of the increased CCC fund. That issue, in fact, cut sharply across party lines.

A few days before the House vote, the CCC let it be known that an appropriation of only the $230,000,000 recommended by President Roosevelt would result in abolishing a long list of camps.

Through Representative Johnson (D., Okla.) the camps to be discontinued were made public. The pressure on Capitol Hill from back home was terrific.

South Carolina's vote was unanimous for the CCC increase. The program proved nearly as popular in most other Southern states.

The CCC issue, along with the economy-testing appropriation items for the National Youth Administration, has gone to the Senate. It was generally predicted the South's economy group there would crack under these tests.

On the parity payment provision, Byrd and Glass were joined only by Senator Bailey (D., N. C.) in representing the Southern bloc demanding a curb on expenditures.

Senators Andrews (D., Fla.), Overton (D., La.), Reynolds (D., N. C.), and Smith (D., S. C.) did not vote.

Sectional tension is developing over a new issue.

Next week, the House gets around to the regular 10-year job of reapportioning its membership on the basis of new population figures.

The 1940 census figures probably will not be reported for the whole country before November. Leaders figured it would be wise to get the reapportioning system adopted before the new census is completed.

Just how far to go in counting the population for reapportioning purposes always presents a tough problem.

In its present form, the bill includes a provision eliminating aliens from consideration in dividing up the House membership. Because that is sure to provoke opposition from the Northeast, census committee members said it probably would be withdrawn from the bill.

If it stays in, the Northeast is expected to sponsor a plan to base the apportionment of seats on the number of voters in each state.

Aimed at the South and West, this proposal has been made before. The last time it was offered, it died under a point of order.

Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
September 28, 1940

Burt High Band To Play at Colored Fair Oct. 4 and 5

The Burt High School's 80-piece band is to furnish music for the Montgomery County Colored Fair, which is scheduled to open here Friday morning, October 4, and continue through Saturday, October 5, according to a statement from the office of the local colored farm and home agents, J. R. Branham and M. F. Harlan.

The hundreds of colored folk who will come to Clarksville on Friday, October 4, from all sections of Montgomery County and adjoining counties to attend the colored fair here will be well entertained by the Burt High School band, which is one of the largest and fastest growing musical organizations in the state of Tennessee, the agents said.

The fair program is making rapid progress, with hundreds of entries having been received in the various departments of the fair and from all indications one of the best Negro fairs ever held in Montgomery County under the present organization will open its gates here on next Friday morning, October 4. The cooperation on the part of all agencies local and throughout the county, both white and colored, has been outstanding and the cooperation of Negro farm folk is almost 100 per cent, the agents said.

J. R. Branham, local colored farm agent, stated that he would maintain a temporary office at the Farmers' Warehouse, located at Sixth and Franklin Streets, beginning Saturday, September 28, and continuing through October 5, the location of the colored fair. Any colored commercial business or firm interested in a booth at the fair should contact the agents as soon as possible. Branham also stated that he would make no rural communities from Friday, September 27, until after the fair is over.

Opportunity To the South

The United States and the lands to the south enter the fateful forties within the framework of a new era in human relationships. With the rest of the world thrown into turmoil by the headwaters of national jealousies and dictatorial frenzy, this hemisphere stands with unbroken ranks for peace among men and mutual co-operation for the common good.

While the backwaters of Europe's and Asia's wars and threats of war swirl against this continent, the people of all the Americas are as one in a determination that no tidal wave of hatred will engulf American people in the drowning bitterness of peoples who cannot live together in peace.

The western hemisphere has been able to fashion this unity because fear has been replaced by confidence; jealousy by a recognition of the need for co-operative living under the leadership of the United States through the "Good Neighbor" policy of the Roosevelt administration, a series of Pan-American conferences has brought about a mutual respect and more or less common front for the advancement of the better life in all the Americas. This leadership gradually has been yielded by the "Colossus of the North" to the other nations, until the position of this country today is largely that of an implementing factor rather than an originating denominator.

That which has arisen from these conferences, however, is merely the framework about which must be constructed a lasting and firm structure. So far this co-operation has been one of beautiful phrases, marked only here and there by the mixing of mortar for the security of the stones which have not yet been fitted against the skeleton. This is the task for the forties. It is, by and large, the task of the people of the United States. It is a responsibility which cannot be shirked. If it is shirked, then we may as well retire behind a turtle-like shell and permit our heritage of freedom to shrive into the nothing it would then deserve.

All is not well in the lands to the south. The bright ray of hope remains, the sometimes feeble light of independence glows; but hunger and misery and revolt live, surging under the surface of the optimism with which we view the future of the hemisphere. Those nations in which democracy has been growing still nurture the spark. Those nations in which dictators, just as ruthless as those of Europe, reign remain dictatorships forged from the poverty on which autocracy gorges. Generally speaking, however, the rise of inter-American co-operation has been marked by the growth of a more orderly political life throughout Latin America. The only major attempt to seize power came in Chile against the so-called Popular Front government of President Pedro Aguirre Cerda. But the uprising itself was unpopular and the two disgruntled generals who led it were rather discomforted by the result. The revolt was a manifestation of the economic unrest of that country, which was intensified by the terrific earthquake damage of last spring.

It is a situation such as this in which the United States must take the lead in rectifying. It is not a task for fearful, timid men, or for careless, reckless men. It is a planning task, a long-range program in which the abilities and the natural resources of the nations must be fitted into a complementing rather than a competing economic pattern, in so far as this is possible.

The future must be built upon mutual trade rather than the mere financing of purchases from the United States, which only siphons off the capital of these countries and leads to default of loans and impoverishment of the peoples with only a temporary advantage to this country. To that end, the selfish men of the United States must be restrained and the common good placed above the temporary advantages of exploitation.

Under the example of wars abroad, the Americas have begun to prove that men can live in peace; that borders should be symbols and not concrete and steel laced together over the bones of the dead of other wars. There are riches beyond the ken of man within reach in this western hemisphere. Riches of the earth and of the soul. Shall we pass it by, writing in that action a tragic finale to the hopes of all men—peace and plenty unto the end of time?

Old Dominion Leads South in Industry Boom

$144,000,000 Ship Orders on Hand at Newport News

Post

By the Associated Press

Richmond, Va., Jan. 6.—Virginia moves into 1940 still riding atop an industrial boom that carried the Old Dominion to the forefront of the South's industrial expansion in 1939. 1-7-40

Public and private building activity, including the mass construction of dwellings in the areas where industry has burgeoned, led the State Chamber of Commerce to predict that 1939 employment will show an all-time high for the State when final figures are available.

At one corner of the State's building and employment picture, activities at the mommoth Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. present a bright bit of color. The company, with a flood of Government naval and maritime commission orders on hand, expects to reach an employment high this year with about $144,000,000 worth of business on hand.

Other corners of the scene depict manufacturing, power and construction gains, while across its face there are dots of associated activities.

The State, itself, added a not inconsiderable impetus to building with the aid of Federal funds. Under construction in Richmond at the present time are the $1,500,000 new State library building, the $800,000 State highway building and the $2,000,000 general hospital building at the Medical College of Virginia.

But the building body had other limbs; namely big industry.

Last spring, the largest single private venture in the State got under way near Pearisburg, Giles County, where contracts for six buildings were let by the Celanese Corporation of America for its $10,000,000 synthetic yarn plant. Later in the year, operations got under way but full volume operation is not expected to begin until next March or April.

The Johns-Manville Co.'s $1,000,000 fiber board plant was opened formally at Jarrett, Va., in October and a new industry in southside Virginia was launched.

$2,000,000 in Alexandria

The Virginia Electric & Power Co. let contracts totaling $6,145,000 for construction and expansion; a $150,000 electric power plant was built at South Hill, and the Virginia Public Service Co. projected a $2,000,000 power plant at Alexandria on which construction will begin this month.

During 1939 the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway wrote finis—only last month—to a two-year construction, maintenance and modernization program representing an outlay of $13,500,000; Norfolk & Western Railway spent $6,500,000 during the year in construction and repair, and the Virginian expended $350,000 on one project alone—pier improvements at Norfolk.

On the side of the ledger where much must be credited to Federal aid $3,500,000 was spent on waterfront development in Alexandria; $900,000 was earmarked by the Federal Housing Authority for expenditure in slum clearance there, and Richmond's $7,000,000 deepwater terminal in the James River neared completion.

Private Expansion

Back to the private side the Carter Fabric Corporation planned an outlay of about $1,000,000 for a plant at South Boston to employ about 400 persons; Paxton and Burruss were building a plant at Dillwyn to employ 150; a new spinning unit for the American Viscose Corporation plant at Front Royal was begun and will be ready in the early summer; South Boston Ribbon Factory added 6,000 additional feet of floor space to its plant; Jobbers Pants Co. announced construction would begin this month on a plant at Stuart to employ 250 to 300; Mountain Empire Hosiery Mills, Inc., announced establishment of five mills to employ 250 each in southwest Virginia, and the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. disclosed it would add 10,000 feet of floor space to its plant at Winchester.

And the State Chamber of Commerce, which reported contact during 1939 with 300 outside industries as to the State's advantages, resources, labor etc., looks for things to be even better this year.

SOUTH MAY TAKE FREIGHT BATTLE TO PARTY PARLEY

Rate Issue Is Expected to Enliven Democratic Convention

(The Associated Press)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 7. — Freight

rate parity discussions, long a fighting subject in the South, may enliven the Democratic convention when it takes up the task of writing a platform for the 1940 presidential campaign.

At least one delegation — Georgia — will press actively for a freight parity plank, while spokesmen for two others — Arkansas and Louisiana — said they would lend support to the move.

The Southern Governors' Conference, of which Governor E. D. Rivers of Georgia is chairman, has waged a fight in behalf of parity rates and November 30, 1939, the interstate commerce commission, in a 4-3 decision, ordered rate reductions of from five to 35 per cent on a dozen commodities.

The South has complained it costs less to ship manufactured goods from the so-called "official" territory in the East to Southern and Western markets than to haul the same goods in the opposite direction.

Chairman James L. Gillis of the Georgia state Democratic executive committee said Georgia delegates to the national convention would "insist upon a freight rate revision plank."

In Louisiana, Chairman Wade O. Martin said, "We will certainly try to have a plank inserted for fairer freight rates for the South," while Beloit Taylor, secretary of the Arkansas Democratic state committee, observed, "It would be well to have a freight rate revision plank in the Democratic national platform." Taylor added he was "sure Arkansas' delegation would be interested in working toward such an end."

The question of the two-thirds rule in nomination of candidates likewise appears headed for discussion at the national convention. Abrogated in 1936 by a vote of 36-13, after being in effect 104 years, the rule was changed so that the convention now may nominate a candidate by a simple majority.

Five of the 13 states comprising the traditional "solid South" favor restoration of the two-thirds rule, which long enabled the South to block nomination of candidates it found distasteful. These are Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee.

In Georgia, however, Chairman Gillis, saying he spoke only for himself, contended return to the two-thirds rule "would jeopardize the South's chances of ever obtaining the presidential nomination of a Southerner."

Texas, with a native son, John Nance Gardner, as a presidential hopeful, also has indicated it would not urge restoration of the two-thirds rule, at least until 1944.

Alabama Democrats are advancing the candidacy of William B. Bankhead, speaker of the national House of Representatives.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 12, 1940

South Deserves 'Nation's No. 1 Solicitude,' Graves Declares

Age-Herald Writer Calls On Government, Public To Help Area In New York Address

The Nation's No. 1, problem, the South, deserves the No. 1 solicitude from the government and the people of our country, John Temple Graves II, columnist for The Birmingham Age-Herald, declared today in a Town Hall talk in New York.

Mr. Graves lashed out at the anti-lynching bill, which was passed by the House this week and now goes to the Senate, declaring that "a more enlightened race relationship in the South is crippled each year by this futile, dishonest, destructive federal anti-lynching bill."

"The Southern liberals," he asserted, "the Southern white men who have the Southern Negroes' interests truly at heart are as handicapped by their brothers of the liberal name in the North as by the people who hate, fear, oppress and hide behind the Negro in the South."

Mr. Graves declared there were but three lynchings in the country last year.

"And for this comparatively insignificant number of crimes," he continued, "the federal government is being asked to interfere with rights of states, race relations in the South are being embittered by a passionate debate, the task of the Southern liberals is being multiplied, the Democratic party is being threatened with a split not on the healthy lines that deserve to split it but on hateful lines of race against race, and the signal is being given to the Negro-baiters, moronic night-riders, fascist reactionaries and self-appointed saviors from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The thing would be comic if it were not so tragic."

The Birmingham columnist observed that "what makes the South a problem to this nation makes it also a national opportunity," adding:

"It is poverty, the comparative poverty that gives only about one-eighth of the nation's wealth and income to one-fourth of its people living in the South. So long as the South is poor it will threaten the industries of America with low wage competition and the agriculture of the country with operations based on substandards and distress. Defeat this Southern poverty, and there is at once reliefs from the ruinous competition and a vast new market for America. The greatest new market available in this half of the Western Hemisphere is the one to be had in lifting the income and living standard of the Southern people up to the national level."

Mr. Graves observed the potential purchasing power of the South is attracting more people than Miss Perkins "with her shoes for our benighted."

"It is attracting the business attention of America," he told his audience.

Elaborating on his view that the South, as the nation's No. 1 problem, deserves supreme solicitude, Mr. Graves said:

"A No. 1 problem, for example, is entitled to No. 1 tenderness from tariff makers, No. 1 fairness from makers of freight rates, No. 1 caution in administering of the wage-hour law lest it destroy our Southern wages even as it attempts to raise them. A No. 1 problem is entitled to No. 1 examination of a federal tax system, which discriminates in commodity taxation against Southern farmers with a tobacco tax and an oleomargarine tax while the commodities of other regions are left untaxed."

The anti-lynching bill, too, Mr. Graves pointed out, presents a No. 1 problem.

"We have sinned against the Negro, yes," he admitted, "and we have been late and slow in giving him his due, but we are making progress. And the only progress that can be made is what we make."

Mr. Graves will speak in Chicago Saturday night and in Philadelphia Tuesday.

South Calls For Revision Of Freight Rates On Cattle

News
1-30-40

Nine States In Drive Claim Discrimination In Livestock Shipments

Birmingham

ALANTA—(AP)—Higher net prices for Southern livestock became the objective today of a nine-state drive for freight rate revision in favor of the South.

The campaign was laid out yesterday at a meeting of public service commissioners and rate advisers from Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi Tennessee and East Louisiana.

Public Service Chairman Walter McDonald, of Georgia, head of a Southern livestock steering committee, said rates from the South to the North at present were about 30 per cent higher than for the West.

"Accessorial charges," such as prices of bedding, feed and stopover and concentration privileges McDonald added, sometimes pyramid rates from the South as high as 50 per cent above those of other regions.

These higher rates, he asserted, mean just that much less is paid Southern livestock raisers for their animals.

In seeking revision, McDonald announced, the nine states decided to join in one complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission instead of filing individual suits. The joint petition, he said, will seek equality for the South through revision of the rates from the South to the North, from the West to the South and from the West through the South to the North.

Among those attending the conference were Hugh White, of Montgomery; J. H. Tench, Tallahassee, Fla.; H. M. Nicholson, Raleigh, N. C.; L. A. Richardson, Knoxville; H. E. Ketner, Richmond; H. W. Scott, Columbia, S. C.; Albert S. Johnson, Washington, and Edgar Watkins, Atlanta.

Letters To The Editor

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

LOOKING AT THE NEW SOUTH

Editor, The Advertiser:

In connection with recent publicity regarding the New South it seems proper to speculate as to what 1940 and the succeeding years in this new decade will bring to Alabama and the South? Of course, any predictions into the future are closely allied with legerdemain but if the thirties were any basis for forecasting future events it would seem that the section below the Mason and Dixon will grow to full stature while the northern area must be content to enjoy maturity; however, contrary to that theory, it has been proved, as well as sound reasoning shows, that if one section suffers so will its counterpart. If the whole prospers, everyone enjoys a healthy interchange of good times and good business. And if the scheme of things is to flourish normally, the whole country must be one heart.

But the South, and Alabama in particular, has pushed its face over the horizon after remaining in a dormant state for too long a period. Alabama has made rapid strides as statistical indices will show. During the latter thirties automobile registrations, gasoline consumption, insurance sales, fertilizer tax sales, building construction, refrigerator and electricity sales raised their levels appreciably, with 1937 as a flash-in-the pan year. And payrolls and employment were in no wise lax.

Agriculture during the thirties, for the first time, was a real issue and public attention was focused on the disparity scourge caused by agriculture's abundant production at low prices on one hand and curtailed production by industry at a set price standard, on the other.

No one part of the country has made such rapid progress in a decade as the Southeast. This section, through the aid and guidance of a non partisan administration, is dropping its shackles, refusing to be further exploited. A New South is attaining full stature. No longer will the Southeastern section be conspicuously known for its moonlight and magnolias, ante-bellum mansions, and the fastidiousness of a handful of aristocrats . . . and the ignorance and poverty of its masses. This section is now striving for an economic maturity, to receive a better share of the wealth, to know the common bond of enjoyment of the world's comforts and securities, and to avail itself of more opportunities for more people.

Of course, this metamorphosis is open to question by many. Certain educated elements vehemently denounce the attempts to standardize and socialize this section. They decry that the Southland will soon be open to a vein of sameness and sensationalism that is common with other sections, especially northern. They assert, paradoxically, that this section is developing an industrial complex disregarding the social cost; that it is just a fresh industrial carpetbag. It seems apparent, however, that the so-called old regime of aristocratic gentry will be replaced by a new system having a wider social consciousness, better economic security, a desire to elevate the masses to better education, and an urge to provide general enlightenment for a greater number of citizens.

The prophets of New South claim that the essential tragedy of the Old South was that its selfish interests hid behind traditions and ideals characteristically Southern in order that a few might dominate the social and governmental system. Public opinion soon demanded that the common man receive attention in the community and the seeds of a new era germinated. They claim that, except in an individualistic sense, the proud South was a myth!

Whatever time may bring, it is singularly significant that 1940 will be a testing ground to ascertain if the traditional old stand-by class can withsand the impact of the new social conscious era.

Let us listen to "A Symphony of the New South!" Also, let us hope that it will turn out to be a real symphony instead of a rag time.

Auburn, Ala. TED CARMACK.

The South On Its Way

The Manufacturers Record calls enthusiastic attention to the opening of the first mill to be constructed in the South for the production of commercial rayon pulp from Southern pine by means of the sulphite process.

News 2-19-1940 Birmingham Ala.

The plant is to be located at Fernandina, Fla., and is owned by the Rayonier Corporation. This company, a leading operator in the dissolving pulp field, has until now confined its operations to the state of Washington.

In view of the rapid growth of the rayon, cellophane and plastic industries, the company was interested in the establishment of a mill in the eastern part of the country. It was established by tests that a sulphite pulp equivalent in quality to that produced in the West could be made from Southern pine. The construction of the Fernandina plant followed.

This new extension of the pulp industry in the South is almost coincidental with the opening of the South's first newsprint mill at Lufkin, Tex. And only last Fall, it was made known that for the first time cigaret paper is being produced in the South on a large commercial scale.

Commenting on the Fernandina development, *The Manufacturers Record* says:

"Thus, another step has been taken that more closely binds the rayon and pulp industries together and gives practical evidence of the importance of a Southern resource as a major source of supply. . . .

"If the value of production of the pulp and paper industry, where the present capital investment exceeds $20,000,000 exclusive of land, are added to those of the rayon industry, it will be found that the total annual value of the products of these two industries is equal to almost one-third of the value of all the South's manufactured products in 1900."

The capitalization of the existing 14 Southern plants of the rayon industry is estimated at more than $150,000,000. The industry employs almost 50,000 persons.

The general situation in business and the worldwide international disturbances are, of course, a great check on all new enterprise. But despite this handicap, the South's industrial progress continues at an impressive rate. This development and the increased attention being given Southern problems both at home and by the nation as a whole give promise of far greater things to come once peace, stability and confidence have been restored to the world.

Overlooking The South

Speaking at one of the sessions of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers here last week, Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, called attention to a fact which deserves more than passing notice. It is that during all the years the United States Department of Agriculture has been in existence, the Midwest has furnished practically all the men who have served as secretary of agriculture. Only one man from the South has held the position, David F. Houston. And Mr. Houston, while he was born in North Carolina and lived in Texas for a number of years, where he was an educator, was appointed from Missouri.

But this is not all. Of the 11 men who have held the office since the department was established in 1889, four have come from Iowa. And now, according to Dr. Poe, many bureaus and divisions of the department are headed by men from Iowa.

We recognize that Iowa is a great agricultural state, and has an excellent land grant college at Ames. But the same is true of other states. It does not make sense to conclude that the state of Iowa should furnish the present number of top appointments in this important division of our federal government. As in other offices, appointments should be made on a basis of merit rather than state of residence or personal connections.

Dr. Poe is to be commended for bringing this important fact to public attention. It should be given further consideration.

WOOD PULP TREES FOR WARM SOUTH

Tulsa World

Farm for Growing Cellulose Likely in Zone of Moderate Temperature

2-15-40

By Science Service

TAMPA, Fla.—Wood pulp for use in paper, guncotton, textiles and the other thousand uses of cellulose may be grown on "tree farms" of limited acreage in the warmer parts of the South, through the adoption of a fast-growing Australian tree, casuarina, is the belief of Prof. Donald D. Bode of the University of Tampa chemistry department.

Casuarina trees will grow 35 feet high with nine-inch trunks in six years; 56 feet high with 17-inch trunks in 12 years. They will produce from four to six cords per acre per year, as compared with one cord per acre per year for Southern jack pine. Moreover, a cord of casuarina wood is one-fourth heavier than a cord of jack pine.

The Florida state forestry service estimates that to supply a 200-ton mill with slash pine, 120,000 acres under forest management are needed. The same mill would be supplied by a 24,000-acre tract of casuarina.

Professor Bode states that in fairly large-scale experiments he has produced 90 per cent or better of alpha cellulose from casuarina pulp. Since ordinary commercial requirements for this purpose called for only 87 per cent, this would seem to be easily adequate. The pulp has been found good for book paper filler, but not as yet for newsprint. Best pulping process, so far as Professor Bode's experiments indicate, is soda cooking. Considerably less bleaching compound is needed to produce good white alpha cellulose.

Southern Drawl A Myth

Miss Katharine Wheatley, University of Texas authority on pronunciation, flings a bomb at American tradition when she says there simply is no such thing as a typical "Southern drawl." The term is a vague one, Miss Wheatley says, used by the layman to describe the effect on his ears of a speech different from his own. The same thing goes for "Western drawl" or "Yankee twang," according to the lady, and we rather think she has something there.

"Deep South" speech, or "Southern plantation," as the phoneticians call it, is to Miss Wheatley this country's nearest approach to the standard British. The lady cites as evidence the general satisfaction of the South with Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara of Georgia in GWTW. It is a fact, as agreeable as it was surprising to the South, that Miss Leigh, Mr. Gable, Miss De Havilland and the rest just went ahead and talked as people do anywhere. We have long insisted that Southerners, outside the run of fictions, films and radio programs, were civilized in speech, as well as otherwise.

Governors Of Dixie Oppose Wagner Bill, High Freight Rates

Southern Body's Next Session Scheduled For Charleston In March

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—(AP)—Voicing criticism of freight rates and the Wagner anti-lynch bill, state chief executives attending the Southern governors conference adjourned their sessions last night.

They will meet next in Charleston, S. C., March 27-28.

Gov. E. D. Rivers, of Georgia, attacked "artificial tariff barriers" created by the present rate structure, which, he said, placed the South and other sections outside the great Eastern manufacturing centers "in a colonial status."

"They are doing to us what European nations do to their colonial possessions—use them as a source of raw materials and their people for trade exploitation," said the Georgia executive.

A resolution was adopted condemning the Wagner anti-lynch bill as unnecessary because the South had proven its ability to enforce the law and prevent mob violence.

The group approved a proposal by Gov. Fred P. Cone, of Florida, that three industrialists be appointed in each state to act in an advisory capacity in the fight against freight rate differentials.

Those attending were Govs. Rivers, Carl E. Bailey, of Arkansas; Frank Dixon, of Alabama; Burnet R. Maybank, of South Carolina; Prentice Cooper, of Tennessee, and Cone.

Census Takers See No Hitch In Southeast

Women Have Not Objected to Question in Past, They Say.

Questions the census taker is going to ask when the 16th decennial census of the United States begins April 2 were released yesterday by H. B. Mitchell, assistant regional chief of the census bureau, and O. T. Ray, Atlanta area manager, as a week's school for census officials of eight southeastern states ended here.

The list contains the questions which are now stirring a controversy in congress but Mitchell and Ray declared they anticipate no objections to the questions from persons in the southeast.

Mitchell and Ray would not say anything about senatorial objections but they asserted women in the past have not objected to telling their marital status to the census taker, who is under sworn duty not to divulge anything in the census to anybody. There's a severe penalty for the enumerator who lets slip something about the neighbors!

"And we are not trying to pry into people's affairs when we ask their income during 1939," added Mitchell, who conducted the school for census officials. "We are concerned only with general statistics. We want to know only the incomes from $5,000 per year on down.

"The people can easily see why this is so. Persons making $5,000 or less spend all or practically all of that amount for food, clothing, shelter and other living expenses. We are interested in finding out what happens to the incomes of the persons who spend them for living expenses. We don't care about what is done with incomes of more than $5,000."

Thirty-three questions are contained in the general population census, including the two that Senator Tobey thinks are "snooping." Everybody over 18 will be asked these queries, and 5 per cent of the population will be asked an additional 17 questions—to furnish a cross-section report on nationality of parents, military service, social security, number of times women have been married, number of children ever born to married women, and age at first marriage.

The census actually begins April 1 all over the country but the enumerators will not be ringing your doorbell until April 2. That's because on April 1 too many housewives have already bitten on "April Fool" pranks of the neighborhood children. They are apt to be a bit cross!

RURAL SOUTH LOSING PEOPLE AND WEALTH

(The Norfolk Journal & Guide)

Mr. C. F. Reynolds, Jr, has an interesting article on "Rural Migration" in the current University of Virginia News Letter. He points out that the native rural population was reduced through migration between 1920 and 1930 by 5,734,200 persons, a total loss of $17,000,000,000 to the rural areas. Assuming, he pointed out that the average person who pulls up stakes and leaves the country and goes to town has reached the age of 20, the investment in him in the matter of schooling, medical care and clothing, to say nothing of food, amounts to $3,000. Thus the nearly six million migrants represent an investment loss of 17 billion dollars. That is for the entire nation.

The arresting part of this disclosure, where the south is concerned, is that while the south represents a relatively small portion of the geographical area of the nation, 60 per cent of rural migration during the decade was from the south causing ten and one-half billion dollars of the loss to fall on this region. The annual loss of human assets to the rural areas of the south between 1920 and 1930 was more than one billion dollars, says Mr Reynolds.

ANOTHER FREIGHT RATE VICTORY IS GAINED BY SOUTH

ICC Refuses to Reconsider Its Decision Granting Reductions

(The Associated Press)

Washington, March 14. — The South won another freight rate victory today when the interstate commerce commission refused to reconsider a November decision granting long-sought reductions on a list of South-North rates.

By a 5-4 decision, the same as on the original proceeding, the commission rejected a plea of Northern railroads to reopen the case for further argument.

At the same time, the prescribed rate reductions were ordered put into effect by June 1.

In effect, the November decision upheld the South's long-standing complaint against "discriminatory" rates, ordering reductions ranging from 5 to 35 per cent on a list of 18 Northbound manufactured articles.

Because it established the important principle of section "parity" of rates, Southerners hailed it as the entering wedge for many other rate reductions. Southern politicians and economists contended an unfavorable schedule of rates to Northeastern markets had retarded industrialization of the cotton country.

It was generally believed the success of the first case, brought by the Southern governors' conference, presaged early filing of additional proceedings.

Hint at Court Fight

Nevertheless, counsel for the defendant railroads have hinted they would take the case to the federal courts.

Commodities involved in the governors' case include stoves, stone of various kinds, cast iron and brass pipe fittings, fire hydrants, iron and brass valves, and soapstone and talc.

On these items, the commission ordered rates from the South to the North on a basis approximating that which now applies to the same commodities from the north. It was said existing South-North. It was said existing South-were about 37 per cent higher than the all-North level.

In today's decision, those against reopening the case were Commissioners William E. Lee, who wrote the opinion; Clyde B. Aitchison, Walter M. W. Splawn, Marion M. Caskie and John L. Rogers.

Voting for reargument were Chairman Joseph B. Eastman and Commissioners Claude R. Porter, Charles D. Mahaffie and Carroll Miller.

Commissioners J. Haden Alldredge and William J. Patterson, who became members after the Southern proceeding was under way, did not participate.

The majority opinion said, after a review of the evidence, it found "no reason warranting reopening of the proceeding for reargument or further hearing."

Restate Principle

It restated the general principle that "to be lawful, rates on the considered commodities from the South to the North should be on levels substantially the same as those of the rates on such articles within the North, or which for sound reasons should be accorded special treatment."

The commission made some modifications of the original report, but officials described them as merely technical.

Dissenting, Eastman said that while these modifications were "improvements," they did not remove his objections to the November majority opinion.

Expressions of joy from Southern congressmen greeted the commission's new report. The ICC proceeding had been accompanied by a successful measure in Congress to prohibit unduly prejudicial rates from one freight territory to another and calling on the ICC for a general investigation of rates on manufactured articles.

Senator Hill, Demorat, Alabama, and Representative Ramspeck, Democrat, Georgia, who led the congressional drive last year, predicted a final complete victory for the South.

Hill said the legislative hearings on the freight question "undoubtedly had their influence in this decision of the interstate commerce commission."

People Who Starve

A press despatch from Asheville, North Carolina, quotes John A. Lang, state youth administrator, as saying that "Today in the South there are white men and women working like slaves in the mills. . . . There is more exploitation in the South than in any other section of the country." He urged that there can be no worthwhile prosperity in the South until this situation is remedied. We agree.

But are we to understand from the statement of Mr. Lang that he is only interested in white folk who work for starvation wages? If this is the situation among the workers of the white race, what must it be among colored Americans? Can the administrator be so naive as to suppose that there can ever be any solution of the economic situation in the South, or anywhere else for that matter, which takes into account white people only?

A municipal judge, speaking on this very issue recently, stated that many Negro domestics earn only $2.50 to $4.00 per week, and that they had to steal in order to live; to have the bare necessities of life. It is but a simple lesson in arithmetic to see that for every dollar an employer saves in wages, he pays out two dollars on the gigantic bill of crime and disease. The crime-ridden and diseased filthiness of the slums is a horrible menace to every citizen, but the conditions in which some people live, unfit even for animal habitation, are tolerated by the respectable people in order that they may save a few dollars.

Oh, God of our fathers, is there still hope that men may learn enough of Thee to build a democracy that will guarantee to every man, whether black or white, the chance to do what God has given him the knowledge and energy to perform? Must there always be one kind of jobs for white men and another kind for black men, and then so few of them that white men take away the jobs that black men did have? What is the answer, Lord?

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
June 11, 1940

CLAY EATERS

The aged and esteemed Columbus Enquirer has at last discovered that negroes eat clay. The Tribune thought that was general knowledge, especially in the Chattahoochee valley where, negroes tell The Tribune, "some of the sweetest dirt on earth is to be found."

Interested, The Tribune examined one of these clay holes and found a soapstone formation, sweet in taste, devoid of sand or grit; rather slimy and easily masticated. It also noted that consumers of the clay resembled hookworm victims, lazy and lifeless.

However, this paper is surprised to learn that enterprising merchants of Columbus are sacking the stuff and selling it over their counters. This dried clay "has a whang to it," a Columbus negress told an Enquirer reporter. Maybe the merchants are adding a little "ingredients" to create greater demand for the clay.

Important Items

There were two items of news, in adjoining columns of the market section of this paper, on a recent day. Constitution

The first revealed that the cotton "carry-over" at the end of the 1939-40 cotton year on July 31, was less than it had been for either of the two preceding years. 8-19-40

The second reported that freight carloadings for the week ending Saturday, August 10, were 10 per cent greater than a year ago and 23.3 per cent greater than in 1938.

The first is of special significance to the south. With the practical disappearance of the cotton export markets, due to various causes, production of the southern staple was, a few years ago, greater than consumption. The heavy carry-over thus created has been the factor which has depressed prices. Of recent years, however, the devolpment of new uses for cotton and an increasing demand for cotton textiles has nibbled at this carry-over with, undoubtedly, appreciable result.

The campaign in most cotton-growing states for diversification of crops, coupled with the federal crop control policies, has reduced production. Atlanta, Ga.

If both these trends continue, there is hope that the carry-over, still far too large, may eventually be reduced to normal and the unhampered market law of supply and demand allowed, once again, to control prices. Which, undoubtedly, will mean higher prices and better times for the south. The only danger is that farmers, seeing prices rising, may be tempted to again grow too much cotton.

The carloadings figures are the most reliable of all barometers as to the state of industry in this country. When goods are moving in greater volume over the steel rails it can mean only that factories are busier, that employment is better and that business is expanding.

Of course, both the larger consumption of cotton may be due, in part at least, to the war and the demand for cotton in munition manufacturing, both here, in Britain and in Canada. The larger freight loadings may be because of heavier movement of materials and finished products to and from factories engaged on defense armament contracts.

80% of Southern City Kids Are Physically Defective

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Aug. 16.—The Winston-Salem Health Department stated in a report issued today that out of [illegible] school children examined 80 per cent were found to be physically defective. The result of the pre-school examination showed that 90 per cent of the Negro children were defective and [illegible] per cent of the white children had some physical defect. Ten per cent of the children were found to be undernourished

Who Said the South Was The Number One Problem?

Not many months ago, the man in the White House said the South was the Number One economic problem of the nation.

Today these words arise to condemn the policies of this same man—war-hunger policies which are causing increased degradation upon the poor whites and Negroes in the South.

The Daily Worker N.Y.

The Winston-Salem (N.C.) Health Department has just issued a report that out of 600 school children examined, 80 per cent were found to be physically defective. Ninety per cent of the Negro children were defective and 76 per cent of the white. Ten per cent of the children were found to be undernourished.

This situation, which is typical of the South, is true to a more or less degree throughout the country. Even the capitalist newspapers reported recently on the low status of the people's health when, of course, it was discovered that a high percentage of the young men of army age were not even physically fit for death in the trenches.

Roosevelt once talked of heading a great crusade against the "feudalistic few" in the South who were responsible for the wretched social conditions under which the great mass of Southern people have to live. But now even the idea has perished from the mind of the "Great Father" in Washington, and instead he has become the leader of the drive toward war which is undermining the health and the welfare of the nation.

Under Roosevelt's leadership, the Republicans and Democrats have scrapped the National Health bill; and the Department of Justice, professional persecutor of the trade unions, has "forgotten" about its suit to keep the monopolists of the American Medical Association from wiping out workers health cooperatives.

Today the fight for the health of the nation, reflected in the Number One misery in the South, requires that the people snatch the National Health Bill from certain death at the hands of the Roosevelt Administration and its Republican Party allies.

Notables Back Drama School in the South

SEP 11 1940

MENA, Ark., Sept. 10.—The New Theatre League, a national organization of community and labor theatres and drama groups throughout America, will open its Southern New Theatre School here on October 21.

The purpose of the school is to develop students from the south in all branches of theatre—acting, directing, playwrighting, managing—giving them a thorough knowledge of the problems involved in organizing and maintaining community and labor theatres that can artistically voice the rich folks culture of the south. Unlike most theatre schools, the Southern New Theatre School will offer special courses in square dancing, folk singing and recreational methods for unions and other organizations.

The New Theatre League, whose affiliated theatres perform for audiences totaling more than one million yearly, has successfully guided community theatre work for the past ten years and has trained hundreds of active theatre workers now engaged in educational work in unions and other organizations.

As one of the few resident theatre schools in the south, the Southern New Theatre School will operate with a full curriculum for two terms of 15 weeks each, from October to June. The spring term will be devoted to touring the countryside with plays written and produced at the school. During the summer a series of short intensive courses will be offered for students unable to attend a full time school.

Low Tuition, Living Costs

An unusual feature of the school is the low tuition and living costs which will make it possible for students of ordinary means to receive theater training. This low cost is made possible through the cooperative working of the beautiful 320 acre farm on which the school is set. Special scholarship rates are available for union and other organizations wishing to send members for training. Applicants recommended by unions, "Y's" settlement schools and churches are entitle to a generous discount in tuition rates.

SEP 11 1940

Prominent theater people and community leaders throughout the country have heartily endorsed the Southern New Theater School. Among them are Orson Welles, Albert Bein, Barrett H. Clark, Clifford Odets, Donald Henderson, William Sentner, Owen J. Whitfield, Professor Frederick Koch, head of the playmakers and drama department of the University of North Carolina, Reverend John B. Thompson, head of the Presbyterian Foundation of Oklahoma, and Louise L. McLaren, director of the Southern Summer School.

Maurice Clark, director of the Southern New Theater School, formerly organized and directed the drama department at the University of Nebraska. He has been active on Broadway for many years as actor, director and playwright. Ruth Deacon, executive secretary, worked with the famous Hedgerow Theater in Pennsylvania. For the past five years she has been executive secretary of the Philadelphia New Theater, widely acknowledged as one of the finest labor and community theaters in the country.

Rate Victory Won by South, Hill Declares

Constitution 9-10-40

Atlanta, Georgia

Transportation Measure Passed, Solon Foresees Roosevelt Approval.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—(AP)—Senator Hill, Democrat, Alabama, declared in a statement today that the senate's completion of congressional action on the transportation bill constituted "a notable victory for the south and the southwest in their long fight against freight rate discrimination."

Hill predicted President Roosevelt would approve the measure.

He said that while it had been primarily a measure for consolidation and reorganization of transportation systems, and to bring water carriers under federal control, it also would direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate discriminatory rates.

The latter provision, he said, was brought about by incorporation of part of the Hill-Ramspeeck bill.

"The bill now provides for immediate investigation of rates," Haill said, "and calls for the termination of rate discriminations wherever they are found. The bill declares such discriminations, as between states and sections of the country, unlawful. It will mean that such discriminations must be terminated.

"The bill's economic effect will be to give the south and southwest a chance to enjoy the prosperity which their natural resources entitle them to have."

Live Stock For The South

Birmingham Ala.

One of the chief reasons why the number of livestock in the South is so small, in comparison with most farming areas, is that the South has followed primarily a plantation style of farming. Most of the great plantations are gone, it is true; but even the smaller farms still adhere to the idea of the plantation. A farm that is devoted almost entirely to tobacco or cotton is a "planting," to use a term as old as "plantation"—it is devoted to planted crops, not to general husbandry. Birmingham Age

A more important reason, perhaps, is the extreme heat in many regions of the South. Cattle need plenty of shade in hot weather. When the temperature gets beyond 85 degrees, most breeds of cattle of European stock—which come under the heading of Bos Taurus—develop a fever. This fever may not make them ill, but it does keep their weight down. For example, it has been proved that Angus breeding stock brought from the northerly areas of the Middle West to Louisiana, average 1,050 pounds at a certain age, produced calves which, when they reached that same age, weighed less than 820 pounds. Herald, Sept. 2 '40

Here was a heavy loss. However, experiments were made with these, the smaller cattle, in which a Brahma bull, imported from India, where it gets very hot, was bred to the Angus cows. The resultant crossbreeds grew up to be heat-resistant cattle averaging 1,100 pounds, or 50 pounds more than the original Angus stock. Sept. 2 '40

Similar experiments were begun more than a quarter of a century ago on the vast King Ranch in Texas, where Brahmas were crossed with shorthorns. It is said that this ranch now has some 4,000 bulls of part-Brahma blood. Crossbreeding has been carried on for so many generations that a new breed known as Santa Gertrudis has been established which will reproduce faithfully to type, instead of reverting back to the Brahma or the shorthorn ancestry.

Should this new type of cattle be introduced widely through the South it might do much to help the Southern farmers get off the two hours of the dilemma, the horns being represented by cotton and tobacco.—The Baltimore Evening Sun.

SCIENCE SOCIETY PLAN FOR SOUTH

Group Expresses Need For Solution Of Dixie Problems

SEP 13 1940

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Sept. 12—The war and economic defense programs have aroused the Southern scientists to a realization of the vital importance of closer coordination in the solving of Southern industrial problems, and as a result keen interest is being displayed in the proposed organization meeting to be held in Mobile next Spring.

A recent issue of "Science," official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, carried as its leading article the address of the retiring president of the Alabama Academy of Science, Dr. George D. Palmer, of the school of chemistry of the University of Alabama.

In this address before the annual meeting of the academy in Birmingham, Dr. Palmer voiced a demand for more Southern research laboratories and an organization of the scientists of the South. Mentioning the unbeatable combination of business and scientific research, backed by our great resources, which have made the United States the leading nation of the world, Dr. Palmer stated that "Our nation has at last become interested in scientific research, chiefly because there is 'money in it,' and also security against war. If the democracies have become softened by a false sense of security, all the more do we need scientific research organizations to keep ahead of the dictatorships."

Dr. Palmer pointed out that the South has not kept up with other regions in scientific research, and hence has not gained the enormous profits that result from management and research. The Alabama Academy of Science has undertaken to sponsor at Mobile a meeting of delegates from various Southern state academies and other scientific organizations at which time a "Southern Scientific Society" will be formed.

Such an organization should enable the scientists to become better acquainted and to know each other's problems and to avoid duplication of research, it has been pointed out. There are regional science groups in practically every section of the country except the South.

During the past month many leading Southern scientists have written that they will back the organization of a Southern scientific society. The presidents of various state academies have indicated their interest, as have other science groups and individuals. Many of these scientists have agreed that this is the most important step taken in science in the South.

SOUTH MORE PRO-BRITISH

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31—Prevailing sentiment in Virginia and near-by States is so overwhelmingly for Great Britain, and so strongly behind measures to aid the British "short of war," that any such steps by the National Administration would undoubtedly be popular here. The destroyer transfer probably would be approved, although many do not regard it as "short of war." New York Times

This section is, of course, predominantly Anglo-Saxon in its racial and cultural origins, which is one reason for its preponderantly favorable attitude toward England. It is more pro-British than ever, now that the mother country is putting up such a determined battle against Germany. Sept. 1, 1940

Immediately after France's collapse, many Southeasterners wondered if this country hadn't better backtrack rapidly, and see whether large-scale aid to Britain would be as completely futile as large-scale aid to France would have been.

But now that Britain has given proof of courage, determination and resourcefulness, and is on her feet and giving blow for blow, there is vast enthusiasm here for her gallantry and valor.

This does not mean that anything like a majority of Virginians or other Southeasterners wish to enter the war at England's side. There is still a great deal of opposition to such a step, although perhaps as little as anywhere else in the country. But this part of America wants Washington to do anything it legitimately can to help the British. New York N.Y.

There is even more unanimity in this region about the desirability of conscription than there is with respect to specific steps designed to bolster Great Britain's resistance. Virginia's delegation in both branches in Congress is reported to favor the Burke-Wadsworth bill, and there appears to be similar sentiment farther to the South.

The South's Economic Unbalance

By HUGH MacRAE
President Southeastern Council

The greatest cause of unhappiness is poorly balanced economic machinery. Economic causes underlie wars and revolutions. To many, economic defects are invisible though the results are disastrous. At this critical time facts should be faced. First: facts have known consequences.

Rice Culture.—Prior to the Civil War, the wealth of the Southern Coastal communities was derived largely from rice culture, which employed hand labor and gave employment to thousands. About 1870 it was found that machinery for harvesting rice could be used on highlands in Louisiana. The costal planters were ruined.

Naval Stores.—This industry, for definite reasons, especially poor forest, has gradually moved Southward from North Carolina to Florida. Management and labor moved with the industry. Pine lumbering has largely followed the same course.

Wholesale Merchants.—Change in commercial practices, due to improved highways, has made wholesaling almost obsolete in many cities.

Railroads.—Motor vehicle competion has reduced railroad traffic and revenues. In many cases profits have disappeared.

Shocks caused by these changes, fatal to some groups, were not widely disasterous to the Southeastern States whose reserve strength permitted partial recovery.

The Acid Test.—For reasons enumerated below the South faces a severe trial whose results may not be estimated in advance.

Cotton.—Cotton has long been the South's outstanding means of support, dwarfing other resources. By means of cotton exports, the South has contributed 26 billion dollars to the Nation's favorable trade balance, and has brought an equal amount from other sections of the United States. It has seemed esesntial as a source of livelihood, supporting the South in slow retrogression.

While Federal cotton purchases have prevented complete disaster, cotton will no longer yield profits to the Southeast.

Tobbaco helps in some States but is already over-produced.

We have too long closed our eyes to these truths. Why retrogression? Because returns from cotton and other Southern resources were spent or pledged in advance.

Life insurance premiums to outside companies have exceeded benefit payments by 200 million dollars annually.

Heavily in debt to other sections, the South's adverse balance of trade approximates one thousand million dollars annually.

What are the remedies?

We must realize that a dollar kept at home is worth $20.

* * * *

All groups interested directly and indirectly in preserving and promoting our happiness should turn to fact finding, to programs of conservation and construction. After finding the facts relate them to each other and face the truth.

Coordination of efforts of all interested forces is essential.

It is recommended that each county in the South select a competent group to discover and disclose the status and trend close at home, and devise remedies for visible poverty. Success of the majority would change the status of the whole.

The laws of Cause and Effect apply to human affairs. Collective thought lifts or sinks a nation.

Wide spaces exist between rural life and urban life; between producers of wealth and consumers and hoarders of wealth. Can we find a blending sympathy?

From "Since 1929," the December Readers Digest, the following statement is taken:

"Depression found farmers carrying a mortgage debt almost equal to income. In every 1,000 farms, during the first six years of depression, 236 were foreclosed."

Does this explain the depression?

Our economic system is equally dependent upon agriculture and industry. Building or crippling either builds or cripples both.

From authoritative government bulletins let us find what actually happened; discover the causes and determine the effects.

The term "depression" as used above refers only to the period after 1929, when industry was affected. It does not consider the preceding 10 years of grief among the farmers.

With 6,812,350 farms in the United States, the foreclosure of 236 per 1,000 means 1,650,000 farms were foreclosed between 1929 and 1936. Foreclosures during the previous decade were almost at the same rate. Due to some cause, approximately three million farms were foreclosed between 1920 and 1936.

Not less than 15,000,000 farm persons were deprived of possessions and normal means of livelihood. Moreover, all farms were crippled almost to the point of foreclosure. Thirty-three million people were directly affected, as were the 15 million dependent on the farmer, a total of nearly 50,000,000 persons injured economically—perhaps crippled for life.

With industry and agriculture mutually dependent the blow was felt by industry.

Why have these facts not been brought to public attention? Why has not use been made of them in planning to avoid similar catastrophe? Perhaps we have not given scientific consideration to inter-relation of human interests as affected by economic transactions.

* * * *

From 1904 to 1914, farmer bankruptcies (settled in Bankruptcy Courts) averaged about 800 per year. From 1914 to 1919, a period of increasing prosperity,, they averaged about 1,200 per year.

Then catastrophe came to the farmers and from 1920 to 1925 farm bankruptcies jumped from 1,360 per year to 7,800, then slowly declined to 4,300 in 1935. During the latter period there were fewer loans and a smaller number of farms not already foreclosed.

While bankruptcy foreclosures of farms between 1920 and 1930 were approximately 58,000, it should be remembered that an even greater number of foreclosures were handled without recourse to bankruptcy courts.

All farms suffered shrinkages, strains and losses, and farmer losses between 1920 and 1929 were enormously greater than those of other interests.

Expressing the farmers' distress between 1900 and 1920 as 100 per cent, the charts show that it rose to 900 per cent between 1920 and 1925. Why? In 1926 it began to decline and in 1931 it was 500 per cent—five times as great as in 1920.

In 1928 the wage earner, manufacturer and merchant commenced to feel the effects. By 1933 their distress was 400 per cent, or less than half that of the farmers in 1925, and one-fifth less than that of the farmers in 1933.

In round figures wage earner bankruptcies rose from 7,000 in 1922 to 28,000 in 1930. Merchant bankruptcies rose from 6,000 to 15,000; manufacturers, from 811 to 1,466; professional men from 250 to 1,500. All other classes rose from 4,000 to 10,000.

Farmer bankruptcies were most numerous in the East North Central, West North Central, and South Atlantic States; lowest in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

At the beginning of 1920, the height of farm prosperity, farm mortgage indebtedness was $7,857,000,000. Notwithstanding foreclosures, by 1929 the indebtedness of still solvent farmers stood at $9,469,000,000, which seems to have been the limit of farm credit. After 1929 by foreclosures there was a net decrease in farm credit to $7,645,000,000 in 1935.

From 1920 to 1937 farm loans by commercial banks decreased from $3,869,000,000 to $593,800,000. Eighty per cent of commercial bank credit to farmers was withdrawn. In 1928 land banks, insurance companies and State credit agencies owned $150,000,000 of acquired farm real estate. By 1937 this increased to $983,284,000 and covered 28 million acres.

On Jan. 1, 1937, life insurance companies held land estimated at $713,166,000. In 1922 they held $1,500,000,000 in mortgages and in 1928 $2,200,000,000, or twice the amount held by commercial and land banks.

From 1920 to 1925, while farm bankruptcies increased, wholesale prices of farm products decreased rapidly and continued downward until 1932. Mortgages on owner operated farms were about twice in amount those on tenant and manager-operated farms.

* * * *

Country bank borrowings from Federal Land Banks rose from $200,000,000 in 1919 to $450,000,000 in 1921. Due apparently to failures of country banks, this borrowing decreased to $150,000,000 in 1923 and in 1934 was zero.

Between 1920 and 1922 the income on the 35 million farm people declined one-half. Between 1929 and 1937, acquired real estate held by four types of lending agencies increased from $149,559,000 to $989,145,000—nearly 700 per cent.

Distress transfers of farm land in typical agricultural sections indicate a total hardly conceivable. In nine North Carolina counties 3,000 farms were taken over between 1931 and 1935, indicating a conservatively estimated total for the State between 1920 and 1940 of 60,000 farms. As the Middle West lost more farms by foreclosures than any other section the grand total evidently was stupendous.

In 1920 the mortgage debt of $7,645,000,000 was equal to the market value of crops. Interest at 6 per cent was a burden too heavy to be carried Distress borrowings increased the mortgage debt: foreclosures tended to decrease the total. When the peak was reached in 1923, factors of debt increase were of diminished importance. Debt liquidation by foreclosures and distress transfer had increased, and continued an important factor during the remainder of the 1920's.

At the beginning of 1920, farm mortgage debt was about 13 per cent of farm values. At the beginning of 1923 it was about 20 per cent and by 1933 reduced land values had brought it to 28 per cent of the value of all farm real estate.

While much has been written about the depression, the "crash of 1929," it is strange that industrialists, capitalists, economists have not gone back of '29 to discover the causes?

What has been said on the subject has been mainly for political effect. Some thought should be given to the causes and to preventing their reoccurrence.

What was the cause of the depression which started with agriculture in 1920 and which by 1929 affected everyone?

Let us remember that in the United States there are 125,000,000 people with inter-related interests. No group can prosper fairly and permanently if any other large group is in distress.

We cannot regard with indifference the idleness of 12 to 15 million laborers, for this means their families numbering 25 to 30 million persons, their purchasing power reduced to a minimum. This idleness is a symptom of economic distress. It refers mainly to industrial workers and overlooks the distress and part-time idleness in great rural areas.

In 1919 the farmers were receiving better prices for their crops than ever before. War Finance Corporation funds financed export of surpluses to European countries needing these products. Cotton, for instance, was in demand at 45 cents a pound. The same conditions applied to corn, wheat and meats. Farmers were buying freely of higher priced manufactured products. Suddenly the amazing cry went up, "Let's deflate the farmer." Imagine the reaction to a similar proposal to deflate industry, yet it would be as sane as was the proposal to deflate the farmers in 1920.

* * * *

The Director of the War Finance Corporation was persuaded to withdraw credit for export of agricultural products. The farmers, who had been urged during the war years to increase production, were left with millions of bales of cotton, hundreds of mlion bushels of grain, and millions of dollars in livestock. The result? Cotton dropped from 45 cents to 6 cents and was unsaleabel at that figure.

The farmer, who had been spending liberally for the products of industry, was immediately impoverished. The loss was enormous. The direct loss to the farmers of the South was greater than the cost of the Civil War to the entire South. The Civil War cost the South five billion dollars. The deflation of 1920 cost the farmers of the South 10 billion dollars. To the farmers of the rest of the country the cost was 20 billion dollars.

What would we expect the results to be? Great numbers of farm folk sought employment and support in cities and towns. Later, industry felt the lack of the purchasing power of 50 million people. The momentum of distress increased until in 1929 it was too great for even the strongest financial institutions. A government institution had crushed the farmer; now a government institution must save the capitalist.

Financial institutions took the farms from the farmers, farms on which they had in many cases lived for generations. Their families were pauperized. Many who could rent farms were too heart broken to farm successfully. It takes courage to farm with success.

* * * *

The general situation was somewhat eased when a changed administration revived the War Finance Corporation and authorized it to make advances to banks. In 1923, the establishment of the intermediate credit banks was authorized. Direct seed loans were authorized. In 13 different years direct loans were made for the purchase of feed for livestock, and in 1932 the RFC was authorized to establish 12 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations to make loans to farmers for agricultural purposes. Stupendous efforts were made to lock the stable door after the horse was stolen!

Wilmington, N. C.

Freight Parity to Stand

It is highly gratifying to know that the Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to grant a rehearing in the case of the reduction of freight rates on 18 commodities and that the new tariff will go into effect on June 1.

Chairman McDonald, of the George Public Service Commission, estimates that these reductions, will mean a saving of eight or nine million dollars a year to the South, while naturally the increased business made possible by this ~~act of simple~~ justice will mean additional millions for the business and industrial interests of the South.

Mr. McDonald also points out that while it is possible for the Northern industrialists, who have been fighting these reductions, to take the case to the courts, it will probably do them no good, since the courts have consistently refused to go behind a finding of facts made by the commission, and there is no possible question about the law.

The ruling comes as the culmination of many years of effort to win freight parity for the South. The 18 commodities on which these reductions have been made do not cover everything on which we have a right to a revision, but the concessions already made at least establish a precedent which may be followed hereafter.

It is said that the discriminations against the South on these 18 commodities average about 37 per cent.

Even the man in the street should have no difficulty in realizing that there is something wrong when railroads charge 37 per cent more to haul the same class of commodities from the South to the North than would be charged to haul the same commodities the same distance in the contrary direction.

It is equally clear that a differential of 37 per cent in freight rates would make all the difference in the world. How could the South be expected to prosper, industrially or in any other way, when rates so fundamentally unfair are permitted to prevail?

The Southern Governors' Conference has had a major part in bringing about this adjustment. For several years now the executives constituting the organization have given a large part of their time to this question.

A member of the Interstate Commerce Commission made an extended tour of the South in which he studied a selected list of commodities and reported that there was not the slightest reason why railroads should charge more to haul them in one direction than the other.

He succeeded in winning over a sufficient number of his colleagues to get a majority ruling and now the order will soon go into effect.

Any one who is disposed to examine the facts impartially knows that the cost of transportation per ton mile is lower in the South than in the North, and that this offsets any plea about the "density of traffic" in the North.

We congratulate the Southern Governors' Conference, the various public service commissioners and all others who have taken part in this long, hard fight.

Under the stimulation of this order, and the current refusal of the ICC to grant a rehearing, we may assume that Georgia will soon go forward in her industrial development, so far as fair freight rates on these commodities can affect the situation.

The Issue in Georgia

There will be widespread support throughout the state for the action of the Georgia Education Association convention in naming adequate support of the schools of the state the paramount 1940 political issue.

Georgia is beset by financial difficulties in many of her functions as a state. There are numerous services which the people believe their state government should provide which cannot be fully met because of lack of funds. It is unnecessary to list these services here. All are of importance and all carry their own urgency of need.

Yet, it is to be doubted if there is any other public service so important to the future of the state than that of the education of her future citizens. Throughout the entire school system, from kindergarten to university, there is need for more funds. Especially is this true in the common schools of the state, the grade schools and the high schools.

Teachers are, admittedly, underpaid and no one needs reminding that the state still owes many of the teachers a moral, if not legal, debt for months when they continued their jobs without pay, in order that schools might not be forced to close.

A modern state that cannot pay fair salaries to adequately trained and equipped teachers for a minimum seven-month school term, is failing its citizens and its children in the most vital concern of their lives.

It should be the first duty of every Georgia voter, in the forthcoming state elections, to know exactly how each candidate for the legislature or other state office, stands on the issue of the schools and their financial support. Only those candidates who can give dependable assurance that they will devote their first official efforts to the meeting of the school problem should receive the votes.

Education is the one sure cure for every form of social evil and social bewilderment. Education is the shield and assurance of the preservation of individual liberty. Education is the foundation of all those other benefits of modern life which we all desire.

Better to be an educated and free man in the wilderness than to be the slave of ignorance amid all the luxuries of Babylon.

Dixon Wants Southerner To Replace Caskie

Sees Danger For Rate Concessions If Enemy Of Section Gets Post

Gov. Dixon yesterday exhorted Alabama's two senators and 10 Southern governors to join hands in preventing the filling of the vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission with a man who might prove unfriendly to the South's freight rate adjustment crusade.

The vacancy occurred with the resignation of Commissioner Marion Caskie, former Montgomerian, who is to enter private employment in Richmond, Va.

Gov. Dixon pointed out that the South's recent signal victory in the commodity rate case was by a one-vote majority. However, another Alabama member, Haden Alldredge, abstained from voting at the time, though he has been an ardent advocate of adjustment.

Gov. Dixon wired the 10 members of the Southern Governors' Conference:

"The resignation of Marion Caskie from the Interstate Commerce Commission presents a serious problem as to his successor. The selection of a successor from a section of the country which is hostile to your efforts to remove the unfair freight rate differentials against the South would be a serious blow.

"It seems to me important that we communicate with the Southern senators and have them use their best efforts to see that the appointment, when made, should not be someone whose mind is closed against us. I am communicating with the two Alabama senators today and hope that you will follow the same course.

The Governor's wire to Senators Hill and Bankhead:

" . . . I am wiring to urge that you use your best efforts to the end that the new appointee in Caskie's place should not be a man whose mind is closed against the justice of our efforts to secure a removal of the unfair freight rate differentials now operating against the southern people."

Mobile, Ala., Register
November 3, 1940

MISS MARY DEAN SPOTSWOOD,

attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Chase Spotswood, Jr., joins the ranks of Mobile brides-elect. Her engagement, announced today to Mr. George Ward Yeend, claims the interest of a wide family connection and many friends. The marriage will be solemnized on November 30 at St. Joseph's Church. Mr. Yeend is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Yeend.—Gayfer Photo.

Elaborate Plans Under Way For U. D. C. Convention

Forty-Seventh Annual General Convention To Be Held In Montgomery November 17-22

Mrs. Jesse C. Roberts, president of the Alabama division and general chairman for the forty-seventh annual general convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to be held in Montgomery, "the cradle of the Confederacy," November 17-22, has been in conference with the presidents of the hostess chapters, who are also co-chairmen—Mrs. H. H. Keynton, Dixie Chapter; Mrs. A. H. Collins, Sophie Bibb Chapter; Mrs. G. S. Savage, Sophie Bibb Chapter, and Mrs. Albert J. Pickett, Cradle of the Confederacy Chapter. She has announced that all plans are completed, and that an elaborate program of entertainment has been arranged. Plans include a round of business meetings, balls for the pages, teas, receptions, breakfasts, luncheons and banquets.

Outstanding among the social events will be the opening one on Sunday evening, at which Mrs. Frank M. Dixon, Alabama's first lady, will entertain at an informal buffet supper at 6 o'clock in the governor's mansion, complimenting officers, delegates, pages, registered visitors and guests. Those who plan to attend the supper must make reservations by November 10 through a member of the general committee, as admittance will be by card only.

Immediately following the supper that evening a special service will take place at 8 o'clock in historic St. John's Episcopal Church, where Jefferson Davis and his family worshipped while in Montgomery in 1861. The services will be conducted by Rev. Edgar R. Neff, rector of the church. A musical program will be given by St. John's boys' choir, under the direction of Miss Anna Thomas.

On Monday afternoon a delightful feature will be a visit to Maxwell Field, Southeastern air corps training center. (Visitors to Maxwell Field must have badges). Afterwards the delegates will go to the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, where a tea will be given by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Monday evening the division president's dinner will be given in honor of Mrs. Charles E. Bolling, president-general, and the general officers and convention committee. This will take place in the Jefferson Davis room at the Jefferson Davis Hotel. A unique program has been arranged for this occasion.

On Tuesday the highlight of the convention will be the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis monument on the capitol grounds, with elaborate exercises under the direction of Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, ex-president-general. The speaker for the occasion will be Dr. Francis Pendleton Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University. Preceding the unveiling, a luncheon honoring the members of the Davis family, general officers, chairmen, standing committees, ex-presidents and honorary presidents, will be given at the Woman's Club. At the conclusion of the dedication there will be a tea, given by the White House Association in the first White House of the Confederacy, the building which was occupied by Jefferson Davis and his family during his residence in Montgomery in 1861.

A processional will open the "welcome evening" of the convention, and is scheduled for Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the municipal building, when Mrs. Jesse C. Roberts, president of the Alabama division, will preside. Following the exercises an informal reception will be held in the Jefferson Davis ballroom of the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

A barbecue of the 1860's for delegates and visitors will be held Wednesday at noon at the Beauvoir Country Club. That evening the "Jefferson Davis Highway dinner" will be given, with a program stressing the Alabama section of the highway that runs from Washington through Montgomery, New Orleans, Los Angeles and north to the Canadian border. Also on Wednesday evening will be the pages' ball, which will take place in the civic room of the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

On Thursday the annual historians' luncheon will be given in the civic room of the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

Thursday's social activities will be climaxed with the "Alabama Products" banquet in the Blue and Gray Room of the Whitley Hotel, and the "historical evening" exercises in the city auditorium. For both occasions the guests are expected to wear costumes of the period of the War Between the States. Sen. Lister Hill will be the speaker of the evening.

On Friday afternoon following a ride to points of interest around Montgomery, a tea will be given by Dr. and Mrs. Hubert Searcy at Huntingdon College. Huntingdon College was formerly known as East Alabama Female Institute, and was erected in Tuskegee in 1830 by rich planters of that section. The original building cost $80,000. The college building burned in 1864. Later it was removed to Montgomery as the Methodist College, and then renamed as Huntingdon College.

The formal opening of the convention is set for 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning in the Jefferson Davis Hotel, with Mrs. Charles E. Bolling, president-general, presiding.

All business sessions will be held in the Jefferson Davis Hotel, convention headquarters.

Price Parity Offered As Cure For Surplus Cotton Problem

Auburn Roundtable Hears Business Men, Farm Specialists, Editors Proffer Remedies

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
NOV 28 1940

BY GEORGE NAGEL
News Staff Writer

AUBURN, Ala.—The ever-threatening bugaboo of the South's economic system—what to do about cotton—was the subject of a statewide conference here Wednesday to which the Alabama agricultural committee called in loan specialists, business men, manufacturers, editors and farm leaders with view to formulating a workable plan to meet the changes brought about by the present and future world conditions.

With its world market paralyzed by a warring Europe, with surpluses being piled on surpluses, cotton growers of the South are faced with one of the most serious problems in their memory, it was pointed out.

For several years, their income—the lowest of any other single group in the nation—has been supported by loans and federal appropriations. With the nation now directing its attention toward a great national defense program, these cotton farmers find their position precarious. They have no assurance that a Congress pouring billions of dollars into war machines, will be willing to divert some of this toward further federal aid to them.

The conference was conducted as a roundtable discussion in which each attendant was given the privilege of expressing his views and suggestions. Some idea of the general feelings may be had from the following:

* * *

CONGRESSMAN JOE STARNES, Guntersville:

"I make the following specific recommendations: That a special group composed of representatives of agriculture, industry, finance and the government be set up to study and devise plans to: (a) recover normal export of cotton after the war; (b) to find avenues for increased domestic consumption through the process of research and experimentation.

"The adoption of domestic allotment program guaranteeing complete parity income for the cotton farmer. The cost of this program to be borne by a processing tax or some form of taxation which would make it self-sustaining.

"The gradual withdrawal of acreage now devoted to cotton in Alabama and the substitution therefor of a diversified grain, hay and livestock program. The soil, climate and rainfall of Alabama argue forcibly for such a program.

"The continuation of a soil conservation program, for upon the proper conservation and utilization of our

The Last Confederate

NOV 26 1940
Birmingham Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

With the death of Gen. Paul Sanguinetti, the little 93-year-old goateed countryman of Napoleon who was known by thousands of visitors to the Alabama state capitol, the "Cradle of the Confederacy" loses its last defender of the Bonnie Blue Flag which once flew over the white-columned statehouse.

Gen. Sanguinetti, a fiery-eyed little rebel, acted as a guide at the capitol. He probably knew more about the historical spots about the state house than any man now alive. He could always be found somewhere near the star which designates the spot where Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as president of the Confederacy. He was a human landmark of Montgomery.

Gen. Sanguinetti was born in Corsica in 1847. He came to this country when he was 12 years old, living until the War Between the States in Richmond, Va., with an uncle. After Lee's surrender he came to Alabama and spent the rest of his life in Montgomery.

He was the last Confederate veteran in Montgomery and remained active almost to the end. He was the friend of governors and other high state dignitaries. The people of Montgomery must feel a deep sense of loss with the knowledge that they never again will have an opportunity to hear the dignified warrior tell of the rise and fall of the Confederacy. For he was the last of the Confederates in a city where every native pays homage to the gallant days of a lost cause.

Strife In World Today Termed Both Blessing And Curse To Cotton

Exports Curtailed But Domestic Use Soaring, New Orleans Board Says

Birm News

NOV 28 1940

NEW ORLEANS—(AP)—The annual report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange board of directors described present troubled world conditions as both a curse and blessing to the cotton industry.

The European conflict and Asiatic disturbances, the report said, meant sharp curtailment of exports of cotton but the vast preparedness program in this country was expected to bring record-breaking domestic consumption of the staple.

The directors declared the export outlook was glum, particularly since almost the entire European market was cut off by the English blockade.

"England, Canada and the Far East with a few of the smaller countries remained our only outlet for the export of cotton," they said. "The subsequent developments in the world's tragedy has placed Japan in a position which is not conducive to a friendly relationship.

"The export outlook as we face it today is a pessimistic fact. The best authorities estimate that we will export about 1,500,000 bales (compared with about 3,200,000 the previous year). If the world war should continue through 1941, there can be little change in the export situation.

NOV 28 1940

"The domestic picture is entirely different. With the vast preparedness program now under way in this country, which in itself brings a larger additional consumption of cotton, and the prosperity created by the spending of billions of dollars, we can confidently look for an all-time record of American consumption of between 8,500,000 and 9,000,000 bales (compared with about 7,790,000 the previous year), which will keep our American spindles on a full capacity basis.

"However, it is obvious that with a crop of nearly 13,000,000 bales, additional cotton will have to again go into the loan to be added to the already burdensome surpluses held by the government."

The carryover of cotton in this country for the season ending July 31 was approximately 12,660,000 bales, of which a substantial portion was in the government loan.

soil depends our welfare and happiness.

NOV 28 1940

"Decentralizing the industrial life of our state and nation. A number of well-placed industries located in what are now rural areas, would increase the income of these areas and provide additional markets for our farm products. The proper diffusion of our cotton economy with industry, would bring a balanced economy to the area."

* * *

WALTER RANDOLPH, president, Alabama Farm Bureau, Montgomery: "If cotton prices had increased at the same rate as textile labor wages between 1909 and 1935, the 1935 price of cotton would have been more than 27 cents a pound. Actually, the price was 11½ cents a pound. We trust the United States Department of Agriculture will no longer be satisfied with half efforts but in the future will place its great influence actively and vigorously behind a program to give agriculture full parity with other groups."

* * *

LEONEL WEIL, cotton broker, Montgomery: "The purpose of the loan method was good, but was it the right method? We have the answer in the large surplus already built up. The nearer we can approach a real free market, the nearer we will come to absorb the surplus. Experience teaches that pegging prices in this country has not affected the prices of cotton produced by other countries. Our problem is finding the nearest possible approach to a free market and at the same time maintaining farm income while eliminating loans."

* * *

JEFF CLAY, Talladega County farmer: "Let the government guarantee a parity price on cotton which we are already prepared to produce, with the agreement that the farmers double their crops and give the additional production to the government in return for this guarantee, which it can dump on the foreign market and reclaim that for us."

* * *

J. R. BRUNSON, Greenville farmer: "The farmers are for the AAA program, but they are asking for a parity of income. If you can develop a plan that will give them that, you won't hear any more grunting from the farmers. They'll be able to take care of themselves. Give the farmer a 100 per cent parity price on his cotton by increasing the loans."

* * *

I. W. DUGGAN, director, Southern Division AAA, Washington: "There is one premise that I am sure we can all agree on at the onset and that is that any proposed plan must not only maintain the present farm income from cotton but must go further and increase the income which cotton farmers have been receiving.

"Here in Alabama, 48.9 per cent of the people live on the farms. The total cash farm income in Alabama last year—and this includes the loans paid by federal appropriation—was $114,863,000, or only $83 per capita farm population."

* * *

P. O. Davis, extension director, Auburn: "Cotton is the backbone of our Southern economy. This year, it is estimated that some 14,000,000 persons directly depend on cotton for their livelihood. At present, we have a sufficient supply on hand to meet all our needs for the next two years. No one knows what amount 1941's yield will add to this surplus."

Cotton And The War

NOV 25 1940

For many years the cotton problem has been a serious one, but it has become much more so since the European war began. As a consequence of the war, American cotton growers are faced with a critical situation, and it is one for which it seems imperative to devise some kind of remedy very soon.

It is, of course, not the problem of the growers alone. All groups in the cotton industry are concerned in one way or another—the ginners, the warehousemen, the cotton seed crushers, the shippers and dealers, and the cotton textile manufacturers, as well as the growers. All have a stake, naturally, in the welfare of the cotton industry as a whole, although their interests differ, and sometimes what seems to be to the advantage of one group in the industry may not be to the advantage of another.

No one will deny, however, that the present situation resulting from the war bears more heavily on the cotton farmers than on any other group. We believe it is fair to say, therefore, that in the consideration of policies or measures to be adopted in an effort to ease the condition the major emphasis should be placed on the farmers' welfare. Naturally, all cotton groups will be expected to bear their own special problems and interests in mind in considering the broad question; but we believe it would be short-sighted for any group to fail to bear in mind also the welfare of the farmers who raise the cotton.

Birm News

In Alabama this question of what to do about cotton in the light of war conditions will be the subject of discussion at a conference to be held at Auburn Wednesday. The various groups in the industry, from the growers to the textile manufacturers, are expected to be represented. In addition, federal and state agricultural experts, members of Congress and other interested persons will participate in the discussions.

In view of the gravity of the cotton situation, this will be an extremely important conference for Alabama. It should have the fullest measure of attention on the part of the groups directly concerned, and it deserves the interest of the entire public. We hope the conference will be a fruitful one.

On this page Sunday appeared a thoughtful discussion of the problem of cotton under present war conditions by I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This article was prepared largely in anticipation of the meeting to be held at Auburn Wednesday, and of similar conferences in other cotton-growing states. It gave a clear picture of the critical situation of American cotton today with respect to foreign markets, and it discussed several possible policies of dealing with the problem.

Birm News

The present cotton crop in this country amounts to about 12½ million bales, and there was already on hand more than 12½ million bales of American cotton, making a total available supply of 25 million bales or more. This, incidentally, does not take into account any cotton produced in other countries, which makes the total world supply of cotton much larger than 25 million bales.

The war has all but knocked our foreign markets out of existence for the time being. Of the 25 European countries to which we have been exporting cotton, 22 are now under German domination or are blockaded. Normally, Mr. Duggan points out, these countries take from 30 to 40 per cent of the total exports of American cotton.

Of the European countries still open to shipping—Great Britain, Spain and Portugal—only Britain is a large consumer of cotton, and right now, for several reasons, she is not buying as much cotton from us as usual. Mr. Duggan says that whereas Britain took almost two million bales of American cotton last year, the total is not expected to reach half a million bales this year.

Other countries, including Japan, our best cotton customer in recent years, are reducing their takings of American cotton, for various reasons.

While our domestic consumption of cotton has been increasing in the last few years, and is practically certain to increase still further in the coming year, it is hardly likely that we can count on using more than 8½ million bales domestically, or about two-thirds of our present annual production and only about one-third of the available supply of American cotton.

Obviously, it will not be easy to find a remedy for this situation. As Mr. Duggan says, it will be difficult to make further adjustments in cotton acreage if it means a reduction in the income of cotton farmers.

"Nearly one-third of all the farm people of the United States live on cotton farms," he writes. "These cotton farmers are the lowest-income group in the nation. Many of the factors causing this low income are man-made, such as the tariff, inequitable freight rates, etc., and can only be corrected through the help of government. Because of their already inadequate income, cotton farmers cannot be expected to bear the cost of needed adjustments. The South needs all the money it is getting out of cotton now. Even before the depression the cash income of Southern farmers was low by comparison with the rest of the country. If it is humanly possible, the present income from cotton must not only be maintained; it must be increased."

Among the possible methods that have been proposed for dealing with the situation are outright governmental price-fixing; an increase in the present loan rates on cotton; appropriation by Congress of money to pay farmers the difference between the selling price of cotton and what is regarded as a desirable price, and the income-certificate plan, under which manufacturers would pay a certain number of cents a pound on the cotton they process for domestic consumption. It would be similar to the processing tax employed under the original AAA program.

Mr. Duggan, in discussing these proposals, says they all have advantages and disadvantages. At the conference at Auburn Wednesday, and at similar meetings elsewhere, the advantages and disadvantages of the various plans will be explored, and it is to be hoped that a fair measure of agreement can be reached on the broad policies to be favored.

One of the chief things for all concerned to remember is that in this situation no policy can be ideal, and the best that can be hoped for is a plan that will cause the least possible hardship.

Strife In World Today Termed Both Blessing And Curse To Cotton

Exports Curtailed But Domestic Use Soaring, New Orleans Board Says

NOV 28 1940

NEW ORLEANS—(AP)—The annual report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange board of directors described present troubled world conditions as both a curse and blessing to the cotton industry.

The European conflict and Asiatic disturbances, the report said, mean sharp curtailment of exports of cotton but the vast preparedness program in this country was expected to bring record-breaking domestic consumption of the staple.

The directors declared the export outlook was glum, particularly since almost the entire European market was cut off by the English blockade.

"England, Canada and the Far East with a few of the smaller countries remained our only outlet for the export of cotton," they said. "The subsequent developments in the world's tragedy has placed Japan in a position which is not conducive to a friendly relationship.

"The export outlook as we face it today is a pessimistic fact. The best authorities estimate that we will export about 1,500,000 bales (compared with about 8,200,000 the previous year). If the world war should continue through 1941, there can be little change in the export situation.

NOV 28 1940

"The domestic picture is entirely different. With the vast preparedness program now under way in this country, which in itself brings a larger additional consumption of cotton, and the prosperity created by the spending of billions of dollars, we can confidently look for an all-time record of American consumption of between 8,500,000 and 9,000,000 bales (compared with about 7,790,000 the previous year), which will keep our American spindles on a full capacity basis.

"However, it is obvious that with a crop of nearly 13,000,000 bales, additional cotton will have to again go into the loan to be added to the already burdensome surpluses held by the government."

The carryover of cotton in this country for the season ending July 31 was approximately 12,660,000 bales, of which a substantial portion was in the government loan.

soil depends our welfare and happiness.

NOV 28 1940

"Decentralizing the industrial life of our state and nation. A number of well-placed industries located in what are now rural areas, would increase the income of these areas and provide additional markets for our farm products. The proper infusion of our cotton economy with industry, would bring a balanced economy to the area."

* * *

WALTER RANDOLPH, president, Alabama Farm Bureau, Montgomery: "If cotton prices had increased at the same rate as textile labor wages between 1909 and 1935, the 1935 price of cotton would have been more than 27 cents a pound. Actually, the price was 11½ cents a pound. We trust the United States Department of Agriculture will no longer be satisfied with half efforts but in the future will place its great influence actively and vigorously behind a program to give agriculture full parity with other groups."

* * *

LEONEL WEIL, cotton broker, Montgomery: "The purpose of the loan method was good, but was it the right method? We have the answer in the large surplus already built up. The nearer we can approach a real free market, the nearer we will come to absorb the surplus. Experience teaches that pegging prices in this country has not affected the prices of cotton produced by other countries. Our problem is finding the nearest possible approach to a free market and at the same time maintaining farm income while eliminating loans."

* * *

JEFF CLAY, Talladega County farmer: "Let the government guarantee a parity price on cotton which we are already prepared to produce, with the agreement that the farmers double their crops and give the additional production to the government in return for this guarantee, which it can dump on the foreign market and reclaim that for us."

* * *

J. R. BRUNSON, Greenville farmer: "The farmers are for the AAA program, but they are asking for a parity of income. If you can develop a plan that will give them that, you won't hear any more grunting from the farmers. They'll be able to take care of themselves. Give the farmer a 100 per cent parity price on his cotton by increasing the loans."

* * *

I. W. DUGGAN, director, Southern Division AAA, Washington: "There is one premise that I am sure we can all agree on at the onset and that is that any proposed plan must not only maintain the present farm income from cotton but must go further and increase the income which cotton farmers have been receiving.

"Here in Alabama, 48.9 per cent of the people live on the farms. The total cash farm income in Alabama last year—and this includes the loans paid by federal appropriation—was $114,863,000, or only $83 per capita farm population."

* * *

P. O. Davis, extension director, Auburn: "Cotton is the backbone of our Southern economy. This year, it is estimated that some 14,000,000 persons directly depend on cotton for their livelihood. At present, we have a sufficient supply on hand to meet all our needs for the next two years. No one knows what amount 1941's yield will add to this surplus."

Cotton And The War

NOV 25 1940

For many years the cotton problem has been a serious one, but it has become much more so since the European war began. As a consequence of the war, American cotton growers are faced with a critical situation, and it is one for which it seems imperative to devise some kind of remedy very soon.

It is, of course, not the problem of the growers alone. All groups in the cotton industry are concerned in one way or another—the ginners, the warehousemen, the cotton seed crushers, the shippers and dealers, and the cotton textile manufacturers, as well as the growers. All have a stake, naturally, in the welfare of the cotton industry as a whole, although their interests differ, and sometimes what seems to be to the advantage of one group in the industry may not be to the advantage of another.

No one will deny, however, that the present situation resulting from the war bears more heavily on the cotton farmers than on any other group. We believe it is fair to say, therefore, that in the consideration of policies or measures to be adopted in an effort to ease the condition the major emphasis should be placed on the farmers' welfare. Naturally, all cotton groups will be expected to bear their own special problems and interests in mind in considering the broad question; but we believe it would be shortsighted for any group to fail to bear in mind also the welfare of the farmers who raise the cotton.

In Alabama this question of what to do about cotton in the light of war conditions will be the subject of discussion at a conference to be held at Auburn Wednesday. The various groups in the industry, from the growers to the textile manufacturers, are expected to be represented. In addition, federal and state agricultural experts, members of Congress and other interested persons will participate in the discussions.

In view of the gravity of the cotton situation, this will be an extremely important conference for Alabama. It should have the fullest measure of attention on the part of the groups directly concerned, and it deserves the interest of the entire public. We hope the conference will be a fruitful one.

On this page Sunday appeared a thoughtful discussion of the problem of cotton under present war conditions by I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This article was prepared largely in anticipation of the meeting to be held at Auburn Wednesday, and of similar conferences in other cotton-growing states. It gave a clear picture of the critical situation of American cotton today with respect to foreign markets, and it discussed several possible policies of dealing with the problem.

The present cotton crop in this country amounts to about 12½ million bales, and there was already on hand more than 12½ million bales of American cotton, making a total available supply of 25 million bales or more. This, incidentally, does not take into account any cotton produced in other countries, which makes the total world supply of cotton much larger than 25 million bales.

The war has all but knocked our foreign markets out of existence for the time being. Of the 25 European countries to which we have been exporting cotton, 22 are now under German domination or are blockaded. Normally, Mr. Duggan points out, these countries take from 30 to 40 per cent of the total exports of American cotton.

Of the European countries still open to shipping—Great Britain, Spain and Portugal—only Britain is a large consumer of cotton, and right now, for several reasons, she is not buying as much cotton from us as usual. Mr. Duggan says that whereas Britain took almost two million bales of American cotton last year, the total is not expected to reach half a million bales this year.

Other countries, including Japan, our best cotton customer in recent years, are reducing their takings of American cotton, for various reasons.

While our domestic consumption of cotton has been increasing in the last few years, and is practically certain to increase still further in the coming year, it is hardly likely that we can count on using more than 8½ million bales domestically, or about two-thirds of our present annual production and only about one-third of the available supply of American cotton.

Obviously, it will not be easy to find a remedy for this situation. As Mr. Duggan says, it will be difficult to make further adjustments in cotton acreage if it means a reduction in the income of cotton farmers.

"Nearly one-third of all the farm people of the United States live on cotton farms," he writes. "These cotton farmers are the lowest-income group in the nation. Many of the factors causing this low income are man-made, such as the tariff, inequitable freight rates, etc., and can only be corrected through the help of government. Because of their already inadequate income, cotton farmers cannot be expected to bear the cost of needed adjustments. The South needs all the money it is getting out of cotton now. Even before the depression the cash income of Southern farmers was low by comparison with the rest of the country. If it is humanly possible, the present income from cotton must not only be maintained; it must be increased."

Among the possible methods that have been proposed for dealing with the situation are outright governmental price-fixing; an increase in the present loan rates on cotton; appropriation by Congress of money to pay farmers the difference between the selling price of cotton and what is regarded as a desirable price, and the income-certificate plan, under which manufacturers would pay a certain number of cents a pound on the cotton they process for domestic consumption. It would be similar to the processing tax employed under the original AAA program.

Mr. Duggan, in discussing these proposals, says they all have advantages and disadvantages. At the conference at Auburn Wednesday, and at similar meetings elsewhere, the advantages and disadvantages of the various plans will be explored, and it is to be hoped that a fair measure of agreement can be reached on the broad policies to be favored.

One of the chief things for all concerned to remember is that in this situation no policy can be ideal, and the best that can be hoped for is a plan that will cause the least possible hardship.

South Deserves 'Nation's No. 1 Solicitude,' Graves Declares

Age-Herald Writer Calls On Government, Public To Help Area In New York Address

The Nation's No. 1. problem, the South, deserves the No. 1 solicitude from the government and the people of our country, John Temple Graves II, columnist for The Birmingham Age-Herald, declared today in a Town Hall talk in New York.

Mr. Graves lashed out at the anti-lynching bill, which was passed by the House this week and now goes to the Senate, declaring that "a more enlightened race relationship in the South is crippled each year by this futile, dishonest, destructive federal anti-lynching bill."

"The Southern liberals," he asserted, "the Southern white men who have the Southern Negroes' interests truly at heart are as handicapped by their brothers of the liberal name in the North as by the people who hate, fear, oppress and hide behind the Negro in the South."

Mr. Graves declared there were but three lynchings in the country last year.

"And for this comparatively insignificant number of crimes," he continued, "the federal government is being asked to interfere with rights of states, race relations in the South are being embittered by a passionate debate, the task of the Southern liberals is being multiplied, the Democratic party is being threatened with a split not on the healthy lines that deserve to split it but on hateful lines of race against race, and the signal is being given to the Negro-baiters, moronic night-riders, fascist reactionaries and self-appointed saviors from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The thing would be comic if it were not so tragic."

The Birmingham columnist observed that "what makes the South a problem to this nation makes it also a national opportunity," adding:

"It is poverty, the comparative poverty that gives only about one-eighth of the nation's wealth and income to one-fourth of its people living in the South. So long as the South is poor it will threaten the industries of America with low wage competition and the agriculture of the country with operations based on substandards and distress. Defeat this Southern poverty, and there is at once reliefs from the ruinous competition and a vast new market for America. The greatest new market available in this half of the Western Hemisphere is the one to be had in lifting the income and living standard of the Southern people up to the national level."

Mr. Graves observed the potential purchasing power of the South is attracting more people than Miss Perkins "with her shoes for our benighted."

"It is attracting the business attention of America," he told his audience.

Elaborating on his view that the South, as the nation's No. 1 problem, deserves supreme solicitude, Mr. Graves said:

"A No. 1 problem, for example, is entitled to No. 1 tenderness from tariff makers, No. 1 fairness from makers of freight rates, No. 1 caution in administering of the wage-hour law lest it destroy our Southern wages even as it attempts to raise them. A No. 1 problem is entitled to No. 1 examination of a federal tax system, which discriminates in commodity taxation against Southern farmers with a tobacco tax and an oleomargarine tax, while the commodities of other regions are left untaxed."

The anti-lynching bill, too, Mr. Graves pointed out, presents a No. 1 problem.

"We have sinned against the Negro, yes," he admitted, "and we have been late and slow in giving him his due, but we are making progress. And the only progress that can be made is what we make."

Mr. Graves will speak in Chicago Saturday night and in Philadelphia Tuesday.

Age-Herald 1-3-40

For The South

At the beginning of a challenging new decade, the Southern Governors' Conference has launched a 10-year campaign for "balanced prosperity in the South."

An organization of citizens and public agencies will cooperate with the governors.

The objectives of the campaign have been set and methods of work have been tentatively formulated, but final ratification of plans will take place at a meeting of the governors in Nashville this month.

Meanwhile, an appeal has been issued for "men and women of the South to join in high adventure."

Suprred to further conquest by their recent victory in their fight on unjust and discriminatory freight rates, the governors are now centering their attention on the general agricultural and industrial situation.

"The present crisis in Southern 'money crops' if neglected and ignored," their appeal says, "may bring us to disaster. The same crisis if used as a goal and incentive to better methods may lead us to greater prosperity than the South has ever known before."

* * *

A few years ago, it is pointed out the South grew 20-cent cotton on 45,000,000 acres. Now the South grows 10-cent cotton on 25,000,000 acres. Decreased tobacco markets are at hand and in prospect.

A more widely diversified agriculture is imperative. New industrial opportunities are urgently needed.

In their tentative plan, the governors set forth "10 roads to balanced prosperity:

1. Balance money crops (including forestry) with "food, feed and fertility crops."
2. Balance crops with livestock, consistent with sound land use.
3. Balance production progress, with marketing and transportation opportunities, without trade barriers.
4. Balance farms with factories.
5. Balance land, water and mineral resources with population needs.
6. Balance work with thrift and local investment.
7. Balance owner prosperity with worker prosperity.
8. Balance increasing income with increasing home ownership.
9. Balance wealth with beauty and culture.
10. Balance economic gains with gains in moral values and human welfare.

The governors emphasize that existing agencies of research, planning and progress, rather than an expensive new organization, are to be used.

The chief executives propose the establishment of definite score cards and standards for judging progress in the campaign.

They urge fact-finding surveys to establish the present rating of states, cities, counties and communities in accordance with approved standards.

They particularly call upon agricultural agencies and business organizations for cooperation.

They ask the promotion of home ownership and local investment. They suggest the annual award of "certificates of progress" in the campaign to counties, cities, rural communities and individual farmers.

They aim at constantly increasing the income of Southern workers in town and country by "more wisely directed effort, more effective education, increased skills, greater thrift and a square deal in all matters."

They stress that wealth is only a means to moral and cultural values and human welfare and aspire toward "a more beautiful South than we have ever known." They declare that all agencies in the campaign should plan and work as earnestly in the development of such intangible values as in economic fields.

* * *

Clarence Poe, editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, is general chairman of the organization committee for citizens and public agencies. He declares all the people of the South should be awakened to these five basic facts:

1. The South is now a low-income section.
2. It ought not to be.
3. We have plenty of natural resources to make it a high income section.
4. Our people have plenty of ability, energy and character to make it a high-income section.
5. We also have plenty of institutions, organizations and agencies to make it a rich section—if they could only be mobilized and united in an inspiring forward movement to that end.

John Temple Graves II, columnist for this newspaper, is state chairman for Alabama for the organization of citizens and public agencies.

* * *

Here is the framework for a great united endeavor by the people of the South.

Our need is urgent, in many respects it is in fact desperate.

There is encouragement in the initial victory before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the freight rate fight. That victory unquestionably attests the power and effectiveness of united effort.

It is going to take a supreme effort, supported by all the people, for the South to overcome its backwardness, its lack of balance, its tendency to defeatism, its bad habits. Such an effort could produce a land of plenty and beauty and good living.

The nation is not going to do this job for us. It could not do so, even if it would. It is up to us.

What are we going to do about it?

Are we going to give the campaign launched by the governors active support, or are we only going to give it a momentary, indifferent attention?

Is this going to be the South's great modern campaign?

Or is it going to be only another more or less feeble and ineffective movement?

The governors have seized an opportune moment for sounding this call.

They have struck a high note, in emphasizing that this is not merely a campaign for economic betterment, but aims toward greater well-being for all the people and the greater production of the intangible values of the good life.

Here is a great opportunity for citizens and communities to take active planned and persistent part in what could be a really triumphant democratic cooperation.

Here is a chance for everybody to lend a hand in a great battle for human betterment.

What volunteers are there among us, for such a cause?

The governors can't do it all. In fact, they can do comparatively little without the positive aid of the people—of citizens like yourself

THE SOUTH—BOTH SIDES

To the Editor The News:

The series of pictures in The Birmingham News entitled "The South—Both Sides of It" was just what I have been wishing for. The theme song of other sections particularly the North has been "The South—The Worst Side of It," and they have sung it so long, in so many keys and variations, and have done their best to enlighten us about how poor, how sick, how ignorant we are that we have at last learned the song.

We admit we have poverty, sickness and ignorance among us, and we are doing what we can about it. But why is this given so much publicity about us in magazines like Look, and no mention ever made of the same conditions that certainly exist in other sections?

I think it is the duty of The Birmingham News to give us a series of pictures depicting like conditions in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York (or wherever). We need "enlightening" along these lines lest we become discouraged and weary of well-doing and give up the struggle.

E. R. CLARK.

Tuscumbia, Ala.

Age-Herald 1-14-40

SOUTH OBSERVES BIRTHDAY OF LEE

Exercises Are Held in Virginia Capitol.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19.—(AP) The south paid tribute today to Robert E. Lee at exercises commemorating the birthday anniversary of the Confederate leader.

The day was celebrated in Richmond, capital of the Confederacy, with ceremonies in the old hall of the house of delegates in the state capitol. State Senator William M. Tuck, of South Boston, described Lee as "the realized ideal of the finest Christian gentlemen of our civilization."

Memorial services were held during the afternon at Stratford Hall, Lee's birth place.

Theday was a legal holiday in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

SOUTH'S GOVERNORS IN ECONOMIC DRIVE

Eleven Will Meet Thursday to Launch Ten-Year 'Balanced-Prosperity Program'

INCLUDE SOCIAL WELFARE

'Shortcomings' in That and Commercial Realm Will Be Faced Boldly, Rivers Says

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Jan. 20—Taking up the challenge about the South being the nation's "number one economic problem," Governors of eleven Southern States will meet Thursday in Nashville, Tenn., to set into motion formally a ten-year "Balanced Prosperity" program "to assure this section of its rightful place in the economic and cultural advancement of the United States."

The Governors' meeting will be held in conjunction with the Southern Conference on Interstate Problems Thursday, Friday and Saturday and, according to Governor Rivers of Georgia, chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, "it is going to make history."

"At last the South has recognized its economic and social welfare shortcomings and intends to do something about it," according to Governor Rivers. "We are determined to strike a balance that will equalize crops with livestock, farms with factories, and economic gains with progress in human welfare. In addition, we are going to add beauty and culture to our section by throwing open all the channels that go to make the more abundant life for all."

"Decade of Progress" Pictured

The Governors of the eleven States have issued similar proclamations inviting their citizens to participate "in a 'Decade of Progress' program for a more intelligently productive, more soundly balanced, more broadly humane, and more deeply spiritual civilization in the State, the South and the nation through our high adventure in creative cooperation."

Besides Governor Rivers, the campaigners are Governors Cooper of Tennessee, Dixon of Alabama, Cone of Florida, Maybank of South Carolina, Hoey of North Carolina, Bailey of Arkansas, Johnson of Mississippi, O'Daniel of Texas, Long of Louisiana and Phillips of Oklahoma.

A special committee to draft a preliminary "Decade of Progress" program has been at work several months and will submit recommendations to the Governors next week. This committee is composed of C. C. Flanery, Tennessee's Commissioner of Agriculture; Clarence Poe of Raleigh, editor of The Progressive Farmer; Harry L. Brown, head of the Agricultural Relations Department of the Tennessee Valley Authority; D. W. Watkins of Clemson College; President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina; Walter McDonald chairman of Georgia's Public Service Commission, and Dean Paul Chapman of the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia.

Ten-Point Program Drafted

This group has projected a ten point plan to balance:

Money crops, including forestry, with food, feed, and fertility crops.

All crops with livestock, consistent with sound land use.

Production progress with marketing and transportation opportunity, free of trade barriers.

Farms with factories.

Land, water and mineral resources with population needs.

Work with thrift and local investments.

Owner prosperity with worker prosperity.

Increasing income with increasing home ownership.

Wealth with beauty and culture.

Economic gains with advances in moral values and human welfare.

These broad objectives will be discussed in detail and expanded at the Governors' meeting. Agricultural agencies will be asked to promote balanced farm prosperity and to provide at intervals surveys showing progress and to double-check advances with a system of score cards.

Business men and chambers of commerce will be urged to provide markets and sound financing for diversified farming and to balance farms with new industrial and commercial opportunities for the Southern people.

Hope to Lift Workers' Pay

A constant aim will be to increase the income of Southern workers, rural and urban, by "more wisely directed effort, more effective education, increased skills, greater thrift and a square deal in all matters."

The program should reach into the small communities, "where citizens so often feel that government knows and cares little about them."

The committee said that "no man big enough for government to tag is too little for government to encourage."

Each State, according to preliminary plans, will have committeemen as key figures in coordinating campaign efforts. The ten-year program would be culminated in 1950 by a gigantic world's fair at "some appropriate site."

At a Conference on Interstate Problems, which was called by the Council of State Governments in cooperation with the Southern Governors Conference and the Tennessee Commission on Interstate Cooperation, interstate trade barriers, agricultural problems, industrial development, oil conservation, State finance and budgetary problems and problems of welfare and relief will be among the subjects discussed.

Letters To The Editor

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

LOOKING AT THE NEW SOUTH

Editor, The Advertiser:

In connection with recent publicity regarding the New South it seems proper to speculate as to what 1940 and the succeeding years in this new decade will bring to Alabama and the South? Of course, any predictions into the future are closely allied with legerdemain but if the thirties were any basis for forecasting future events it would seem that the section below the Mason and Dixon will grow to full stature while the northern area must be content to enjoy maturity; however, contrary to that theory, it has been proved, as well as sound reasoning shows, that if one section suffers so will its counterpart. If the whole prospers, everyone enjoys a healthy interchange of good times and good business. And if the scheme of things is to flourish normally, the whole country must beat as one heart.

But the South, and Alabama in particular, has pushed its face over the horizon after remaining in a dormant state for too long a period. Alabama has made rapid strides as statistical indices will show. During the latter thirties automobile registrations, gasoline consumption, insurance sales, fertilizer tax sales, building construction, refrigerator and electricity sales raised their levels appreciably, with 1937 as a flash-in-the pan year. And payrolls and employment were in no wise lax.

Agriculture during the thirties, for the first time, was a real issue and public attention was focused on the disparity scourge caused by agriculture's abundant production at low prices on one hand and curtailed production by industry at a set price standard, on the other.

No one part of the country has made such rapid progress in a decade as the Southeast. This section, through the aid and guidance of a non partisan administration, is dropping its shackles, refusing to be further exploited. A New South is attaining full stature. No longer will the Southeastern section be conspicuously known for tis moonlight and magnolias, ante-bellum mansions, and the fastidiousness of a handful of aristocrats . . . and the ignorance and poverty of its masses. This section is now striving for an economic maturity, to receive a better share of the wealth, to know the common bond of enjoyment of the world's comforts and securities, and to avail itself of more opportunities for more people.

Of course, this metamorphosis is open to question by many. Certain educated elements vehemently denounce the attempts to standardize and socialize this section. They decry that the Southland will soon be open to a vein of sameness and sensationalism that is common with other sections, especially northern. They assert, paradoxically, that this section is developing an industrial complex disregarding the social cost; that it is just a fresh industrial carpetbag. It seems apparent, however, that the so-called old regime of aristocratic gentry will be replaced by a new system having a wider social consciousness, better economic security, a desire to elevate the masses to better education, and an urge to provide general enlightenment for a greater number of citizens.

The prophets of New South claim that the essential tragedy of the Old South was that its selfish interests hid behind traditions and ideals characteristically Southern in order that a few might dominate the social and governmental system. Public opinion soon demanded that the common man receive attention in the community and the seeds of a new era germinated. They claim that, except in an individualistic sense, the proud South was a myth!

Whatever time may bring, it is singularly significant that 1940 will be a testing ground to ascertain if the traditional old stand-by class can withsand the impact of the new social conscious era.

Let us listen to "A Symphony of the New South!" Also, let us hope that it will turn out to be a real symphony instead of a rag time.

Auburn, Ala. TED CARMACK.

Overlooking the South

OCT 4 1940

The Southern Governors' Conference, consisting of the chief executives of 11 states in this area, headed by Governor Rivers as chairman, makes the point that the South is not getting the allocation of plants and facilities for national defense and for post-emergency benefits to which it is entitled.

The conference has drawn up resolutions which point out that President Roosevelt has repeatedly expressed the necessity for locating a substantial portion of war-time plants in secure and defensible areas of the nation and the need for decentralization, having in mind the long range development of all parts of the country.

Heartened by this attitude on the part of the president, the conference many months ago constituted a special Southwide Regional Defense Committee to work with the National Defense Council to furnish authentic information that would be helpful in making such locations.

* * *

The Defense Council indicated its approval of the action of the conference by appointing a laison representative to work with similar organizations in other sections and with the National Defense Council.

The resolutions then set forth that in spite of the position taken publicly by the president and the apparent desire of the Defense Council to cooperate with the committee, "this conference has the distinct feeling," based on the Defense Council's program up to date, that under the slogan of "greatest speed," the long-range benefits are being "pushed into the background" and that the broadest purposes of plant locations are being "hindered and impeded."

The conference, according to the resolutions, also has the feeling that further concentrations of industry are being made, "to the detriment of our nation as a whole."

* * *

The conference deplores this tendency and calls the attention of the president and the Defense Council to this tendency.

In short, under the restrained language used by the Southern Governors' Conference lies the plain meaning that the South is not getting the consideration to which this section is entitled.

In another connection, the Conference shows that during 1936 and 1937 about 203 million dollars was spent for new plants and modernization below the Mason and Dixon line. This is 79 million dollars greater than the amount spent for the same purposes in all other sections of the country, with Georgia among the five Southern states which were the principal gainers.

If such was the tendency under the natural impulse of private investment, it is obvious that something is wrong if public expenditures and federal guidance do not give the South something like similar consideration.

It is a timely showing on the part of the Southern Governors' Conference and should have great weight at Washington.

Stay South, Young Man

OCT 30 1940

Some States actually lost population during the last decade, according to the Census Bureau report, now released. Others did well by themselves. But it was the South which showed the greatest amount of growth.

Tennessee had an increase of nearly 300,000. Florida gained 405,000 residents, North Carolina had a jump of 238,000, and Mississippi 172,000.

There are two reasons for this gratifying situation. One of them is that the North has rediscovered the section below the Mason and Dixon Line and is taking advantage of its many advantages, including climate, natural resources, and fine people.

The other is that Southerners themselves have waked up to their opportunities. For too long they were a defeated people, economically and otherwise; now they are a victorious people. The qualities that brought them through the ordeal of reconstruction have fitted them for new responsibilities.

It is fitting that the agricultural South should also be an industrial South, and that it should forge to the front in the economic picture.—Nashville Tennessean.

THE DISFRANCHISED SOUTH.

NOV 1 1940

Mrs. Mabel Jones West of Birmingham, Ala., was one of the many citizens appearing before the senate judiciary subcommittee at a hearing on the joint resolution for a third term constitutional amendment. As the campaign rolled on the senators took samples of public opinion. Mrs. West, descended from the Alexander H. Stevens family—Stevens was vice president of the confederacy—is president of the Alabama Women's Democratic club.

"I come from a section of the country," said Mrs. West, "which nearly 80 years ago set down their opposition to a third term for any President. They made it not a tradition but a part of the constitution of the confederate states. I quote you from that constitution: 'The executive power shall be placed in a president of the confederate states of America. He and the vice president shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the president shall not be re-eligible.' Thus you see the south would not have a third term for any president. It made it impossible even in wartime for a president to succeed himself."

Now the chief dependence of the third term is the south. Aside from the defections to Hoover in 1928, the south has denied itself the privilege of making a decision in a national election. The decision has been pre-made. It is accepted now as pre-made. If it were not so made the third term candidate could write his farewell speech. The south does not want him, but it will vote for him and against one of its oldst political convictions. The south has really disfranchised itself.

—Chicago Tribune.

'Sectional Regularity'

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The editorial in The Post of November 2 captioned "Sectional Regularity" was very fine and true. The condition is a natural result from the treatment the South received from Thaddeus Stevens and his radical Republican cohorts during the reconstruction period. It was under the Democratic banner that the whites of the South recovered control of their State government and our people consider that issue transcends all others in importance.

Your writer should go deeper into that subject—it is a hot one. With New Dealers and Republicans both appealing for Negro votes in the North, the Democratic Party of the South will continue, as since 1876, a sectional party.

HARRY E. PICKEN.

Washington, Nov. 2.

NOV 6 1940

NOV 7 1940

THE TRUE PICTURE OF THE ELECTION.

The picture of Mr. Roosevelt's reëlection is not in the frame of the electoral college votes. Thirty-nine states to nine, 468 votes to 63 do not tell the story. It isn't even in the frame of the popular vote, which available figures put at 23,175,000 for Roosevelt to 19,380,000 for Willkie. Even that does not tell the story.

Mr. Roosevelt from these figures would seem to have a plurality of some 3 million odd voters who preferred him for the third term against his Republican opponent. But of these 3 million and more voters who gave him the landslide in the electoral college, a plurality of 1,700,000 came from the eleven states constituting the solid south where it is made impossible to vote the Republican ticket.

Chicago Tribune

These votes were not cast in an election. They didn't represent a decision. They would have been cast for anybody running on the Democratic ticket, unless possibly it happened to be Al Smith.

Mr. Roosevelt's plurality in the south can be disregarded so far as it reflects any choice between the two candidates. So Mr. Roosevelt had a plurality, a working and effective plurality of little over a million and a half votes distributed thruout the states in which the decision was made. The figures as they are available now—they are very likely in rough accuracy—show that New York's 47 electoral votes were won upon a plurality of 250,000; that is, a switch of some 130,000 votes in this great state would have taken it away from Mr. Roosevelt.

The 17 votes of Massachusetts were won by a plurality of 100,000. The 29 votes of Illinois were won by a plurality of 150,000; the 26 votes of Ohio by a plurality of 120,000. A plurality of 100,000 in Missouri gave the successful candidate 15 votes, and about the same plurality in Minnesota gave him 11. Pennsylvania's 36 votes were attached to the third term by a plurality of 280,000.

Chicago, Ill.

By such small margins—Wisconsin, New Jersey, and other states could be included—was the plurality of some 1,500,000 distributed in regions where the real issues were submitted. As it shows in the electoral college it looks like a walkover. As it shows in the states it is the narrowest squeak in the world.

The WPA foremen alone in these states could have carried the election. The people dependent on federal relief might have carried it. The half million added federal appointees whose places have been made by the New Deal in recent years could have carried it.

NOV 7 1940

Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt had a plurality of nearly 11 million in the country and he carried all but 2 states. That plurality compared with the one of Tuesday, without any deduction for the southern vote where it is virtually illegal to vote Republican, shows a shrinkage to 3,800,000 or thereabouts. That's not a landslide. It is an election controled by the influence of the party in power and the man in office. It doesn't contain a mandate. It shows that the candidate without a machine was barely defeated by a man having all the advantages of office.

NOV 18 1940

Birmingham Ala.

STATUE OF DAVIS TO BE DEDICATED—This statue of Jefferson Davis, presented to the state of Alabama by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in commemoration of his inauguration as president of the provisional government of the Confederate States in 1861, is to be unveiled in ceremonies in Montgomery Tuesday.

Dixon Urges That Economic Barriers Against South End

Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala.

Alabama Governor Asks For Cooperation Of North In Address At New York Club

NOV 20 1940

NEW YORK—(AP)—National recognition "of the fact that the economic barriers to the prosperity of any part of the nation are unsound and in the long run fatal to all" was asked Wednesday by Gov. Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, in an address to the New York Bond Club.

The Alabama executive declared that an industrialization of the South sufficient to add appreciably to the section's income, "not only would take nothing from the North but would speed up industry throughout the country."

Taking as his thesis the assertion that the economic problems of the South vitally affect the nation, Dixon traced the economic history of his section since Reconstruction Days, emphasizing the tenant system and "cotton economy" that grew up because of lack of industries and despite a wealth of raw materials.

He touched on the South's freight rate fight which, he asserted, "will ultimately be won," and told the Bond Club members that the day of the defeatist spirit, inferiority complex and feeling of hopelessness which had grown up through the years was "gone."

"For better or for worse, we have returned to the national scene," the Southerner declared. "There we will stay. We are determined to take our place in the sun."

In addition to seeking industries, he added, Southern leaders also are making a systematic attack on the one-crop system with a success that gives promise for the future. Answering his own question, "What do we want from those who live in the regions of the high per capita wealth and income, he said:

"We ask a recognition by them of the necessity of higher living standards in the South for the sake not only of ourselves, but of themselves as well. We ask their sympathetic cooperation with us in achieving these standards, with the knowledge on their part that this does not mean a lessening of their own.

NOV 20 1940

"We ask a national recognition of the fact that the economic barriers to the prosperity of any part of the nation are unsound and in the long run fatal to all. We ask recognition of the truth that there is no room for a colonial empire, an India, in these United States.

"And we are firm in the conviction that with the recognition of these truths will come a better balanced economy for the nation and a greater degree of happiness for all our people."

He cited statistics to show that the value of net commodity movements in Alabama increased proportionately between 1932 and 1937 with the value of outgoing commodities, and denied assertions by "political forces, and even some business forces, in regions which fear Southern competition," that "Southern industrial advances are made at the expense of other areas."

Dixon said that for many years some Southern politicians made use of racial prejudice to achieve their ends, that "there was nothing else, since everyone realized their helplessness to do anything about their problems." He expressed the belief "these demagogic leaders constitute a real danger to the nation."

"To me," he added in this connection, "the amazing factor is, not that there have been so many of these stormy petrels coming out of the South, but that there have been so few. A people disinherited is a people ripe for fascism, for communism, for any other ism of the many that afflict the world today. The steadiness, the soundness of our Southern people has been proved by their refusal to follow these false gods."

Wealth Compared

He compared the per capita wealth, tax rates and educational opportunities of the South and North and added:

"Those forces which have drawn and now draw their profits from the South must realize that their part in the regional life is not simply that of a Shylock seeking his pound of flesh. They must realize that they have a substantial and continuing state with us.

"They must understand that in the long run the policy which extracts from our soil and from our people the real values inherent in them, forwarding it elsewhere without regard to the destruction left behind, is a mistaken policy, productive though it may be of a greater profit for the moment, but 'killing the goose which lays the golden egg.' Once dead it stays dead, and there is in our country no other goose.

"There is only one answer to the situation in which the Southern states find themselves today. The wealth of the people must be built up until they can, without injury to the economic structure of the state, make such tax payments as will carry adequately the loan of modern governmental needs. . . ."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940 THE SOUTH
IMPROVEMENT OF

Cotton-Textile Leader Urges South to Vote for Willkie

In the following letter written to the New York World-Telegram, George A. Sloan, former president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and chairman of the Cotton Textile Authority under the NRA, gives his views on the third term candidacy of President Roosevelt and explains why he is supporting Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Sloan's letter follows:

By GEORGE A. SLOAN.

A substantial number of editors, political commentators and columnists in the South have announced their opposition to the third term. Many of these same writers are actively supporting Mr. Willkie's candidacy. Some are on the fence; others are going along with Mr. Roosevelt despite their opposition to the third term.

In early October I received the following comment from an old friend whose articles are widely read in several Southern states: "I was keen for Mr. Willkie at first. I was and am opposed to a third term and any more New Dealing. But my experience, like that of several others, is of being disappointed in Mr. Willkie as a political leader and of being impressed all over again that, with all of his sins, Mr. Roosevelt is one of the great political leaders of all times and cannot be done without in an international time like this. I regret (and have said so) Mr. Roosevelt's persistence in bitterness against one group of Americans when the whole theory of a third term is a crisis in which he is supposed to lead all Americans. But I know that he will not be permitted to vent that bitterness any more if he is elected, for the Congress that will go in with him will be no New Dealing out at all."

Dangerously Wrong.

Later, on October 15, this same gentleman wrote me again: "I agree that a third term is dangerously wrong, that the New Deal is finished and that what is needed now is someone to consolidate and refine the thing and to bind up the wounds." He goes on, however, to praise Mr. Roosevelt's leadership "no matter what his domestic sins."

Rather than confine my reply to this distinguished writer, I am addressing this communication, through you, to men and women in the South and elsewhere who may entertain these views and to others who are still undecided as to their choice of the two candidates.

Born in the South

A word as to my interest in the Southern point of view in this campaign—I was born in the South and lived there until I was graduated from college. I have spent many intervening years in studying the social and economic problems of the cotton-textile industry, one of the South's basic industries. I was associated with a group of cotton manufacturers which in 1930-31 brought about a voluntary reduction in the work week for day and night shifts and in 1932 the discontinuance of night employment of women and minors. The efforts of this group, which consisted of leading manufacturers, both North and South, date back to 1926, since which time it has been active in extending the uses of cotton and in otherwise promote the progress of cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing states.

OCT 28 1940

It was because of these experiences and the co-operative attitude of the cotton-textile industry that this same group was able to present the first code under the NRA, to General Hugh Johnson, its administrator.

It was the same committee of businessmen, and not the administration, which made the proposals to ban child labor in the Cotton Textile Code and which in turn led to the adoption of such provision in all codes and made this a dead issue when it came to the enactment of the Wage and Hour Act.

Opposes 3rd Term.

For 15 years I have traveled extensively through the South. I know from first-hand observation that regardless of the outcome of the coming election there is little difference of opinion among the thinking people of the South on the third-term issue. The great majority in all walks of life are opposed to the third term. There is a deep conviction down there that it is terribly wrong and there is a general feeling against the third term. But I know too that there are countless Southerners who have not yet decided how they will vote.

I have known Mr. Willkie for ten years, not as an intimate friend, but as a brilliant, fair-minded business leader and one who has always impressed me as being deeply interested in the social, as well as the economic aspects of any major problem.

I will admit at once that I have never looked upon Mr. Willkie as a politician. On various occasions I have seen him take a strong position which was unpopular with others around him and where it would have been more "politic" for him to have been evasive or to have argued around instead of directly to the heart of the problem under discussion. But not this man. He is too downright courageous to beat around the bush when he knows the straightforward answer.

I have long been impressed with Mr. Willkie's knowledge of political science and international relations. He has a fundamental grasp of American democracy and he has the spirit of a crusader in any fight ofr right. He possesses indefatigable energy, great ability and a personality that radiates confidence. I mention these qualities of character and leadership because I know there are many Democrats who are opposed to the third term but who, nevertheless, want to know more of the qualifications of the Democrat who has become the Republican candidate.

The third-term candidate has many admirable qualities, but frequently gives the impression of yielding to those around him to whom deviousness and vindictiveness seem to be second nature. And that is not all. By nature and temperament he seems to brook no opposition. And he takes indefensible positions when confronted with it.

There is still fresh in our memory the attack on the Supreme Court, the attempted purge of leading Southern Democrats in the Senate and the not infrequent "must" demands upon the Congress.

Sees Class Hatred.

My Southern editor friend agrees that Mr. Roosevelt's methods and mannerisms have provoked constant class hatred, conflict and disunity. Does this reflect leadership, or a genuine liberal point of view? Did we ever before have a liberal leader in the White House who was forever engendering group antagonism? Did Abraham Lincoln or Woodrow Wilson—both great liberals—ever do, say, or condone anything that provoked class hatred?

The proper kind of leadership, it seems to me, is critically important today when we are so vitally concerned with national defense. What good are guns, aeroplanes and tanks unless backed up by a united people?

Both are essential, but national unity is the foundation upon which all the rest must be built. Witness the magnificent stamina and spirit of the British since replacing Mr. Chamberlain with Mr. Churchill and then wi[illegible] the collapse of France. [illegible] supposedly the finest [illegible] in the world, and yet in[illegible] from internal dissension, [illegible] bitterness and too many ye[illegible] left-wing leadership.

Surely the quality of bedrock character is more essential to the cementing of national unity than mere political acumen. And just as surely those deep wounds to which my Southern editor friend alludes must be healed. And the best qualified man to do this job and to otherwise bring a dynamic leadership to this country and its defense program, is a great, constructive liberal by the name of Wendell L. Willkie, who knows the range of American life and experience through having lived it from his boyhood up.

This man possesses those qualities of character and leadership which will generate confidence in all the people and which will produce positive essential results for this country and for the cause of democracy. All of this I believe of Wendell L. Willkie.

The support to date of my Southern editor friend for the third-term candidate, like that of many others, is obviously lukewarm and apologetic. But to him and more especially to Democrats everywhere who are still undecided I make this appeal—let your inner convictions on the third term speak and vote for Wendell L. Willkie in the restoration of national unity and spirit.

"Solid South" Stands Firmly For Roosevelt and the Party

Willkie's Showing Is Slightly Better Than Landon's in 1936; President's Popular Vote Is 2,856,581 to 815,619 for Republican.

NOV 7 1940

South's Democrats hailed successful defense of the solid south's 124 electoral votes last night, but backers of Wendell Willkie took some comfort as their man's total pushed far past the 1936 Republican mark.

Slowly accumulating returns from yesterday's presidential showdown placed each of the 11 "solid" states in the President's list by at least 2 to 1, but with an estimated 10 to 20 per cent of the votes unreported, Willkie's count was nearly 50,000 ahead of Alfred M. Landon's 1936 total of 767,000.

Unofficial tabulations from 13,231 precincts of 18,206 in 10 states and 230 of 254 counties in Texas gave Roosevelt 2,856,581, Willkie 815,619.

This sectionwide majority of slightly less than 3.5 to 1 for Roosevelt compared with a margin of about 4.4 to 1 for the President four years ago, when he polled 3,368,000 to Landon's 767,000.

The Republican candidate made his midest gain in total votes in Tennessee, Texas, Florida and South Carolina where still incomplete reports gave him counts well above Landon's totals.

Democratic statehouse and congressional candidates were swept into office along with the President. A sole exception was Representative Joseph W. Byrns Jr., of Tennessee, son of the late speaker of the house. Byrns was defeated by an Independent, J. Percy Priest, Nashville newspaperman, who based his campaign on attacks against Byrns record on defense measures, particularly his vote for a delay in conscription.

The "solid" states giving incomplete 1940 count for Roosevelt and Willkie and the 1936 totals for Roosevelt and Landon:

State	Units Reporting	FDR '40	Willkie '40	FDR '36	Landon '36
Alabama	1,454 of 2,300x	179,589	27,651	238,195	35,358
Arkansas	1,214 of 2,169	94,038	22,504	146,765	32,039
Florida	1,271 of 1,428	327,786	117,501	249,117	78,248
Georgia	1,451 of 1,720	240,734	41,482	255,364	36,942
Louisiana	618 of 1,703	160,720	26,884	294,894	36,791
Mississippi	668 of 1,668	89,845	4,232	157,318	4,435
N. Carolina	1,749 of 1,916	574,924	182,702	616,141	223,283
S. Carolina	969 of 1,277	82,368	4,131	113,791	1,646
Tennessee	2,125 of 2,300	323,710	150,531	327,083	146,516
Texas	230 of 254y	546,355	128,379	734,845	103,874
Virginia	1,711 of 1,716	236,512	109,682	234,980	98,366

(x—boxes; y—counties; others precincts.)

THE DISFRANCHISED SOUTH.

OCT 30 1940

Mrs. Mabel Jones West of Birmingham, Ala., was one of the many citizens appearing before the senate judiciary subcommittee at a hearing on the joint resolution for a third term constitutional amendment. As the campaign rolled on the senators took samples of public opinion. Mrs. West, descended from the Alexander H. Stevens family—Stevens was vice president of the confederacy—is president of the Alabama Women's Democratic club.

"I come from a section of the country," said Mrs. West, "which nearly 80 years ago set down their opposition to a third term for any President. They made it not a tradition but a part of the constitution of the confederate states. I quote you from that constitution: 'The executive power shall be placed in a president of the confederate states of America. He and the vice president shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the president shall not be reëligible.' Thus you see the south would not have a third term for any president. It made it impossible even in wartime for a president to succeed himself."

Now the chief dependence of the third term is the south. Aside from the defections to Hoover in 1928 the south has denied itself the privilege of making a decision in a national election. The decision has been pre-made. It is accepted now as pre-made. If it were not so made the third term candidate could write his farewell speech. The south does not want him, but it will vote for him and against one of its oldest political convictions. The south has really disfranchised itself.

Such a World

* * *

'Twas No War Between the States

* * *

'Secession' or 'Civil War'

* * *

South Still Has Moral Claim on United States

By W. T. Anderson

NOV 10 1940

THERE is much ado, now that the election is over—and they say Mr. Roosevelt lost nearly two-thirds of his popular-vote majority as compared with 1936—it's over whether we fought a civil war or a rebellion or a war between the states.

The UDC's, according to report, having nothing else to fight about right now, are all "het" up in effort to have the unpleasantness referred to as "War Between the States," instead of having it called "civil war," as some less perspicacious people are doing.

Well, I vote with the "civil war" group. That war seemed to be anything but civil, as indeed all wars appear to be. But it was a civil war, just the same, because civil war means war between people of the same state or country.

To call that unpleasantness "the war between the states" is entirely erroneous. The first act toward war was squabbles between citizens of the states over slave property. The next step was attempt at secession from the union of states known as the federal government by certain states of the Southern section of the United States.

South Carolina declared for secession, and fired on Fort Sumter as the first belligerent act to support its seceding effort.

No state as a state opposed South Carolina or any other seceding state with arms or any act of war. This was done by the United States government. The Southern Confederacy was formed as an entity to oppose the federal or United States government, the latter representing the non-seceding states.

The war against sesession was engineered, financed and conducted by the federal government, and the war for secession was similarly handled by the Southern Confederacy.

Literally and truly, therefore, it was a civil war or a "secession war," and no other name accurately describes it.

* * *

IT is all too late to be wasting energy now—75 years afterward—over what to call it.

It was bad enough by any name. It was the greatest tragedy that could have befallen the people of the United States. And as wartime editor of The Telegraph, Joseph Clisby wrote of it in 1865, after the surrender, the South never had a chance to meet anything but disaster, although our leaders of that time argued and convinced the Southern people that they did have a chance.

The South had many injustices to contend with, but whatever we had at that time have been multiplied manyfold since then, and we are still suffering from them. The administration that succeeded Lincoln declared its ambition to be to treat the South as a conquered province, and although it was convincingly contended that no such thing could be, that the South had never been out of the Union, and had all the rights of any state that had not tried to secede, the "conquered province" idea has prevailed.

* * *

IT has always been a conviction or hope of mine that if Lincoln had lived the Southern states would have been paid for their property, acquired and held under the Constitution in the form of slaves. There were six million of these people at the end of the war, and with the South impoverished through the war as it was, and with the burden of trying to reorganize and train and educate the former and keep off starvation for all, the hardships visited upon the white people of the South because of war and accentuated unfair discrimination bore down even more acutely upon the Negroes—for they had to be the Lazarus at the white man's table, even if there was no rich men any more.

Great Britain abolished slavery in all her colonies, but she did it by paying the owners for them. The United States government has yet to right a great wrong, even if the exigencies of war did wipe out all the valid legal claim. The interests of the whites and blacks are linked together in the hardships that have been the lot of the South, although every effort has been made by Northerners as a rule to keep them at each other's throats.

* * *

But call it "Civil War" or "Secession War," but never "War Between the States"—because that ain't so.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH

Harold Carols for the Kappa Alpha Thetas

THETA'S HAROLD The Kappa Alpha Theta sorority at Georgia officially opens rush season with its traditional old-fashioned tea. Always they call in Harold to dance and sing. Shown (left to right) are Dottie Bowen, Marion Stegeman, Bobbie Nix, May Wingfield, Barbara Nelson, Annie Hawkes, Lillabell Hill and Elise Hunter. Seated at caroling Harold's feet is Eleanor Maddox.

Greenville, S. C. News
September 22, 1940

Asheville Ballet In Cotton Show

When the Cotton Jubilee is presented here October 3 as one feature of the three-day National Cotton festival, the Asheville Ballet, a talented group of young dancers, will appear in several numbers. Here is a scene from "Negro Rhythms," in which will participate Mary Solari, Edna Gibbs, Alice Powell, Faye Walters, Geneva Gibbs, Mary Lloyd Brown, Virginia Gibson, Aluce Weaver and Irma Frances Jeter under the direction of Frances Ebbs.

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

SOUTHERN STORY-MORTALITY A short time ago I was privileged to attend a rather exclusive gathering, a national association of gynecologists. It is exclusive because only those who have made some contribution to the profession may become members and there are but 150 members in the entire United States.

OCT 11 1940

I go into all this because I want to write something about an address made by the president. I cannot use his name or the name of his association because of the medical ethics. I approve of the ethics but do wish the profession would learn that medical news is important. It is important not merely because of its factual information, but it is of value to the profession. However, there is a problem.

Heaven knows, the people suffer enough from charletans and quack doctors and from state laws which permit all sorts of persons to inflict damage on the human body with no more authority than a diploma obtained after three months' "study" or a year or so's attendance at some "school." I do wish we had some laws about them.

I did not mean to create a diversion. What I started out to say was that this paper was read, not as a scientific contribution, but as a matter of information and discussion.

It discussed maternal mortality in the south. The story is a southern one. It presents a problem which once was peculiarly southern. Doctors at the meeting, however, said that in the large centers of population the same problem was presenting itself.

THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY The major cause of maternal mortality in the south stems out of environment. The midwife factor is not good, but everyone familiar with conditions knows they would be worse without the midwives.

This paper discussed Negro maternal mortality because specific cases from that department were discussed. It was stressed the fact the same conditions applied in the rural areas where similar environment were to be found. In other words, the material mortality problem of the poor white and the poor Negro are the same because they stem from the same cause—economic environment. I quote:

"I believe that the major factor in southern obstetric mortality is the patient herself. In making this statement I am not trying to shirk professional responsibility. Obstetric mortality reports are apt to be misleading if not compiled from intelligent information. I am inclined to think too much published data from our section of the country has been gathered without an accurate obstetric background. I do not see how there can be a sustained and substantial improvement in southern maternal mortality without a paralleled economic improvement."

This paper was an unusual one for a medical meeting. Presented not as a scientific paper, it therefore could, and did, bring in associated facts. It developed the facts which every southerner ought to know:

That the industrial north is economic master of the south and part of the nation's unbalance results from that fact.

That illiteracy is four times as prevalent in the south as in the north; that the average expenditure on education per child is about half that of the nation as a whole.

That beneath the ignorance of the south is not the will to be ignorant, but lack of means.

The south collects about half as much in taxes as the nation as a whole, yet devotes a larger share of her income to schools.

That for every $100 on deposit in the banks of the nation the south has less than $10.

The south must educate one-third of the nation's children with one-sixth of the nation's revenues.

That for 70 years the south has been the victim of absentee landlords, of adverse freight rates and tariffs, and is poor and ignorant not because it wants to be but because its economic masters have so decreed.

That the farmers of the south receive less income than those of other sections.

That the south, with more than half the farmers of the nation, have less than one-fifth of the farm implements.

That the south has less than one-third of the nation's farm land and 61 per cent of the nation's erosion.

The south's birth rate, especially that of its poorest rural areas, is the largest in the nation.

All this, and more, was in this paper which had a large roomful of doctors and their visitors still and at absolute attention.

"WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT?" Of course all this has a direct bearing on the south's record in material mortality.

Of course the expectant mother, who does reach a hospital or medical attention, reaches it anaemic, in poor physical condition and much more less able to be delivered of child without infection or death than a well-fed, educated, supervised expectant mother. It was a rather profound paper and, coming at a medical meeting, it presented these facts in a new field.

The closing of the paper quoted from Dr. Edwin R. Embree's famous speech of a year ago at Carrollton:

"What shall it profit the south to multiply steel mills and cotton factories simply to become another South Chicago or Pittsburgh river front? What is the benefit of an increase in agriculture if it merely means that two stalks of cotton grow where one grew before, while the farmers starve? . . . Let us cease mourning over an ancient, golden age which in reality was never very golden, which at best had but flecks of gilt scattered sparsely over great stretches of poverty, illiteracy and human exploitation. The glory of the south is not in the past but in the future."

Somehow, I think that if we can present the problem of the south into other fields, dramatically to tie up the economy with physical facts such as the death of mothers, we shall the quicker find help and sympathy for our problems.

South's Forest Income Can Be Raised—Clapp

U. S. Chief Forester Points Out Lack of Fire Protection.

OCT 11 1940

Production of forest products in the south, one of the most important crops of the region's economy, is only about one-third of what it could be with proper care and attention, Earle Clapp, acting chief forester of the United States Forest Service, said here yesterday.

In Atlanta to attend a conference of national forest supervisors from 11 states, Clapp stated while substantial progress had been made in the last 10 years in fire protection and cutting methods, perfect forest management was still a long way off.

The income the section receives from its woodlands can be greatly increased with very little effort, according to Clapp.

In the first place, he pointed out, the south has an enormous area of timberland that doesn't receive fire protection. As a matter of fact, 88 per cent of the national total burned over in forest fires last year was in the south.

Size of areas placed under fire protection, Clapp said, is largely a question of the amount of money appropriated for this purpose by the federal government and state legislatures.

Forest Service statistics show that proper cutting methods and fire damage amounting to more than $30,000,000 was done to guard against deforestation are southern forests in 1939, nearly equally as important.

"It's really a remarkable thing $28,000,000 of which was in unprotected areas. Statistics further show that damage done on protected acreage was infinitesimal when compared to total—with less than 2 per cent of the area burning last year.

Fire protection is only the beginning in successful forest management, Clapp announced, add-

Greenville, S. C. News
September 22, 1940

Asheville Ballet In Cotton Show

When the Cotton Jubilee is presented here October 3 as one feature of the three-day National Cotton festival, the Asheville Ballet, a talented group of young dancers, will appear in several numbers. Here is a scene from "Negro Rhythms," in which will participate Mary Solari, Edna Gibbs, Alice Powell, Faye Walters, Geneva Gibbs, Mary Lloyd Brown, Virginia Gibson, Aluce Weaver and Irma Frances Jeter under the direction of Frances Ebbs.

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

SOUTHERN STORY-MORTALITY A short time ago I was privileged to attend a rather exclusive gathering, a national association of gynecologists. It is exclusive because only those who have made some contribution to the profession may become members and there are but 150 members in the entire United States.

OCT 11 1940

I go into all this because I want to write something about an address made by the president. I cannot use his name or the name of his association because of the medical ethics. I approve of the ethics but do wish the profession would learn that medical news is important. It is important not merely because of its factual information, but it is of value to the profession. However, there is a problem.

The Constitution

Heaven knows, the people suffer enough from charletans and quack doctors and from state laws which permit all sorts of persons to inflict damage on the human body with no more authority than a diploma obtained after three months' "study" or a year or so's attendance at some "school." I do wish we had some laws about them.

Atlanta, Ga.

I did not mean to create a diversion. What I started out to say was that this paper was read, not as a scientific contribution, but as a matter of information and discussion.

It discussed maternal mortality in the south. The story is a southern one. It presents a problem which once was peculiarly southern. Doctors at the meeting, however, said that in the large centers of population the same problem was presenting itself.

THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY The major cause of maternal mortality in the south stems out of environment. The midwife factor is not good, but everyone familiar with conditions knows they would be worse without the midwives.

This paper discussed Negro maternal mortality because specific cases from that department were discussed. It was stressed the fact the same conditions applied in the rural areas where similar environment were to be found. In other words, the material mortality problem of the poor white and the poor Negro are the same because they stem from the same cause—economic environment. I quote:

"I believe that the major factor in southern obstetric mortality is the patient herself. In making this statement I am not trying to shirk professional responsibility. Obstetric mortality reports are apt to be misleading if not compiled from intelligent information. I am inclined to think too much published data from our section of the country has been gathered without an accurate obstetric background. I do not see how there can be a sustained and substantial improvement in southern maternal mortality without a paralleled economic improvement."

This paper was an unusual one for a medical meeting. Presented not as a scientific paper, it therefore could, and did, bring in associated facts. It developed the facts which every southerner ought to know:

That the industrial north is economic master of the south and part of the nation's unbalance results from that fact.

That illiteracy is four times as prevalent in the south as in the north; that the average expenditure on education per child is about half that of the nation as a whole.

That beneath the ignorance of the south is not the will to be ignorant, but lack of means.

The south collects about half as much in taxes as the nation as a whole, yet devotes a larger share of her income to schools.

That for every $100 on deposit in the banks of the nation the south has less than $10.

The south must educate one-third of the nation's children with one-sixth of the nation's revenues.

That for 70 years the south has been the victim of absentee landlords, of adverse freight rates and tariffs, and is poor and ignorant not because it wants to be but because its economic masters have so decreed.

That the farmers of the south receive less income than those of other sections.

That the south, with more than half the farmers of the nation, have less than one-fifth of the farm implements.

That the south has less than one-third of the nation's farm land and 61 per cent of the nation's erosion.

The south's birth rate, especially that of its poorest rural areas, is the largest in the nation.

All this, and more, was in this paper which had a large roomful of doctors and their visitors still and at absolute attention.

"WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT?" Of course all this has a direct bearing on the south's record in material mortality.

Of course the expectant mother, who does reach a hospital or medical attention, reaches it anaemic, in poor physical condition and much more less able to be delivered of child without infection or death than a well-fed, educated, supervised expectant mother. It was a rather profound paper and, coming at a medical meeting, it presented these facts in a new field.

The closing of the paper quoted from Dr. Edwin R. Embree's famous speech of a year ago at Carrollton:

"What shall it profit the south to multiply steel mills and cotton factories simply to become another South Chicago or Pittsburgh river front? What is the benefit of an increase in agriculture if it merely means that two stalks of cotton grow where one grew before, while the farmers starve? . . . Let us cease mourning over an ancient, golden age which in reality was never very golden, which at best had but flecks of gilt scattered sparsely over great stretches of poverty, illiteracy and human exploitation. The glory of the south is not in the past but in the future."

Somehow, I think that if we can present the problem of the south into other fields, dramatically to tie up the economy with physical facts such as the death of mothers, we shall the quicker find help and sympathy for our problems.

South's Forest Income Can Be Raised—Clapp

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Chief Forester Points Out Lack of Fire Protection.

OCT 11 1940

Production of forest products in the south, one of the most important crops of the region's economy, is only about one-third of what it could be with proper care and attention, Earle Clapp, acting chief forester of the United States Forest Service, said here yesterday.

In Atlanta to attend a conference of national forest supervisors from 11 states, Clapp stated while substantial progress had been made in the last 10 years in fire protection and cutting methods, perfect forest management was still a long way off.

The income the section receives from its woodlands can be greatly increased with very little effort, according to Clapp.

In the first place, he pointed out, the south has an enormous area of timberland that doesn't receive fire protection. As a matter of fact, 88 per cent of the national total burned over in forest fires last year was in the south.

Size of areas placed under fire protection, Clapp said, is largely a question of the amount of money appropriated for this purpose by the federal government and state legislatures.

Forest Service statistics show that proper cutting methods more than $30,000,000 was done to guard against deforestation are southern forests in 1939, nearly equally as important. $28,000,000 of which was in unprotected areas. Statistics further show that damage done on protected acreage was infinitesimal when compared to total—with less than 2 per cent of the area burning last year.

"It's really a remarkable thing that forests grow at all," he observed.

Fire protection is only the beginning in successful forest management, Clapp announced, add-

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

THE SOUTH

Bishop O'Hara Calls 'Bible Belt' Term of Honor to the South

The term "Bible belt" should be one of honor, not derision, the Right Reverend Gerald P. O'Hara, bishop of the Savannah-Atlanta Catholic Diocese, said here yesterday.

Welcoming delegates to the Southern Catholic Conference for Social Action, which opened a three-day meeting Sunday, Bishop O'Hara said:

"This south in which we live is often referred to as the 'Bible belt.' In most instances this phrase is used as a term of derision. It should be a term of honor, for it bespeaks the genuine religious conscience of the people in this section."

Touching on tolerance in the south, Bishop O'Hara said that many prejudices against co-religionists had been overcome in the past few years and by education and institutional work, such as hospitals, school and welfare organizations.

Another speaker yesterday was Dr. T. H. McHatton, professor of horticulture at the University of Georgia, who talked on "The Cooperation of Labor, Agriculture and Industry in the South."

Dr. McHatton fused religion with industry by pointing out that "the south's economic condition has been arrived at through a policy of selfishness."

Illustrating this theme, Dr. McHatton said:

"The first step in the development of the conflict between industry and labor came with the passage of the first protective tariff, and industry selfishly hid behind a gradual increasing of this protective tariff to the detriment of agriculture in the south.

"Again, immigration was fostered by industry to promote absolute control of labor."

The sessions were divided into three two-hour periods of round-table discussions. Representatives from 13 southern states are in attendance. The meetings are open.

CATHOLIC GROUP TO STUDY SOUTH

Representatives Of 25 Dioceses Gather For Conference In Atlanta

4-15-40

ATLANTA, April 15.—Catholics representing 25 dioceses in 13 southern states convened here Sunday for a three-day conference which will consider the South's problems and opportunities, as viewed from a religious standpoint.

The Right Rev. Monsignor T. James McNamara, rector of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist at Savannah, and chairman of arrangements, outlined the object of the convention.

He will head the discussion on The South—Problem or Opportunity, while Father Wilfred Parson, S. J., dean of the graduate school at Georgetown University, will present the social service program to be undertaken by the church.

Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle Jr., is listed to address the delegates on Tuesday.

A solemn pontifical mass at the Cathedral of Christ the King engaged delegates today. Later a series of motion pictures depicting social and economic problems in the South were shown. Discussions do not start until tomorrow.

SOUTH PUSHES FIGHT ON ICC APPOINTMENT

Governors To Ask Roosevelt To Name Sympathizer

NUMBER ARE MENTIONED

Charleston, S. C., Is Host To Conference Meeting — Group Told Railroads Will Not Appeal Recent Rate Ruling

By The United Press

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15.—Southern governors Monday night planned to ask President Roosevelt to appoint a Southerner to fill the membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission vacated by resignation of Marion M. Caskie of Alabama.

Lawrence E. (Chip) Robert Jr., secretary of the Democratic National Committee and executive director of the Southern Governors' Conference meeting here, said the governors were anxious to have a man "of Mr. Caskie's understanding appointed.

Several Are Mentioned

Prominently mentioned as possible choice of the Southern governors were:

Robert E. Webb, chairman of the Kentucky Railroad Commission; Walter A. McDonald, chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission; Arthur J. Ribb, Birmingham industrial traffic manager; F. C. Hillyer, Jacksonville, Fla., Commerce Council, and Stanley Winbern, chairman of the North Carolina Public Service Authority.

J. Van Norman of Louisville, Ky., counsel for the conference, advised the governors and other representatives of 11 states that railroads had decided not to appeal to courts the ICC's recent decision lowering freight rates on 15 Southern commodities moving to Northern and Eastern markets. He estimated the reduced rates would save the South $7,000,000 annually.

Warned Against G. O. P.

John T. Caldwell of Vanderbilt University urged the Southern governors to be prepared for Republican attacks on reciprocal trade agreements during the forthcoming presidential campaign.

Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia, chairman of the conference, said the organization's next meeting would be in Hot Springs, Ark., in June.

Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh N. C., predicted the conference's "decade of balanced prosperity program" would make a "greater South than any the past has ever known." The program envisages balanced development of industry and agriculture in the South.

South Is Fertile for Christianity, Says McNamara

4-16-40

Social Parley To Face Facts, Asserts Savannah Monsignor.

The Right Rev. Monsignor T. McNamara, of Savannah, keynoted the program of the Southern Catholic Conference for Social Action yesterday with the statement, "We are here to face facts and not to make patriotic utterances."

"The south is supernatural," he said. "Its people still believe in God. It is a fertile field to translate into action the Christian social philosophy."

The Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, dean of the graduate school of Georgetown University, Washington, who also addressed the meeting, said in an interview that "should Hitler turn his military machine into Holland, the United States would be brought very near, if not into the world war."

War Threat Real.

The threat of war to this country is a very real one," he said, "despite the fact that 95 per cent of the people of the United States are now against entering the war.

"This is because at least 90 per cent of our citizens just as thoroughly do not want Hitler to win. If the Allies should start to lose, I shouldn't be surprised to see us jump into the war."

He added that Hitler was "the best anti-German propagandist for the United States" because mere recital of his ideas and actions "brings increasing hatred against him."

Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., secretary of the conference, told the delegates that the "problem of the south is a problem of social and economic maladjustment."

Reid Urges Factories.

"The duty of religion in the south is to destroy economic slavery and justify God's gift to us of our democracy," he said.

Richard Reid, of New York, editor of the Catholic News, discussing the farm problem, suggested as a solution that the south develop factories to assure a market for the products of agriculture.

Paul Aymon, of Atlanta, representative of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in the place of Matthew Wohl, third vice president of the AFL. Other lay speakers included Clarence Haverty and Lewis Gorden, both of Atlanta. The Rev. Raymond McGowan, of Washington; the Rev. John S. Cronin, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Joseph Jacobi, of New Orleans, also spoke.

THIS AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

A southern statesman the other day impatiently gave out that he was tired of so much talk about democracy—meaning the lower case, not the upper case "d." He said that the founding fathers had established a republic—lower case "r"—and intended it to be governed from the top. He is for a republic governed by the southern Democratic party. The gentleman has gone a little way toward the light, but a little way is probably as far as he'll go. Traditional inhibitions will keep him from joining what we trust will be a majority in November who believe this should be a republic governed according to the ideas and principles of the rank and file of the Republican party and to the welfare of all.

Altho our southern friend's idea of a republic as a form of government in which plebians are controled by the equestrian classes is moldy with time, he touches something when he questions the substitution of the word "democracy" for the word "republic" in our conception of what we have. Democracy has ceased to be a term truly distinguishing a form of government.

If Russia under Stalin is a democracy then the word is useless to describe what is to be preserved here. Stalin's herds of submissive political cattle are supposed to have the apparatus of democracy with the vote and the representative assembly, which is just so much farce. It all sums up to the Kremlin dictatorship and operates by putting a pistol at the back of the victim's neck and pulling the trigger.

Hitler and Mussolini don't pretend that they are running democracies. They say that democracy is worthless and won't work. Hitler, however, does not call either Great Britain or France a democracy; he calls them plutocracies. When Mussolini calls them democracies he does so in ridicule.

The war has revealed that Great Britain never was much of a democracy as we used to understand the word. The distinction between the United States and Great Britain is not made if both countries are to be called democracies, a term which has no reality in such application. The difference is stated when the United States is called a republic and Great Britain the founder and controling part of an empire, an empire with a royal family and a ruling caste whose dominance may be modified but certainly is not suppressed by the votes of the enfranchised citizens.

France is an empire with certain characteristics of democratic, representative government, which is suspended in emergency and frequently has

been dispersed by historical change. Here in the United States the New Deal, making much of the word "democracy," has been headed away from the republican form of government from its beginning in 1933 and is now seeking to break down the republican tradition by putting Mr. Roosevelt back in the White House for a third term as an indispensable man. The American republic has never conceded the indispensability of any occupant of the White House. The logical consequence of that is life tenure with its probable finale of hereditary succession.

There is no place for the republic in the New Deal planned society. It would not be preserved by calling it a democracy.

Chapters Of U. D. C. To Offer Tribute To Confederate Dead

In the hearts of the people of Birmingham tomorrow will be renewed memories of those who gave their lives for the cause of the South, when Pelham Chapter, United Daughters of Confederacy, here joins with chapters of the organization throughout the land in observing Confederate Memorial Day.

At the foot of the Confederate monument in Woodrow Wilson Park, at 3:30 p.m. tomorrow, special ceremonies will be held by the Pelham Chapter, with invocation by Mr. Eugene Sands, a speech by George Lewis Bailes, placing of a wreath on the monument, and salute and taps by an honor guard of the American Legion.

Other chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy throughout the Birmingham district will observe the day in similar services.

More Voice For South In Party Being Sought By Young Democrats

Andrew H. Knight, Birmingham attorney and vice president of the Jefferson County Young Democrats, has been named chairman of a statewide committee to study plans for furthering "more voice for the South" in the national Democratic party.

Knight was appointed by Joe H. Brady, president Alabama League of Young Democrats, to head a group composed of Thomas Starling, Opelika, Bernard Street, Gadsden, and George LaMaistre, Tuscaloosa.

The Alabama Young Democrats Brady said, will seek to get the Alabama Legislature to go on record favoring reapportionment of delegates at the national convention.

Knight, who drafted a resolution calling for reapportionment of delegates in the national party conference, said he would call a meeting of the committee early in June to meet with members of the Legislature.

"If the Southern members of the Democratic party keep after this thing, we should be able to get national leaders to sit up and take notice," Knight said. "All of us can help in some way. I think the younger members of the party can best serve this cause by helping bring the problem before the people of the South. The Young Democrats in Alabama are going to start with the people in this state."

Women Hold South's Spiritual Future, U.D.C. Delegates Told

Historian Features Last Session; 1941 Convention Goes To Tuscaloosa

The stones upon which America was founded are the only stones upon which it can rest and grow, according to Mrs. William Cabell Flournoy, Lexington, Va., historian-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who addressed the closing session of the Alabama division's forty-fourth annual convention which yesterday elected officers and named Tuscaloosa as 1941 convention city.

"History is to a nation what memory is to an individual," Mrs Flournoy said, "but the spiritual future of the South is in the hands of Southern women."

Urging her U. D. C. listeners to make lasting contributions to civilization, she said that Southern women should teach their children "ancestral faith"—faith in their forefathers who "fought and died for such causes as Anglo-Saxon liberty."

Yesterday's schedule, which was climaxed by the "historical evening," included luncheon at the Birmingham Country Club, a sightseeing tour of the city, and the reelection of Mrs. Jesse Roberts, Montgomery, as state president.

Presided over by Mrs. Roberts and Miss Mary Alice White, Alabama historian, the evening program featured the presentation of awards for best essays as follows:

Miss Delma Foster, Prattville, who spoke on "John C. Calhoun, Apostle of States' Rights;" James A. Langley, Opelika, on "Jefferson Davis, the Martyr;" Miss Minnie C. Foster, Birmingham, on "The Rights of Succession;" Fred Dugger, III, on "The Private in the Ranks."

The Idyl King Sorsby Alabama Day trophies for service went to the Mobile district, U. D. C., and the Jefferson Davis district, Prattville.

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, was scheduled to speak at the historical evening, but was unable to attend because of illness.

Marion Rushton, of Montgomery was to have been awarded the cross of military service during the program, but due to the death of his father, could not appear.

The program included the installation of new officers, the awarding of prizes, and the presentation of the flag of the republic of Alabama by Mrs. Roberts.

Officers installed were Mrs. Roberts, president; Mrs. Charles Copeland, Troy, first vice president; Mrs. M. T. Maxwell, Tuscaloosa, second; Mrs. K. L. Hollis, Sulligent, third; Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, Troy, honorary life president; Mrs. Eugene Henry, Birmingham, treasurer; Mrs. Eugene Thames, Mobile, recording secretary; Mrs. Adelaide VanDiver, Prattville, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. L. Crew, Goodwater, registrar; Miss Delma Foster, Prattville, historian; Mrs. Frank Kitchell, Birmingham, recorder of crosses, and Mrs. C. A. Allen, Montgomery, chaplain.

Mrs. Kitchell, director of the Jefferson Guards district, and Mrs. Henry were in charge of convention arrangements. The Bankhead district, of which Mrs. Maxwell is director, will be hostess to the next annual convention.

Study To Ease Farm Poverty In South Begun

FSA Head Declares Nearly Half of Families Are Ill Fed.

A government inter-departmental committee is searching for a solution to the many economic ills that have forced thousands of southern farm families to near-starvation.

The unofficial committee is composed of representatives of the Agriculture, Labor, Public Works Departments and the Federal Security Agency. State governments have been asked to assist in a survey of the situation.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, Farm Security Administrator, whose many years as a southern minister and social worker have given him an intimate knowledge of the south, declared that "much of the south is close to starvation."

Alexander said 40 per cent of all southern families have an average of $236 to spend for feeding their families for a full year. That includes, he said, the value of all the foodstuffs they grow for themselves.

You don't need much proof to know that you can't feed a family properly for a year on $236," he said. "Possibly that is not starvation in the ordinary sense of the word, but it's close enough to it to be dangerous."

Foremost of the south's problems is over-population, Alexander said. Eastern and northern factories that formerly took the south's surplus labor no longer offer employment opportunities. Farm machinery has reduced the demand for farm labor.

The Guest Writer

OCT 4 1940

Not-So-Solid South

(From The Boston Herald)

Walter Hines Page showed rare vision in telling a North Carolina audience at a dinner in honor of President-elect Taft: "We shall welcome the inevitable breaking of the Solid South . . . not for the sake of the Republican Party nor for the sake of the Democratic Party (although it would help each party equally), but for the sake of freedom of political action."

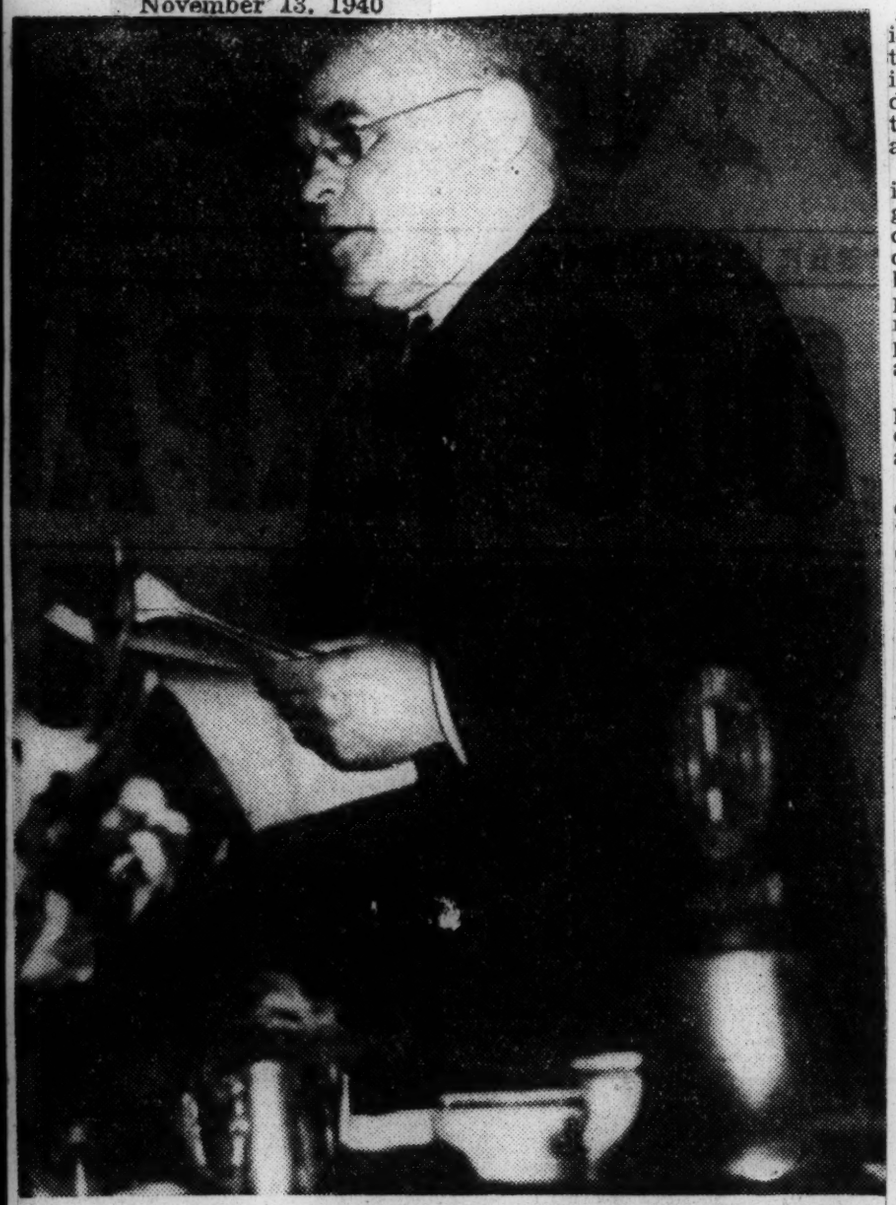
Although 1908 had seen no break in the ranks af the "Solid South" which dated back to the restoration of "home rule" by President Hayes in 1877, North Carolina had given Taft 46 per cent of its votes. But the 12 Southern states continued to vote solidly Democratic in 1912 and 1916, despite the advice of men like Page that one-party allegiance meant loss of influence in America's "larger political life."

The first break came in 1920, when the League of Nations issue put Tennessee and Oklahoma in the Republican column. In 1924 there was a solid alignment against Calvin Coolidge. Then came the big break with tradition when Hoover carried North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Oklahoma and Texas, with more than half of the 12 Southern states' electoral votes.

The 1928 precedent is generally discounted by New Dealers, who claim that religious prejudice hurt Al Smith in the South. But there are several 1940 issues which may be as prejudicial to Democratic chances in the South as was intolerance in 1928. Mr. Willkie has already appealed to the ingrained conservatism of Southerners, asking them to put the two-term tradition of 130 years ahead of the Democratic tradition of 70 years.

Most Southern voters frown on social experimentation, especially certain WPA practices. They note that Mr. Hull and Mr. Jones are the only members of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet that can be classed as Jeffersonian Democrats. They distrust old-line political bosses who helped put over the "draft" for a third term.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 13, 1940



TO WORK ONLY FOR GOOD OF COUNTRY—Urging that the idea of political advantage be abandoned in the face of the need for national unity in the defense program, Senator John H. Bankhead (above), in a speech before the Birmingham Kiwanis Club Tuesday, said he would be actuated "only by the good of the country . . . and without personal or political influences motivating my actions," during the coming session of the Congress.

Senator John Bankhead Pleads For National Unity In Defense

Ideas Of Political Advantage Must Be Abandoned, Legislator Tells Kiwanis Club

In a strong plea for national unity in the present world crisis, Senator John H. Bankhead, speaking at the Birmingham Kiwanis Club luncheon in the Tutwiler Hotel Tuesday, said this cannot be atttained unless the idea of political advantage is abandoned and all unite on the things that are essential in preparing for any emergency.

"I am going back to Washington in a few days for a session of Congress in which unity in the national defense program will be tested," he declared. "I will be actuated solely by the good of the country, the permanence of liberty and democracy and without personal or political influences motivating my actions."

Vice President A. Key Foster presided and Milton H. Fies, friend of nearly 40 years, introduced Senator Bankhead.

Referring to statements of Wendell Willkie and Congressman Martin, chairman of the Republican committee, that there must be national unity, Senator Bankhead said he got the impression from Mr. Willkie's statement that "continued opposition on the issues he invoked in the recent campaign was his dominant thought. I state that as a fact and not in criticism."

Senator Bankhead said it would serve no useful purpose at this time to "reopen any issue which was involved in that political (presidential campaign) contest. The American people, under the due and orderly rules and practices which govern a democracy, have rendered judgment by electing Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency for a third term and by continuing the Democrats in control of both branches of Congress.

Issue Of Top Importance

"The issue of paramount importance at this time is whether or not there should be a national unity in the administration of our government, or whether we should continue to engage in turmoil and strife which will weaken our national strength and impair our national defense production program. I believe that it will be generally agreed by all thoughtful people that if it is possible to do so that it will be to the advantage of our country to unite in a determined effort to prepare our country for all possible warlike eventualities."

As to Mr. Willkie's and Mr. Martin's declarations that the crusade for fundamentals they advocated in the recent campaign would be continued, Senator Bankhead said these declarations are of "tremendous importance at this time and will have a powerful effect upon an effort to bring about national unity in the conduct of the government. A crusade, aside from its religious implications, means an enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm. The enterprise involved in the recent campaign was the effort to weaken Mr. Roosevelt as a national leader," and issues involved in that crusade were political. Now that they have been settled, he said, the decision under a democratic government should be accepted by all parties in good faith.

"I think it fair to say that if Mr. Willkie and Mr. Martin, with their tremendous number of followers, intend to pursue with zeal and enthusiasm the same appeals to the American peoeple," declared Mr. Bankhead "there can be no national unity." He added that he made the statement after hearing Mr. Willkie's radio speech Monday night, which, he said, "left him in confusion whether he plans hereafter to emphasize the issues involved in the late campaign or to emphasize the value and need of national unity. I note The Age-Herald this morning keynotes Mr. Willkie's speech with the following headlines: 'Loyal Opposition is Entreaty of Mr. Willkie.' Frankly, I got the impression that continued opposition on the issues he invoked in the recent campaign was Mr. Willkie's dominant thought."

Opposes Name Of "Crusade"

He suggested that Mr. Willkie and Mr. Martin throw the word "crusade in the ash can and get something that better fits the spirit of America today."

Senator Bankhead noted friendly admonition of newspapers supporting Mr. Willkie, advising unity and cooperation in governmental affairs.

Of the issues of a sectional nature, Senator Bankhead said the South has suffered and is suffering from discriminations and that both parties in the North and West have supported measures that prevent Southern products competing with those of the North and West in open markets, through discriminatory legislation and freight rates. Specifically he mentioned the oleomargarine tax, refusal of Congress to protect the Southern cotton farmer from Indian jute and continued pressure for the passage of an anti-lynching act, in which Northern Democrats have stood with the Republicans.

One of the important questions for the next Congress, he said, is that of appropriations and taxes and the combined wisdom of all parties is essential to a proper solution. On this score he pleaded for unity of action, insisting that personal interests and "political party advantage should not be placed above the safety and destiny of the people of this nation."

He said it would not be reasonable to demand total "suspension of the expression of differences of opinion in matters involving either our domestic affairs or matters relating to our national preparedness for adequate defense. The thing that our people have a right to call for on the part of their elected representatives is that political party policies for the present be adjourned in the interest of national unity and the development of adequate and effective instrumentalities for the defense of our country against all the dictator invaders of the world."

Attention Diverted

The recent campaign, he said, diverted attention for the time from the constantly growing menace of increasing activities of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan, and that during the campaign many things have been happening which deserve consideration.

Specifically he mentioned the heroic defense of England against the "thoroughly trained and splendidly equipped multitude of German bomb throwers" which has challenged the admiration of the American people. The senator believes in the long run, with "sufficient aid from this country in supplying necessary equipment, England finally will prevail."

"Our paramount objective at this time," Senator Bankhead concluded "should be a united pull to produce all the instruments and implements of warfare, both aggressive and defensive; to protect our shores and our country from any kind of assaults by foreign forces in the air, on the water and on the land. We should equip ourselves to resist all aggression and to stand through the years as a bright beacon beckoning to the oppressed people throughout the world the way to regain and enjoy the blessing of liberty, peace and religion In order, to accomplish that ardent desire which is in the hearts of all true Americans, we should put aside all carping criticism. We should eliminate all selfish efforts to gain personal or political advantage; we should unite with determination in promoting a great and undefeatable spirit of national unity."

The Constitution

DEC 15 1940

Atlanta, Ga.

'CHRIMUS' GIF' "—His granddaddy would have come up to the big house on Christmas morning, bobbing a knee and touching his forelock and calling, "Chrismus' Gif', Massa." He walks unafraid up to the department store Santa Claus and tells him, with complete faith his plea will be answered, what he wants. It probably goes something like this: "Mis' Sanny Claw, please suh, I been a good boy and hep mama git up de wood to bu'n under de washpot an I don 'cry when she say time to go to bed, and she say 'f I tell you I been good you bring me a lil' pa'ah shoes, an a lil waggin and a pistul wid a ho'ster and some candy to eat." "Ole Massa" never forgot his grandaddy. Maybe Santa won't forget him, 'cause Santa loves all good little boys.

Negro Deplored Luck

DEC 12 1940

The Telegraph

Macon, Ga.

A MACON COUNTY NEGRO lost his mule unexpectedly and at a time when he was sorely in need of the animal's help.

Mrs. Cora B. Ludlam, born in Georgia, but now the widow of a steel manufacturer of Pennsylvania, heard about the misfortune as she was passing through on her way to Florida sunshine, and her heart was touched. She went out to find the Negro and buy another mule for him. But his house was closed, and nobody could answer for his whereabouts. Mrs. Ludlam could not wait, so she drove on to Florida.

When the Negro learned the facts, he exclaimed, almost in tears:

"Why did I have to have two pieces of bad luck at the same time? I was off trying to borrow a mule. I los' both my old mules and the one that the lady wanted to give me."

LOYALTY IN THE SOUTH.

Chicago Tribune

"South Bend, Ind., Nov. 27.—To the writer of the letter, "The Solid South": Please don't be narrow-minded. Hear my side. I am interested in the future, not Abraham Lincoln or the civil war or "Gone with the Wind." I am interested in the welfare of our country as a whole.

In the south, now, there are more patriotic Americans than in any other part of the country. This has been proven by the volunteers, not by the draft system. My father was in the army 20 years, for the love of his country."

Let's forget the past, think of every way to defend our own shores and not call each other narrow-minded. We've work to do to keep foreign propaganda from working with the aliens. We southerners are Americans and proud of our heritage. We have the right to vote the way we choose—this is still a free country.

DEC 1 1940

MRS. W. G. W.

[Numerous other letters on this subject have been received and are acknowledged with thanks.]

Supremacy of the South

DEC 24 1940

When the national defense projects get fully under way the industrial development of the South will become tremendous, but even before this program was scheduled there was abundant evidence that private enterprise sees in this section an alluring land of opportunity.

The Blue Book of Southern Progress for 1940, issued by the Manufacturers Record Publishing Company, at Baltimore, has just come from the press. In it we find that the value of manufactured products in the South in 1939 exceeded 12 billion dollars, or more than 500 million dollars above the figures for 1937.

The 1939 total surpassed the previous high of 1929, and this is of special significance in comparison with the manufactured products of the entire country, which showed a decline, not only below the 1937 figure, but 10 billion dollars below the 1929 total.

Growth such as that, in face of a decline in other parts of the country, offers convincing proof that the South has the natural resources for wonderful progress and that investors are waking up to the fact.

The expansion in this section last year was along practically all lines but particularly in the industries directly or indirectly associated with chemistry, such as rayon, pulp, paper, coal and petroleum derivatives.

* * *

We have now reached a point where the South's manufacturing products have 2.75 times the value of our agricultural products, though even these are showing gratifying improvement along certain lines.

The 15 rayon plants in the South have an annual capacity of 455 million pounds and the actual output is nearly as great as that for the entire country in 1938.

Cotton manufacturing, which is the major part of the South's textile industry, continues to turn out nearly three-fourths of the entire product of the country.

Pulp and paper from the pine trees that grow so abundantly in the South have opened another avenue for enterprise that may supply America's need for newsprint and free us of our dependence on foreign sources of supply.

The United States Forest Service has recently made a new survey which shows that the commercial forest areas of the South, amounting to 216,731,000 acres, is only 10 per cent less than was formerly estimated as the entire forest area. We have more than 100 million acres of saw timber.

Of all the timber cut in the United States, more than 46 per cent comes from the South.

* * *

One particularly encouraging fact is that the farm income of the Southern states from livestock and livestock products has increased by nearly 62 million dollars and now amounts to well over a billion dollars a year.

Cotton and cotton seed now account for only 20 per cent of the Southern farmer's cash income, while his tobacco receipts constitute 92 per cent of the cash income from this crop for the entire United States.

One of the most interesting features of the little booklet before us is a list of the Southern industrial plants that are the largest in the world or in the United States. They range all the way from the largest exclusive book printing and binding concern, (which covers the whole process from the forest to the bindery) to the world's largest cigarette factory. We have the widest loom in the world and the biggest hospital on earth.

The foregoing merely touches in the high places of this valuable repository of facts and figures as to the development and resources of the South, which was growing at a rapid pace even before the national defense program got under way.

Cuthbert, Ga., Leader
December 12, 1940

Our observation has been that the public official found guilty of dishonesty—from a bailiff to a secretary of interior, the very type that deserves severe sentences—usually gets let off with a milder penalty than one of our Southern darkies who assuages the keen appetites of his family with a stolen ham.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH

Southern Delegates to CIO Convention Cheer Loud and Fi Hard -- The CIO Is Their Weapon Aqainst Jim Cı ɔw and Lynch

NOV 22 1940

Daily Worker

New York

N. Y.

By Art Shields
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—No delegates to this CIO convention are more enthusiastic than the vital young delegates who are here from the South—the new land of labor organization.

No delegates cheered louder than they when President John L. Lewis assured the convention that he was never giving up the fight for hungry workers against the masters of industry.

Lewis repeated this pledge many times in different speeches, and each time the Southern delegates rose to their feet with hundreds of other delegates and cheered, even louder than the rest.

"Why shouldn't we love him?" said Ernest James, Negro longshoreman from New Orleans, who represents Local 2, District 2, of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, of which Harry Bridges is the international president.

"John L. Lewis," he continued, "has kept his pledges. I was one of the first to join on the river front of New Orleans, in 1936. Negroes and white workers were pledged equality in the fight for better conditions. And we built a CIO union where Negro and white workers sit together and vote together, while the AFL longshoremen are separated by Jim Crow local unions.

BLOCK POLICE MOVE

Delegate James predicted that the whole New Orleans river front would go CIO soon.

"We get better conditions than the AFL longshoremen," he went on. "We get better results because we fight better and we fight better because we all fight together and have clean, loyal leaders."

The police had to give up an attempt to Jim Crow a picket line in New Orleans recently, said another brawny young delegate, Joseph "Red" Rose, the port agent of the National Maritime Union and the convention representative of the New Orleans Industrial Union Council.

"Negro and white workers were picketing together in front of the Rheems Manufacturing Co., which makes steel barrels for high test gasoline that is shipped to Japan," began Rose. "The strikers were picketing together when the police butted in and said that mustn't do, they must separate into columns of colored and white.

"The CIO wouldn't stand for a Jim Crow picket line," he went on, "and we won our point."

CAN'T STOP CIO

Rose is proud of the backing that John L. Lewis and the CIO as a whole has given the fight in the South.

"Who opposes the CIO in the South?" asked James "Blackie" Merril, NMU port agent for Harris City, Texas.

"The racketeers," he answered, "men like McQuistion, the Dies Committee stoolpigeon, who comes up for trial in New Orleans next week for the killing of Carey, the NMU leader.

"But these underworld tools of the employers can't stop the CIO," he continued. "It has thousands of members in many industries in New Orleans alone and grows rapidly."

John L. Lewis's fight to abolish the poll tax and enfranchise ten and a half million Negro and white workers in the South, is of tremendous encouragement to the workers in Dixie, said other delegates. They told how the anti-poll tax fight was growing—how the Southern Negro Youth Congress set up polling booths in the parks and other public places of New Orleans last election day and 2,500 disfranchised workers voted for the candidates of their choice on ballots exactly duplicating the official election ballots.

This balloting — uncounted, of course — was a great political demonstration.

Many delegates, incidentally, are buying "Abolish Poll Tax" buttons from two pretty girls from Alabama, Margie Gelders and Savannah Lou Pugh — who are attending the convention. These girls have sold thousands in a tour of the East and Middle West recently.

Southern oil workers cheered John L. Lewis's advice to concentrate on organizing the millions of unorganized workers in America instead of "exploring" William Green's feelings about peace with the CIO.

CIO THEIR ARMY

The oil industry is about the last basic industry where the work of organizing the unorganized is still in its earlier stages. The vast majority of the industry's 400,000 workers are still left to the mercies of the personnel managers of Rockefeller, Mellon and the other oil kings.

But Jack Knight, new international president of the International Oil Workers Union, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas, is confident that the industry will be unionized in the near future.

The seamen, who transport Texas oil to many lands, will help in that fight, said southern NMU delegates, like James Drury of Mobile, Alabama; Thomas O'Callaghan, another NMU southerner and Joe Rose.

One of the proudest southern delegates was Sam Kovnat, representative of the CIO peanut workers of Suffolk, Virginia, the peanut capital of the South.

Kovnat had written president Lewis, enclosing a copy of a Virginia paper reporting a meeting of 1,500 peanut workers, called by the CIO, where the workers' representatives said that they didn't care so much who was president of the United States so long as John L. Lewis was their leader.

"I am happy," replied Lewis, "to have done something in the past, which brings to me this appreciation on your part."

The CIO has smashed the 13 cent an hour wage in the peanut industry, said Kovnat, and the men are getting agreements for 32½ cents an hour—too little yet, but two and a half times as much as their former minimum.

The workers of the South, he said, are struggling upward successfully and the CIO is their army in the fight.

ght
Rule

Urban Poverty And Southern Bigotry

(Explain Roosevelt's Re-electio

DEC 8 1940

In an article reprinted in Dr. A. H. Gordon's column of the current issue of the Journal this statement is made: "Omitting the majoriteis in he "solid south" and the eighteen largest cities, Roosevelt and Wallace would have been defeated." When one ponders upon the evident truthfulnes sof the above quotation he is startled into the conviction that the reelection of President Roosevelt as the first Chief executive to have a third term as due almost solely to government spending for "relief" of the masses of poor people in our large cities and the racial bigorty which is a part of the civilization (?) of the south making it "solid" politically.

The point is further developed by the statement that Wallace did not even carry his own home state of farmers and that the rural vote of the nation in general, except the backward south did not vote for Wallace.

Savannah, Ga.

From the above facts it is quite evident that the election of Roosevelt for a third term was not due to any universal approval of his policies as Chief Executive of this nation. Also there are many signs that the incoming Congress will not be as completely domiant-ed by the president as has been true in the past. This the Journal holds is as it should be. The fact is, even counting the "bought" votes of the "reliefers" of the largest cities and the cowardly votes of the bigoted South, Wallace should not be Vice-President but that post should go to a Republican. It all goes to show that before we can achieve real democracy in the American two party system of government we must work out some system of representing the minority party in the executive dapertment of government at all times.

Grove Hill, Ala., Democrat
December 19, 1940

We believe we have remarked before but don't mind repeating that if Congressman Dyer will devote more time to his own state and less to his effort to reform the South, all parties will fare better. If we recall correctly, California is not without her racial problems and class legislation. Let Dyer first give his attention to smoothing out the inequalities which exist in his own state and we mght then, possibly, have a little more patience with his meddling in Southern affairs.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
December 23, 1940

CHRISTMAS DINNER

Nature was generous to a trio of North Carolina Negro tenant farmers, according to an Associated Press story sent out from Wilson. They went out to cut a big dead tree to turn it into firewood.

At the top of the tree in a little dead hollow they found a nest of squirrels.

Under the squirrel nest they found three raccoons in a nest. They caught one of them.

Right under the 'coons' nest they found two beehives that contained about 100 pounds of pure honey.

Then, when they began to cut the tree up, out jumped a nice plump 'possum. They caught that. too.

Nice Christmas, eh?

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

THE SOUTH

SOUTHERN CATHOLICS CONVENE IN ATLANTA

13 States Represented At Three-Day Conference

ATLANTA, April 14. — (AP)— Catholics representing 25 dioceses in 13 southern states convened here Sunday for a three-day conference which will consider the South's problems and opportunities as viewed from a religious standpoint.

The Right Rev. Monsignor T James McNamara, rector of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist at Savannah, and chairman of Arrangements, outlined the object of the convention.

He will head the discussion on "The South—Problem or Opportunity," while Father Wilfred Parson, S. J., dean of the graduate school at Georgetown University, will present the social service program to be undertaken by the church.

Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle Jr. is listed to address the delegates Tuesday.

A solemn pontifical mass at the Cathedral of Christ the King engaged delegates Sunday. Later a series of motion pictures depicting social and economic problems in the South were shown. Discussions do not start until Monday.

WARNS 'SECURITY' MAY BE 'SLAVERY'

Dr. Richard Reid Cites Hitler's Rise to Southern Educators

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 11—"Real democracy owes every man an opportunity to earn a living which will sustain him as befitting his dignity as a man," Dr. Richard Reid of New York asserted in an address here today.

Dr. Reid, editor of The Catholic News, told nearly 600 delegates at the annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, that "economic security is and ought to be a fruit of the fundamental equality of democracy."

But he warned that "while there can be no true democracy and no true liberty without an economic guarantee as its support, economic equality alone does not mean democracy and liberty—it may mean slavery."

He added that "the Germans theoretically, at least, were politically free and politically equal when they of their own accord yielded their freedom to a dictator in return for a promise of economic security."

He called upon educators to take the lead in the fight against communism by teaching the youth of the nation that economic security in a democracy does not mean that equal goods must be assured each man."

Dr. H. M. Gage, president of Coe College, called the nation's educational institutions "guardians of democracy."

F. Edward Hebert, city editor of The New Orleans States, declared there was a vital need for teachers of America to turn to precepts of "nationalism and patriotism."

"There are some members of your profession who have sown the seed of communism, nazism, fascism and all other 'isms' in the book except nationalism and patriotism," he charged.

Mr. Hebert stated this often was accomplished "under the pretense and guise of allowing our students to form their own philosophy of government."

Democracy Must Be Sold To U. S., Graves Warns Educators

Nation's Doctors Must Pull Together, Revive Our Ailing System, He Says

ATLANTA— (AP) —Having given "education's responsibilities to democracy" a thorough four-day raking, members of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools settled today into the final routine of their fourth annual convention.

This included action on lists of high schools and colleges, suggested for membership and expulsion from membership, or probation, adoption of resolutions and election of officers.

European conflict and its "threat to the continuation of our democracy" weighed the minds of Southern educators who addressed the conclave.

They offered a variety of suggestions, but most agreed that "education was the frontier."

John Temple Graves II, columnist of The Birmingham Age-Herald, last night told the educators "we need to hold America against the awful advertising that is given the totalitarian philosophies by their temporary successes and our own failures."

He said there was particular need for vigilance against "those who invite us to join organizations with patriotic names and unpatriotic purposes, against those who ask to do ignoble things in a noble name, against those who would persuade us that the way to save America is by destroying America by destroying its Bill of Rights."

Graves scouted the recent political platform proposal made by "Dr. Glenn Frank, that great educator who has gone lately into the wilderness in search of a philosophy for the Republican party."

"We have the task of preserving and making productive as it has not yet been the competitive economic system which is the basis of both our democracy and our capitalism," Graves declared.

He asserted Dr. Frank "professes to have found that the nation's economic system has been under the oxygen tent of government spending and made work for seven years.'"

"If Dr. Frank had been more of the doctor and less the Republican in this statement, he would have put the number of years under the tent at 20, not seven," Graves said.

"The hope of the forties is that our doctors wil be truly doctors, not just Democrats or Republicans, New Dealers or anti-New Dealers, that they will make common consultation at last over an economic system which still fails to click despite all the business restraints of the thirties and the business freedom of the twenties," Graves asserted.

CALLS FOR TRAINING LEADERS IN SOUTH

Dean Parsons Urges Catholic Action Group in Atlanta to Realize on Opportunity

LABOR ISSUE EMPHASIZED

Reid Tells 13-State Session the Region Can Raise More of Its Agricultural Needs

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, April 13—Addressing delegates from thirteen Southern States attending the Catholic Conference for Social Action, the Rev. Joseph Wilfrid Parsons, dean of the graduate school of Georgetown University in Washington, said today that the South was "the church's number one religious opportunity." He called for the training of leaders among youth, and the promotion of racial and labor understanding.

"We must insist on the historical fact that Christian principle is the basis to the American conception of citizenship and government," Dean Partons stated, at the opening of the two-day meeting.

In an interview earlier in the day, Father Parsons expressed the opinion that if Hitler should turn his military machine into the Netherlands the United States would be brought very near, if not into, the war.

Richard Reid of New York City, editor of The Catholic News, said that the South was sending millions of dollars to other parts of the country for agricultural products which it could better produce itself. Mr. Reid added that foreign markets for cotton had dwindled to such an extent that "if the North and East wish to increase business with the South, they must see to it that the South has a source of income to replace cotton."

Paul D. Williams, layman of Richmond, Va., secretary of the National Catholic Social Action Council, asserted:

"The duty of religion in the South is to destroy economic slavery and justify God's gift to us of our democracy."

Dr. T. H. McHatton, University of Georgia Professor of Horticulture, warned against over-industrialization of the South.

"Continuous throttling and rendering subservient to other interests of agriculture will increase the poverty of the section and cause it to remain a serious economic influence within the democracy of America," he said.

House Votes Insurance For Cotton

G. O. P. Vainly Battles Plan To Give Same Aid As To Wheat Farmers

Senate Must Okeh But Has Already Passed Similar Bill; Coverage To Start On NextYear's Crop

WASHINGTON, April 19.—(AP)— Legislation to extend the federal crop insurance program to cotton, starting with next year's crop, passed the House today despite contentions of some members that it was an unwise venture into experimental fields.

With Republicans voting almost solidly against it, the measure went through by a roll-call vote of 199 to 113.

As finally approved, the bill would permit the government to insure cotton farmers against crop failures—up to 75 per cent of their crop. The House substituted its bill for a slightly different one already passed by the Senate, thus requiring Senate approval of the revision before the legislation can go to the White House.

The insurance program is now limited to wheat and critics of the cotton proposal contended that there had not been sufficient experience with the wheat insurance to justify extension of the program to other crops.

"If we are going to establish the biggest insurance business in the world," Representative Andresen (R), Minnesota, said, "it should be based on experience and actuarial figures."

Proponents of the bill replied that in the first year of the wheat program's operation, about 70,000,000 bushels were insured. Premiums, paid in wheat, amounted to about 7,000,000 bushels and losses totalled 9,000,000. The number of applications this year, they said, indicated the number of policyholders would be more than doubled.

Representative Fulmer (D), South Carolina, author of the bill, asserted it was unfair to deny insurance to cotton growers solely because there had been losses under the first year of the wheat program. He contended that had been expected when the program was begun and said the experience was common to every private insurance company.

He predicted his bill would tend to prevent "thousands of farmers" from being reduced to tenant farmers or being forced on to WPA rolls through crop failures.

Just before final passage of the bill, the House beat down in quick succession attempts by Representative Schaefer (R), Wisconsin, to eliminate the authorization for a $6,000,000 administrative expense fund and to send the bill back to the agriculture committee.

Expand Cotton Uses

Oscar Johnston, cotton planter and president of the National Cotton Council, struck a useful note when he urged greater use of cotton products in this country. He was speaking at Hot Springs before the Valley Division of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and he gave the matter the sort of impartial and cool analysis it needs.

Mr. Johnston's suggestion for the expanded use of cotton was coupled with the statement that the Government's program of restricted acreage has gone about as far as it can without the danger of serious labor, social and economic disturbances. At that, however, the speaker made it plain he was not criticizing the Government's plan, which he credits with saving the Cotton Belt, but was merely pointing out its natural and unavoidable limitations. The attitude is one the whole South might well adopt.

In the same edition of The Commercial Appeal in which Mr. Johnston's remarks were reported was another story telling that a petition for the marking of feed, fertilizer and other suitable products in cotton had been signed by 70,000 persons in the Cotton Belt. The petition, incidentally 5833 feet long, is a valid instance of what the South may do to help itself. Figures from reliable sources indicate that 40,000 bales now go into making feed and fertilizer sacks, and that there is a potential gain of 200,000 bales in this field alone.

It is estimated that great gains in the use of cotton may be made in many fields such as paper, underwear and pajamas dresses, rugs, tires and building materials On the other hand, there are potentia losses which may be realized unless the cotton trades and the people of the South generally rouse up and bestir themselves properly. In brief, the Cotton Council sets a goal of 10,000,000 bales consumed domestically, and that may be reached with the right zeal in co-operation.

Perhaps the most satisfactory and hopeful thing about the picture lies in the fact that new uses for cotton are constantly being sought in a systematic manner. There are many fine possibilities there. It is likewise as it should be that every effort is being made to see that cotton products possess an intrinsic value equal or superior to any competing articles before they are offered to the people of the country. Cotton must compete on the basis of real value of all sorts, which it can and does do these days.

The National Cotton Council under Mr. Johnston's leadership offers the Cotton Belt a constructive and aggressive program that is well balanced and carefully designed to benefit not only this section but the people in other parts of the country. Cotton is only immediately of more importance to us than to those from whom we buy products we do not provide for ourselves. In other words, national as well as regional economy have a big stake in the progress of the Cotton

Alabama Press

WE CAN UNITE ON THIS

When the South was deprived of its greatest influence in Democratic councils at the Philadelphia conventionally the repeal of the two-thirds rule it was promised that we would be compensated for the loss by a grant of larger representation on the basis of strength"; that is, the vote that we cast for the party ticket in primaries. But it was proposed that this new apportionment would not take place until 1944, and it is right now that we should begin to insist upon our rights as the most loyal and consistent part of the Democratic party.

Senator Bennett Clark, of Missouri, is said to have been responsible for the repeal of the two-thirds rule because of the fact that his father was defeated by Woodrow Wilson in 1912 under the operation of that rule. Champ Clark at Baltimore got a majority but could not get two-thirds of the vote. In the opinion of this paper, that was a fortunate circumstance, and we, for one, are growing weary of having the Democratic party adjust all of its movements out of consideration for the pique of the gentleman from Missouri.

There are some things on which the South cannot unite, but we believe this is one point in which we should stand solidly together and insist that the rules be changed back to the two-third tradition for this year, at least, and that no change be made until the South shall have been guaranteed representation by concrete action on the basis of its 'strength" and long-time loyalty.—Anniston Star.

* * *

COFFEE FLOGGINGS

That Solicitor Huey has taken prompt action in bringing to justice the gang of Coffee County floggers, masquerading behind women's aprons and paint-smeared faces, who brutally and cowardly lashed two women, is a reflection of the indignation that county feels for having been made the victim of unsavory publicity for which it was not responsible. Law-abiding citizens do not condone flogging, regardless of the provocation, and Coffee County is ready to prove that its citizens are law-abiding.

National attention has been focused on activities of night riders and floggers bedecked in the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia, and while there has been no indication that the Klan had any connection with the Coffee County incident, nor that the Klan has any membership in the Wiregrass, the act of these individuals will be used in other sections to substantiate false claims that lawlessness prevails in Southeast Alabama, and that it is a hotbed of Kluxers.

Solicitor Huey believes, as do others, that this case was the outgrowth of a children's fight in which the two victims were participants or instigators. The brutes who stooped so low as to bring shame on themselves and their innocent neighbors as well should not go unpunished.—Dothan Eagle.

Charleston Azalea Show Fascinates Macon Writer

Thousands From Throughout South Visit Port City For Seventh Annual Event

Editor's Note: Miss Susan Myrick, Telegraph staff writer, returned yesterday from Charleston, S. C., with the following impression of the azalea festival there. Her story is presented as an indication of what a proposed peach festival might become in Macon.

The charm that is Charleston's, with its fine architectural beauty, its wrought-iron grill work, its wonderful gardens and its intriguing accent which hints of the Gullah dialect, is advertised to the world each year in the Azalea festival. Invited to the South Carolina, low-country city to judge in the contest for queen of the festival, I found the city teeming with guests, wearing its spring garb proudly, and putting on a show that augmented the attractiveness of an already fascinating town.

This was the seventh annual festival and citizens of Charleston think the advertising and the fun of the festival make the event well worth while. Begun by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank when he was mayor of Charleston, the festival continues to attract thousands. For four days visitors and townspeople are entertained with balls, sail boat races, military parades, pet parades, flower show, contests for hucksters in calling their wares, lancers' tournaments and the choosing of a queen to reign over the state for the coming year.

Queen Is Chosen

Forty-two towns in the state sent representatives to the festival, 42 beautiful girls, from whom three judges had to select the one who seems to them best suited to reign as queen of the festival. That queen, along with her chaperon and maids, is given a free trip to Washington, where she is the guest of Willard hotel and where she is entertained with balls and sight-seeing trips and is introduced to the celebrities of the nation's capitol.

It was difficult to choose one girl from 42, all of them lovely to look upon in their evening gowns of pastel colors, but it was fun to judge along with Harry Bomerville, manager of the Willard hotel and Roy Phillips, advertising man from the Asheville (N. C.) newspapers. The contest was held in the stadium, which was jammed with onlookers, loudly applauding favorites as the young ladies paraded on a lighted stage before the crowd, courtesied to the queen and bowed to the audience. In the background of the stage was last year's queen on her throne, surrounded by her ladies in waiting.

Miss Ernestine Sitton of Easley, S. S., was chosen as Queen Azalea the Eighth and with fanfare and trumpet calls from uniformed Citadel students, she was robed, crowned, and seated upon the throne which last year's queen gracefully relinquished.

Blond, hazel-eyed, five feet-four and weighing 118 pounds, Miss Sitton was chosen for looks, posture, queenliness, charm of manner and a sort of sparkling glow that proclaimed a pleasing personality behind the beauty.

Likes Huckster Contest

Probably the most fascinating of the events for me was the huckster's contest. A score or more of Negroes walked along the south side of the streets along the Battery, crying their wares in the sing-song which all Southerners know from the Negro huckster. Many of the Negroes called in a dialect like that we are accustomed to hear in Macon:

"Hhea yo string beans, okra, roas'nears, cabbages an' yo' injuns!"

But some of the callers spoke the Gullah dialect, almost unintelligible to uplanders, though well known to residents of the low-country. Famed in song and story, the shrimp sellers pushed their covered carts along the street, calling in rhythmic, melodic fashion the "swimp," which were for sale. Somebody had to translate the song for me. It sounded as if the man called "Shwimp 'Ero." But a native explained to me that the man's call which went something like this: "Raw, 'e raw, e' raw, e' raw, shwimp, 'e raw! S-h-w-imp, 'e raw," meant to say the "shrimp, he raw." In other words the shrimp was fresh and had not been boiled and prepared for eating.

About 5,000 people jammed the sidewalks and scrambled over the park for places to view the pet parade in which children from toddlers to high school age paraded with such pets as dogs, gold fish, goats, bantam chickens, dolls and small boats.

Four or five hundred persons watched while Knight of Marlboro, Ben Rogers, won the lancer's tournament and more than 2,000 packed stands and stood about the edges of the parade ground at The Citadel to watch the cadets pass in review before Governor Maybank, Chief of Staff General George Marshall and others.

A grand ball climaxed the festivities after the crowning of the Azalea queen but hundreds of visitors stayed over the next day for the sail boat races and for leisurely trips about the old city and to the famous gardens

BANKER SCORES MIGRATION EAST

'Best Brains' Needed In Agriculture, Auburn Conference Told

AUBURN, Ala., June 27—(AP)—Attraction of the "best brains" into industry and positions in the East was cited as a major agricultural problem by Dr. J. S. Wittmeier, banker of Oneonta, in addressing the first annual town and community betterment conference here today.

"We must keep the 'best brains' in agriculture, and we must develop agriculture so that it requires better brains," said Dr. Wittmeier. "At present the 'best brains' are going into industry and migrating to the East."

Representatives from 50 Alabama communities were present for the first day of the conference, which lasts through Friday.

Donald Comer, Birmingham textile industrialist, spoke tonight on "Industry's Contribution to Richer Living in Alabama" and R. C. Mirrison, Dallas, Tex., discussed accomplishments of small towns and communities in other parts of the country.

Tying in the role of the small-town banker with regard to agriculture, Dr. Wittmeier said, "if we as country bankers make an agricultural loan that we think is safe with no other idea than getting back the principal and interest when due, then we are not bankers—we are just money lenders. When a loan is made, the banker becomes a part in a venture in whose success he should be vitally interested."

Dr. Wittmeier said that an agricultural loan is more than a transaction of dollars and cents, "it enters into the health, happiness and prosperity of the whole farm family and upbuilding of the community."

Highlight of the Friday morning session will be an address by Judge Camille Kelley, Memphis, Tenn., "Human Values in Community Life."

John M. Ward, secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce, said today that many municipalities of the state have within their own boundaries the means of setting up small industries.

R. C. Morrison, Dallas, Tex., director of Holland's Southern Institute of Town Service, made the opening address of "Why a Planned Program for Betterment."

The address was followed by 15-minute talks on the "Economic Aspects of Community Life." J. B. Barnett, Monroeville banker, spoke on "Local Financing of Small Industries." "Technology, the New Frontier," was the subject of a talk by Dr. L. A. Eliot, Fort Worth, Tex.

The audience, representing civic clubs, chapters of chambers of commerce, women's clubs and mayors from over the state, joined with the speakers in a round table discussion of the economic aspects of community life.

"We have waited too long for others to establish our industries for us," Ward told the group. "While we must continue to seek desirable industry from the outside, the people in the various towns and communities in Alabama must realize that they can in many cases do for their own towns and communities those things so greatly needed."

Birmingham News 8-2-40

So Solid The South

Calvin Coolidge and Alf Landon paid no attention to the Solid South when they campaigned for the presidency on the Republican ticket. Herbert Hoover did. In the heat of the Al Smith campaign, involving religious prejudice and suspicion of Tammany Hall and the Big City, mingled with the then warm prohibition question, the Republicans managed to get six of the 12 states of the Solid South. B'ham News

Now comes Wendell Willkie, describing himself as a Jeffersonian Democrat, following in Mr. Hoover's Southern trails. He will try to win votes in the South, hoping that the "solid" tradition will be broken as it was in 1928. But the Republican appeal this time will be based on opposition to Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal policies.

8-2-40 B'ham News Ala.

Time this week prints a map of the Solid South, showing the nominally Republican counties and the states with some Republican strength. The most famous Republican county on the *Time* map is the "Free State of Winston," in North Alabama, which seceded from the Confederacy during the War Between the States, sent its sons to fight in the Union Army and came back to uphold Lincoln Republicanism until 1932 when Mr. Roosevelt's political shadow fell across the continent.

* * *

The real Solid South is composed of the 11 states which seceded from the Union to form the ill-fated Confederacy and Oklahoma, which was Confederate in sympathy, although it did not exist as a state when the War Between the States was fought. Some Southerners do not consider Oklahoma "strictly Southern," however.

Kentucky, in many respects a Southern state, but not of the Deep South, likes to call itself Southern, and most residents of this section, as *Time* points out, recognize it as Southern, but do not consider it within the "Solid South." Maryland considers itself a Southern state, but most Southerners consider it half-Yankee. Missouri and Delaware also are sometimes called Southern states, but Alabamians, Mississippians, Louisianians, Georgians and South Carolinians look on Missouri and Delaware as nothing less than Yankeefied states near the border.

The 12 states of the Solid South are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas, South Carolina and Mississippi have never cast an electoral vote for a Republican presidential candidate since the War Between the States. Tennessee and Oklahoma have slipped from the Democratic fold on a few occasions, and Tennessee has even elected a Republican governor. East Tennessee is predominantly Republican and nearly always elects Republican local officials.

Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida have no "regular Republican" counties, although Florida voted for Hoover in 1928.

Alabama came within about 8,000 votes of going Republican in 1928, and "Imperial Jefferson" did swing into the Hoover column, as did several other normally Democratic counties.

The 12 states of the Solid South have 136 electoral votes of a total of 531 to be cast. Texas, the largest, has 23 votes, and South Carolina has the smallest number, eight.

8-2-40

Breaking the Solid South, as Mr. Willkie undoubtedly knows, is no easy task. In addition to Mr. Roosevelt's wide popularity among the mass of Southern people—despite bitter opposition among some Southern Democrats—there is the tradition of Democracy. And tradition still means something to the average Southerner.

The "Southern attitude" that makes some good people of this section suspicious of the newfangled notions of the New Deal also makes many others suspicious of any political party except the Democratic.

In the truly Solid South Mr. Willkie and his campaign managers, even though they hear much noise and applause for the Republican ticket, are likely to be disappointed. For many Southern Democrats who hate the New Deal and who are bitter toward Roosevelt will consult their inner feeling come election day and go fishing. Others will vote the Democratic ticket grudgingly. Most Southern Democrats, however, are likely to vote the "straight ticket" with a zeal. A comparative few, of course, will vote for Willkie and McNary and the Democratic candidates for local offices. But the Solid South will remain in the Democratic column in November.

Columbia, S. C. Staw
July 30, 1940

Students Hear Derieux Talk On the South

Seventeen Columbia university selected sociology students currently on a tour of the South studying conditions of the section were led in a dinner discussion last night at Hotel Wade Hampton by James C. Derieux, associate editor of The State.

The students are on a five-weeks tour and have headquarters at Furman university. They came here yesterday morning, inspected the Federal housing projects, talked with J. B. Felton, director of Negro education in the state, and yesterday afternoon discussed educational problems with Prof. S. J. Derrick of the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Derieux told them at the dinner last night that the South must stop worshiping the people and things that had failed and must turn around and look forward. As justification of life today, he said, we must look to the future instead of vindicating the past.

The Columbia university students met with government experts in Washington for three days before their tour of the South. Prof. Gordon W. Blackwell, Furman university professor and the group's instructor during the summer session, is accompanying them. They will leave today for Charleston.

In The Unspoiled Ozarks

Advertiser 8-10-40 Montgomery Ala

The Ozark Mountain country is a strange land, and very few outsiders know anything about it. In fact, there are many men and women in these United States States who do not believe that there is any such place. Some of them regard the Ozark country as a literary invention, comparable perhaps to Illyria, or Ruritania, or Grau-stark, or Evallonia, or Weissnichtwo.

Even those who admit the existence of the Ozark region do not agree as to its location. Dore Schary once bet me $50 that the Ozark Mountains are in Kansas, and proved his point by the Encyclopedia Britannica. Dr. Carl O. Sauer, in his "Geography of the Ozark Highlands," extends the Ozark border across the Mississippi into Southwestern Illinois. Charles Morrow Wilson ignores the claim of both Kansas and Illinois, but stretches the text-book boundaries to include parts of Tennessee. And there are other geographers with even wilder notions.

Another funny thing about the Ozark Mountain country is the fact that there aren't any mountains there. Just a lot of little green hills, with trees on them, and big rocks. Some of the hills look taller than anything in the Adirondacks, but are really little more than 2,000 feet above sea level. Carl Sandburg once described the Ozark region as "a place where the hills don't get any higher, but the hollows get deeper and deeper." There's more truth than poetry in that. Much more.

* * * *

Still practically unknown to the readers of guidebooks — even the great Baedeker devotes only two short sentences to the whole region — the Ozark plateau has recently come into considerable favor as a Summer playground. The tourist who sticks to our splendid new highways can always find plenty of swing music and gin and bathing beaches and country clubs and golf courses and flying fields — all the comforts of home. There are resort hotels, tourist camps and furnished cottages all along the road, with modern conveniences everywhere.

Each to his own taste, of course, but the visitor who confines his attention to our new highways and resorts is really missing the best that the hill country has to offer. Because the most interesting features of the region are the so-called hillbillies, and the real Ozark hillbilly does not come down to the highways at all.

The tourist has only to go back a few miles into the hills to find himself among strange people, whose ways of living have changed very little since their ancestors wandered West from the Southern Appalachians more than a century ago.

Believe it or not, there are men in the Ozarks today who sleep in cord beds and hunt with muzzle-loading rifles; there are women who still use spinning wheels and handmade looms; there are minstrels who sing old English ballads brought over by the seventeenth century colonists; there are old settlers who believe in witchcraft and all sorts of medieval superstitions; there are people who speak a dialect so outlandish that it is well-night unintelligible to ordinary tourists from Chicago and points East.

The typical Ozark backwoodsman differs so widely from the average urban American that when the latter visits the hill country, he feels himself among an alien people. The hillman recognizes the difference, too, and refers to all outsiders as "furriners," whether they come from North Dakota or Central Europe.

These hillbillies differ from the rest of us only because they have been isolated so long — marooned on their inaccesible hilltops. All progress in these matters seems to be conditioned by transportation. Wherever railroads and highways penetrate, the people gradually lose their distinctive traits and assume the drab color which characterizes conventional Americans elsewhere.

The Ozarkers are changing rather rapidly now, and a few more years of progress will find them thinking and acting very much like country people in other parts of the United States. The chief attraction of the Ozarks, to my mind, is the fact that this standardizing transformation is still incomplete.

8-10-40

It has been my good fortune to get pretty well acquainted with the Ozark hillbilly. I first visited the Ozarks in 1899, and have been more or less identified with the region ever since. I have traveled over the hills afoot, on horseback, in covered wagons, in motor cars, in airplanes. I have fished and hunted and danced and drunk and gambled with the natives, and even ventured to write books about them. I have been robbed and shot at and horse-throwed and snake-bit in them thar hills, and had a rousing good time in spite of everything. I spent the best years of my life in the Ozark backwoods, and I don't regret it.

It is a strange thing that so few people have been able to write dispassionately of the Ozark hill folk. Even H. L. Mencken characterized them as the most "dreadful people" he had ever seen.

On the other hand, novelists are not lacking who have hailed the Ozarker as the salt of the earth, the last genuine American left in a decadent nation, and some of these writers have romanticized the hillbilly past all recognition.

Many "foreign" writers have been led astray by certain loud-mouthed village patriots, who are so passionately biased that they simply cannot tell the truth about the region in which they live.

Some of these fellows are boosting the Ozark country for political or financial reasons, while others are merely romantic dreamers, but the truth is not in any of them. One might as well try to learn something of the California climate from a Los Angeles realtor as to expect the truth about the Ozarks from these misguided champions.—From introduction by Vance Randolph, Missouri Writer, to "An Ozark Anthrology" (Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho).

Southern Research

Birmingham News 8-7-40

A few months ago in a speech before the annual meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, declared that one of the South's chief needs was development of scientific research. As a corollary to that statement comes *Science*, official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with its leading article given over to a survey of research work in the South.

Birmingham Ala

In the hands of a few determined investigators, says Dr. George D. Palmer, of the University of Alabama, in the *Science* article, great progress has been made in the South in certain fields. There is the well-recognized and notable case of the late Dr Charles H. Herty and his accomplishments, even in the face of great odds, in promoting the manufacture of paper from Southern pines. But a few outstanding examples do not alter the fact that the South lags much behind the rest of the nation in scientific investigations.

One of the main reasons for this situation is the fact that most research is conducted by existing industry, and that large industrial corporations generally have had their headquarters in the North. Private technical research has been pretty well concentrated in the North and East, and most of what has been done in the South has been accomplished by public institutions, such as colleges and the TVA.

As Mr. Lilienthal pointed out, only about 7 per cent of the number of private industrial research laboratories with 4½ per cent of the research personnel in the country are in the South. He gave this fact as one of the undoubted reasons why the South, with 28 per cent of the nation's population, has only about 14 per cent of the total value of manufacturing production.

The fact that only large corporations can afford to maintain industrial research laboratories has been a further handicap to the South in its endeavor to encourage the establishment of small industries adapted to using the agricultural products of the South. Home-grown, small-scale local industries are needed in the South, but their development is retarded by the scarcity of funds for industrial research.

There is improvement in the situation, however. The growing realization of the South's need in this respect is in itself reason for hope. Whenever man becomes very conscious of his needs, he is apt to bestir himself to their fulfillment. Necessity is the mother of invention in more ways than one.

Another ground for hope is the increase in public expenditure for research. There is now being constructed in the South under a federal appropriation a research laboratory designed to develop new uses for Southern agricultural products. Although this research laboratory is limited in its field, its influence will be widespread. Research into use of Southern minerals and other Southern products will be stimulated by reason of this effort in agriculture,

Another illustration of activity in public research institutions is provided by the Texas Industrial Research Council of the University of Texas, which has been doing some outstanding work in research efforts directed toward removing the industrial handicaps of that section. Here in Alabama, at the University and at Auburn as well as at other institutions, the spirit of inquiry and research is active, although limited in means.

8-9-40

All in all, the blight of inadequate Southern research is lifting, and its lifting is as the breaking of the dawn.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
May 22, 1940

NEGRO UNITS BID TO RALLY

The local negro Junior Red Cross groups have been extended an invitation to send delegates to the Southern Junior Red Cross negro rally to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 24 and 25. This invitation was sent to E. E. Speer, Jr., local chapter chairman of the Junior Red Cross—"The negro council of the Atlanta Chapter of the Junior Red Cross extends a cordial invitation to your council to attend the third annual Southern negro rally. Interesting meetings and social affairs have been planned for the delegates and we shall be so very happy to have your chapter join us. Cordially yours, Mary Jernigan, director Junior Red Cross."

There are six schools in the county that hold 100 percent membership in the local Junior Red Cross and if any of these schools are interested in sending delegates to this rally they may get further details from the county Junior Red Cross chairman.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 30, 1940

Two Florida U. Professors Get Fellowship Awards

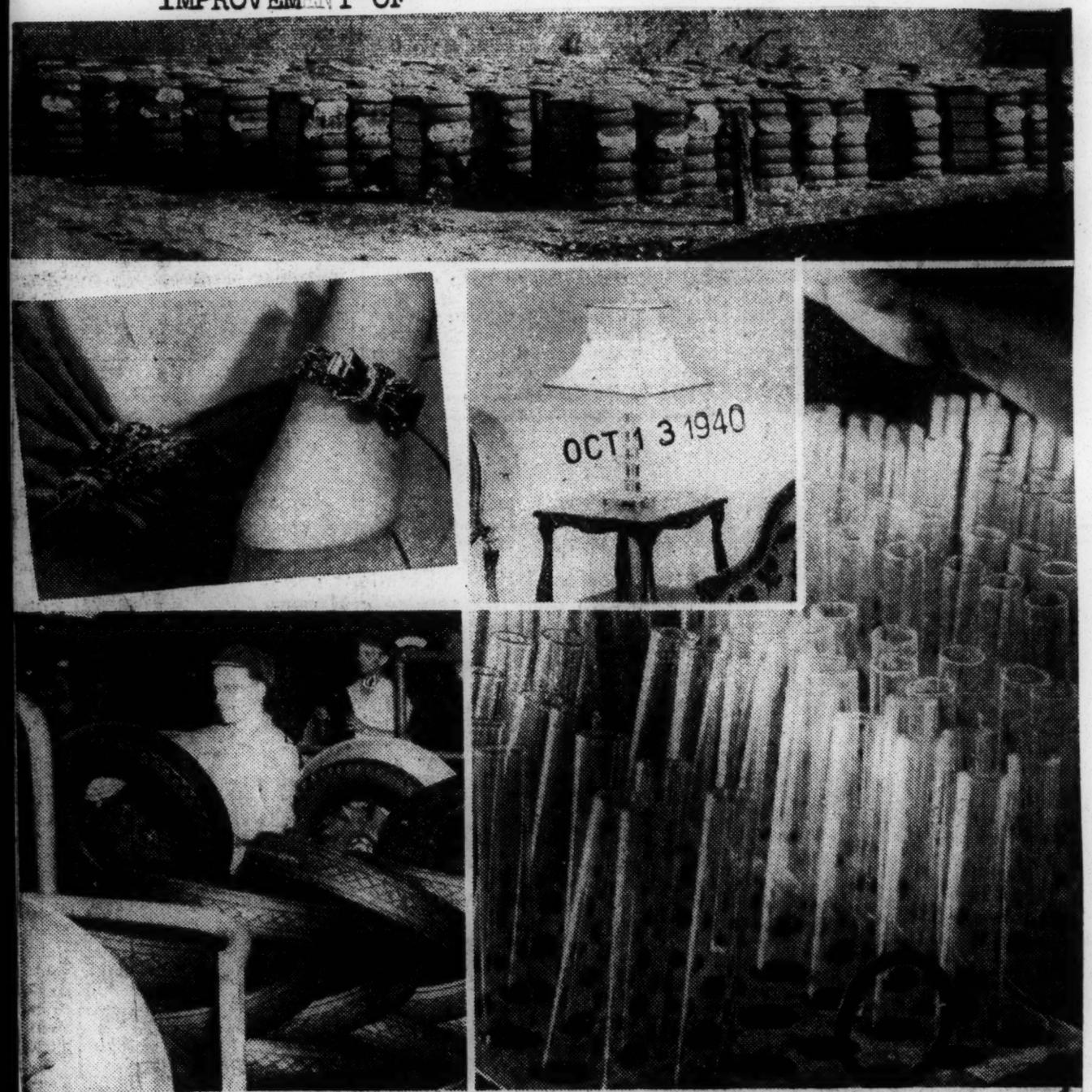
CHICAGO, April 29.—(A.P.)—Sixty-eight persons, chiefly writers, artists and educators, received fellowships averaging $1500 each from the Julius Rosenwald fund in awards announced today by Edwin R. Embree, the fund's president.

They were selected for their scholarship or other special talent from more than 600 applicants. The group includes 28 white southerners and 40 negroes.

The awards included:

Alton Chester Morris, Gainesville, assistant professor of English, University of Florida, for research in folk songs of Florida, at the University of North Carolina.

Comer Vann Woodward, Gainesville, assistant professor of social sciences, University of Florida, author of "Tom Watson; Agrarian Rebel"—for historical research and the writing of the "Origins of the New South, 1880-1913," a volume in the series entitled "The History of the South, 1607-1940."



THE GREAT MASQUERADER—Old King Cotton passes under so many aliases these days, the average American wouldn't recognize him. In this new chemical age, there are hundreds of products made partly or entirely from cotton. The articles range from ash trays to cellstar velvet it is used for roads, insulation, for cementing wood and steel. Cotton plays its important part in the rearmament program of the nation, and strange as it may seem, there are many cantonments of the future that will be made almost entirely of cotton derivatives.

So, cotton looks up, and takes it rightful place in the march of chemical advance, helping to build a better and greater America.

Chemistry Works Magic For Cotton

With Export Shipments Greatly Reduced, Other Markets Had To Be Found For Staple

BY JERRY T. BAULCH

MEMPHIS —(AP)— Don't be surprised to discover cotton in almost anything you buy from now on—all the way from wallpaper to ice cream to ash trays.

Chemurgic magic is writing new chapters in the romantic and almost unbelievable story of the South's No. 1 crop.

Flexible glass, wood that can be bent around a pencil without cracking, costume jewelry to match my lady's expensive gowns, newsprint—all made from cotton; it sounds like a scientist's daydream. But it's all real; they're items chosen at random from the hundreds of new products in which cotton is finding a place.

Prof P K Cameron, of the University of North Carolina, is conducting experiments having for their aim that not only the cotton boll but the entire plant be harvested like wheat. Then from the cellulose it yields, we'll have brightly colored handles for automobile doors, drapery fabrics, viscose sponges, ornamental braid glimmering in women's hats and shoes, washable book-binding, frames for mirrors, soda straws, gowns of rich cellstar velvet, bales of rayon yarn and mountains of paper.

These are products now made from "linters," short fibers removed in the processing of cottonseed.

European blockades and curtailment of purchases have shrunk cotton exports to less than a third of their former bulk. From a pre-war average of shipping 52 per cent of America's cotton abroad, exporters wll send out less than a sixth of this year's estimated 12,000,000 - bale crop.

OCT 1 3 1940

The government has on hand a carryover of 8,000,000 bales. An additional surplus of 2,000,000 bales this year wil place on hand an entire year's crop.

So cotton merchants—seeing the handwriting on the wall for themselves and the 2,000,000 small cotton farms spread over 16 states from Virginia to California—have turned to the chemist to find new uses for their commodity.

A $500,000-a-year advertising campaign, to be conducted by the National Cotton Council through a contribution of 5 cents a bale on cotton and 2 cents a ton on cotton seed by mills, was launched to maintain established home markets.

The campaign, given an impetus by years of chemical advancement, is turning to hundreds of small items, Not one in itself is providing a vital market, but all combine to open a potentially vast market.

Out of experiments have come such fancy things as a moisture-proof cigaret tip and colored to match lipsticks (it's colorless for men).

Prosper Ingels, Dallas hotel pastry chef, in cooperation with the National Cotton Council, recently introduced ice cream, made with special meal and extract from cotton as a base.

A vast undeveloped field has been opened in plastics through fellowship experiments at the University of Tennessee. The work has produced ash trays, cigaret cases, automobile fixtures, bathroom tile, jar tops and countless other articles manufactured with cotton linters.

Most important of all new uses have been developed in the construction industry, whose rising fortunes cotton men hope will prove a boon to them.

A big obstacle was hurdled with the development of a flame-proof cotton, used for insulation and sound-proofing.

Then the cotton chemist found the answer to buckling plyboard. He introduced a wood, cemented to cotton, so tough and flexible that it could bend around a pencil without cracking. Used as the outside panel of plyboard it holds its shape.

By the same process a glass, divided into a series of squares, has been developed for use in homes and office. It can be curved around posts and irregular ceilings.

Simultaneous with these, a process was developed for using cotton as a means of cementing steel and wood so securely that water cannot penetrate between them. It is finding its way into the manufacture of furniture.

The Mellon Institute, sponsoring graduate fellows in cotton research at the University of Pittsburgh, has made a casein glue for plywood by abstracting protein from cotton. Not yet on the market, the method used produces more protein (similar to that obtained from skimmed milk) than has been secured from any vegetable.

The Cotton Textile Institute has introduced a house with walls of plywood faced with strong cotton duck both on the interior and exterior. Floors and roofs of the houses are duck-covered, and the fabric, like that of the plywood walls, is made both fire and waterproof. It has a variety of colors suited to individual tastes.

Manufacturers introduced in July at Jackson, Miss., a cotton roofing, shingled in appearance, but made tough through a cement or asphalt impregnation. Applied wet, the monolithic roofing seals itself into a waterproof shed within a few hours.

The national defense program, with the necessary construction of cheap but large army barracks, opened a new door for the use of cotton buildings.

The AAA, seeking to encourage cotton construction, has launched several programs to subsidize manufacturers who market cotton-made products. For instance, a second-year subsidy has been announced for cotton insulation. On this alone the AAA last year gave 6 cents a pound on 6,700-000 pounds of cotton.

Cotton canopies are being used extensively for fumigating tobacco, for curing concrete highways. The weatherproof qualities of cotton are making it adaptable for bagging sugar, flour, salt and various other commodities.

Ever since grandma started wearing fewer petticoats, cotton interests have been waging a fight to convince women that cotton dresses were just as stylish as silk, and men that cotton-made suits would wear as well as wool.

But only recently has the movement borne fruit, thanks largely to an aggressive advertising campaign by the National Cotton Council.

Styles and fabrics have been made to conform to current tastes.

Mellon Institute researchers have developed a synthetic cloth than can compete with the other low-priced synthetics.

OCT 1 3 1940

Threatened in the heavy-duty field by synthetics—especially rayon—the cotton council recently announced the development of a "stronger, more resistant and longer-wearing" cotton for use in the manufacture of high speed heavy-duty tires.

Paper now may be made directly from cotton, instead of rags, through elimination of a heretofore prohibitive stiffness in the lint.

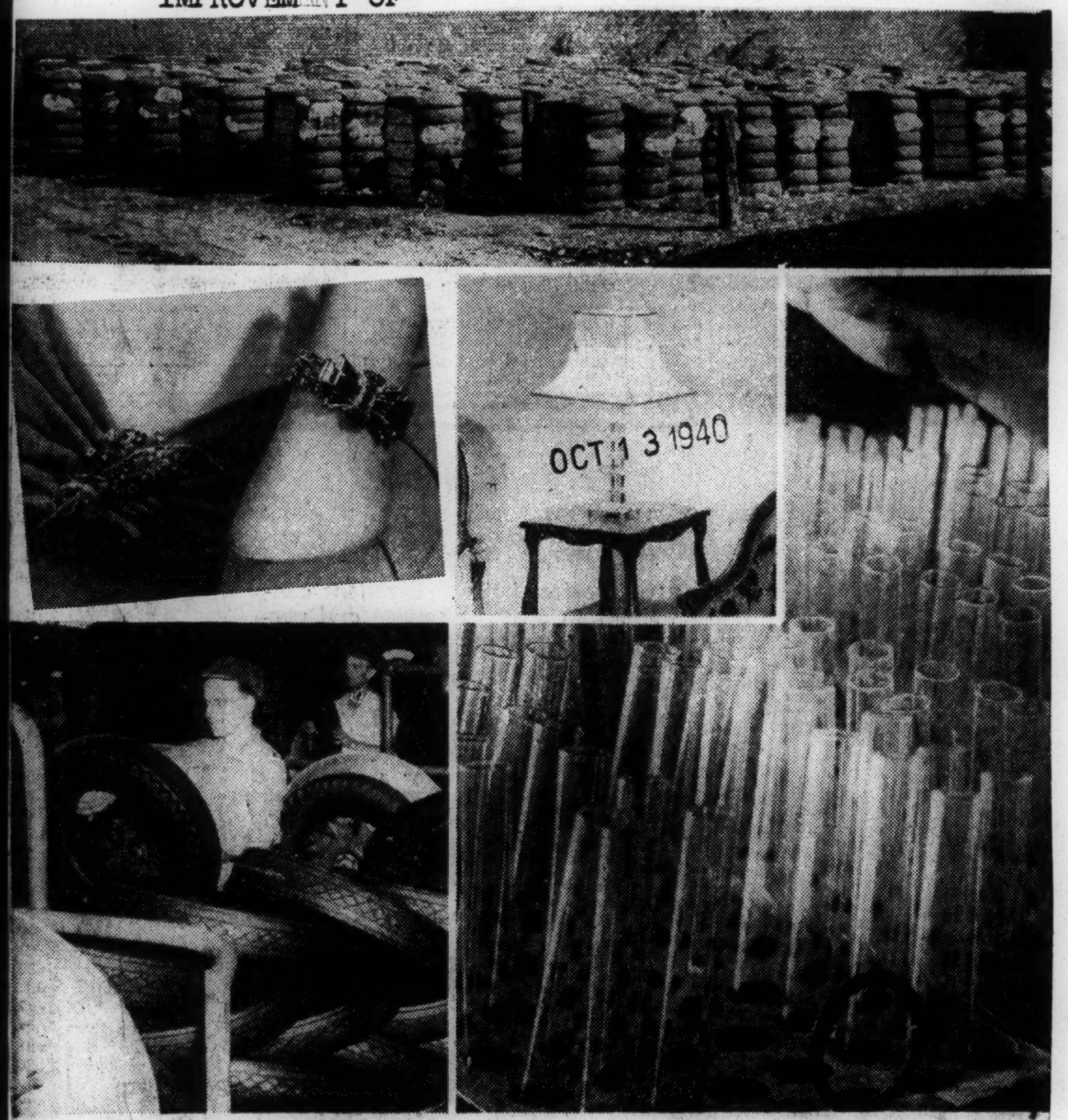
Even newsprint has been developed from cotton. Although the cost of manufacturing keeps it from competing with the woodpulp industry, cotton men think that in this they have a future market.

Chemists have taken from cotton an activated carbon to purify city water. They have turned out a floorsweep from hull bran that last year alone marketed 10,000 tons of a previously worthless leftover.

The farmer with scientific plant, the merchant with aggressive salesmanship, the chemist with his test tube make a working side by side to put cotton on a basis of national self-sufficiency.

Out of it, cotton men say, must come salvation for the cotton industry—or else?

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 THE SOUTH
IMPROVEMENT OF



THE GREAT MASQUERADER—Old King Cotton passes under so many aliases these days, the average American wouldn't recognize him. In this new chemical age, there are hundreds of products made partly or entirely from cotton. The articles range from ash trays to cellstar velvet it is used for roads, insulation, for cementing wood and steel. Cotton plays its important part in the rearmament program of the nation, and strange as it may seem, there are many cantonments of the future that will be made almost entirely of cotton derivatives.

So, cotton looks up, and takes it rightful place in the march of chemical advance, helping to build a better and greater America.

Chemistry Works Magic For Cotton

With Export Shipments Greatly Reduced, Other Markets Had To Be Found For Staple

BY JERRY T. BAULCH

MEMPHIS —(AP)— Don't be surprised to discover cotton in almost anything you buy from now on—all the way from wallpaper to ice cream to ash trays.

Chemurgic magic is writing new chapters in the romantic and almost unbelievable story of the South's No. 1 crop.

Flexible glass, wood that can be bent around a pencil without cracking, costume jewelry to match milady's expensive gowns, newsprint—all made from cotton; it sounds like a scientist's daydream. But it's all real; they're items chosen at random from the hundreds of new products in which cotton is finding a place.

Prof. P. K. Cameron, of the University of North Carolina, is conducting experiments having for their aim that not only the cotton boll but the entire plant be harvested like wheat. Then from the cellulose it yields, we'll have brightly colored handles for automobile doors, drapery fabrics, viscose sponges, ornamental braid glimmering in women's hats and shoes, washable book-binding, frames for mirrors, soda straws, gowns of rich cellstar velvet, bales of rayon yarn and mountains of paper.

These are products now made from "linters," short fibers removed in the processing of cottonseed.

European blockades and curtailment of purchases have shrunk cotton exports to less than a third of their former bulk. From a pre-war average of shipping 52 per cent of America's cotton abroad, exporters wll send out less than a sixth of this year's estimated 12,000,000 bale crop.

OCT 13 1940

The government has on hand a carryover of 8,000,000 bales. An additional surplus of 2,000,000 bales this year wil place on hand an entire year's crop.

So cotton merchants—seeing the handwriting on the wall for themselves and the 2,000,000 small cotton farms spread over 16 states from Virginia to California—have turned to the chemist to find new uses for their commodity.

A $500,000-a-year advertising campaign, to be conducted by the National Cotton Council through a contribution of 5 cents a baie on cotton and 2 cents a ton on cotton seed by mills, was launched to maintain established home markets.

The campaign, given an impetus by years of chemical advancement, is turning to hundreds of small items, Not one in itself is providing a vital market, but all combine to open a potentially vast market.

Out of experiments have come such fancy things as a moisture-proof cigaret tip and colored to match lipsticks (it's colorless for men).

Prosper Ingels, Dallas hotel pastry chef, in cooperation with the National Cotton Council, recently introduced ice cream, made with special meal and extract from cotton as a base.

A yet undeveloped field has been opened in plastics through fellowship experiments at the University of Tennessee. The work has produced ash trays, cigaret cases, automobile fixtures, bathroom tile, jar tops and countless other articles manufactured with cotton linters.

Most important of all new uses have been developed in the construction industry, whose rising fortunes cotton men hope will prove a boon to them.

A big obstacle was hurdled with the development of a flame-proof cotton, used for insulation and sound-proofing.

Then the cotton chemist found the answer to buckling plyboard. He introduced a wood, cemented to cotton, so tough and flexible that it could bend around a pencil without cracking. Used as the outside panel of plyboard it holds its shape.

By the same process a glass, divided into a series of squares, has been developed for use in homes and office. It can be curved around posts and irregular ceilings.

Simultaneous with these, a process was developed for using cotton as a means of cementing steel and wood so securely that water cannot penetrate between them. It is finding its way into the manufacture of furniture.

The Mellon Institute, sponsoring graduate fellows in cotton research at the University of Pittsburgh, has made a casein glue for plywood by abstracting protein from cotton. Not yet on the market, the method used produces more protein (similar to that obtained from skimmed milk) than has been secured from any vegetable.

The Cotton Textile Institute has introduced a house with walls of plywood faced with strong cotton duck both on the interior and exterior. Floors and roofs of the houses are duck-covered, and the fabric, like that of the plywood walls, is made both fire and waterproof. It has a variety of colors suited to individual tastes.

Manufacturers introduced in July at Jackson, Miss., a cotton roofing, shingled in appearance, but made tough through a cement or asphalt impregnation. Applied wet, the monolithic roofing seals itself into a waterproof shed within a few hours.

The national defense program, with the necessary construction of cheap but large army barracks, opened a new door for the use of cotton buildings.

The AAA, seeking to encourage cotton construction, has launched several programs to subsidize manufacturers who market cotton-made products. For instance, a second-year subsidy has been announced for cotton insulation. On this alone the AAA last year gave 6 cents a pound on 6,700-000 pounds of cotton.

Cotton canopies are being used extensively for fumigating tobacco, for curing concrete highways. The weatherproof qualities of cotton are making it adaptable for bagging sugar, flour, salt and various other commodities.

Ever since grandma started wearing fewer petticoats, cotton interests have been waging a fight to convince women that cotton dresses were just as stylish as silk, and men that cotton-made suits would wear as well as wool.

But only recently has the movement borne fruit, thanks largely to an aggressive advertising campaign by the National Cotton Council.

Styles and fabrics have been made to conform to current tastes.

Mellon Institute researchers have developed a synthetic cloth than can compete with the other low-priced synthetics.

OCT 13 1940

Threatened in the heavy-duty and field by synthetics—especially rayon—the cotton council recently announced the development of "stronger, more resistant and long-er-wearing" cotton for use in the manufacture of high speed and heavy-duty tires.

Paper now may be made directly from cotton, instead of rags, through elimination of a heretofore prohibitive stiffness in the lint.

Even newsprint has been devel-

oped from cotton. Although the cost of manufacturing keeps it from competing with the woodpulp industry, cotton men think that in this they have a future market.

Chemists have taken from cotton an activated carbon to purify city water. They have turned out a floorsweep from hull bran that last year alone marketed 10,000 tons of a previously worthless leftover.

The farmer with scientific plant-

ing, the merchant with aggressive salesmanship, the chemist with his test tube make cotton a working side by side to put cotton on a basis of national self-sufficiency.

Out of it, cotton men say, must come salvation for the cotton industry—or else?

Flax And The South

Even in the midst of great wars, the forces of pregressive science are never stilled. The announcement recently that Georgia Tech engineers had developed a machine which will remove wood from flax fiber so that flax fibers may be spun on existing cotton mill machines may well prove to be of such vast consequences in the South as no man now may conjecture.

OCT 12 1940

Scientific estimate places the amount of money this invention should bring southward at about $31,000,000 or $13,000,000 for flax farmers and $18,000,000 for the textile industry. Long before the invention of the cotton gin, flax was the major crop of the south and cotton only a luxury. Old timers will recall having seen their grandparents making clothing from the plants on the farm. This discovery of a means whereby the production of flax is made cheap enough to compete with foreign markets will, in all probability, see that day return.

Imported flax, or such as is obtainable now from Ireland, brings as high as 90 cents a pound, whereas the invention of Dr. Bunger, Mr. Falkovitch and Dan Smith will reduce the cost of home-grown flax fibers to 15 cents. Formerly, flax fibers were cut in lengths unsuitable to the existing textile machinery, but now the staple is made to parallel that of cotton, so that a mixture of flax and cotton may be woven without additional cost to textile operators.

What this invention may mean to the depleted lands and the low income of the cotton farmer cannot now be foretold, but ultimately it may prove the salvation of cotton, flax being best suited to being interwoven with cotton.

For five long years Dr. Bunger and his associates, operating under support from the Tennessee Valley Authority, have tested and retested every step in the development of their machine. Not until they were absolutely certain of its success did they permit announcement of their work.

It is not too far-fetched to say we may witness a large readjustment of the South's agricultural economy. Whatever can contribute to the release of our farm lands from the rigors of the one-crop system is greatly advantageous, but a discovery which not only accomplishes that release but also revitalizes an old crop is a boon indeed. Reports from textile centers through the state indicate both farmers and mill operators have eagerly awaited such a development.

Truly, science marches on.—The Atanta Constitution.

FREIGHT RATES CUT FOR SOUTH

Charges Between Points 190 Miles Apart Are Reduced

OCT 12 1940

ATLANTA, Oct. 11—(AP)—The Southern Freight Association announced Friday that Southern railroads have decided to reduce standards class rates between points in the South for distances up to and including 190 miles.

J. G. Kerr, association chairman, explained this move would give all Southern shippers and receivers the benefit on both interstate and state traffic of class rates recently prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for application between points in North Carolina.

Reductions in first class rates will range from 1 to 7 cents a hundred pounds. Related changes will be made in other class rates, while carload and less than carload rates related by percentage to the first class rates also will be reduced for these distances.

The effective date of the reductions has not been determined.

NOV 4 1940

Join the Crusade

WIN WITH WILLKIE

Listen to the Windup of His Dynamic Campaign

Tonight 9:15 CBS and 11 to 12 All Stations

Elect Him Tomorrow

and have Peace, Preparedness and PROSPERITY

NOV 18 1940

Sirs:

I was interested in the statement following Mrs. Marie T. Foster's intriguing letter, that "more people in the South want to go to war with Germany than in any other part of the U. S." I had suspected that this might be the case, for it seems very logical that it should be so. (I am only surprised that the percentage [24%] should be as low as it is.) I do not base this opinion on the fact that the South is still more purely Anglo-Saxon than any other part of the country, and would therefore have the strongest emotional impulse to aid Britain.

I suggest that the greater feeling of belligerency in the South springs, perhaps unconsciously, from very practical causes. It is the only part of this country that has experienced invasion within living memory, and it has had bitter proof that the war that is waged on one's own soil is the most costly of all. It is, moreover, the only part of this country that has known what it is to live under a military occupation, and the Germans have given ample proof that they have improved not only on the methods of General Sherman, but also on those of the Reconstructionists. . . .

MARIANNA JENKINS

Philadelphia, Pa.

Meeting Called On Ten-Year Plan For South

Leaders In Many Fields Invited To Sit With Chairman Comer

Plans for Alabama's participation in a "program of balanced prosperity in Dixie," launched early this year by the Southern Governors' Conference, will be discussed at a meeting of approximately 100 leaders in various fields of social and economic life here Wednesday.

Donald Comer, textile chain operator, has been named by Gov. Dixon as general chairman of organization work in Alabama and will preside at Wednesday's meeting, to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at 11 a.m.

A 10-year campaign for "balanced prosperity" was announced by the Governors' Conference in January and Dixon said each of the 11 States in the group was organizing to participate in the program.

Among those invited to this week's meeting were:

Benjamin Russell, Alexander City, president of the State Chamber of Commerce; Joe Lanier, West Point, Ga., president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association; William Mitch, Birmingham, president of the Alabama division of the Committee on Industrial Organization; Sam E. Roper, Sheffield, president of the State Federation of Labor; J. F. McGraw, Vincent, president of the Alabama Merchants Association; John Pearson, Birmingham, editor, Progressive Farmer of Alabama; Howard Clark, Birmingham, president of the Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce; Charles Wiggins, Jasper, State commander of the American Legion; W. B. Mahan, Russellville, president, Alabama League of Municipalities; Hunter Golson, Wetumpka, president, Alabama Press Association; John Temple Graves, Birmingham newspaperman; George Hulme, Fort Payne, president, Alabama Education Association; Howard Gray, New Market, president, Alabama Farm Bureau; Mrs. F. A. McCartney, Anniston, president, Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. L. Lowery Thomaston, president, Alabama P.-T. A. Congress; Roland Adams, York, president, Alabama Bankers Association, and the State heads of all civic clubs.

PROSPERITY FOR ALABAMA GOAL OF 10-YEAR PLAN

Leaders Join In Move To Boost Standard Of Dixie Living

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 29—(AP)—Alabama today launched a 10-point, 10-year program to raise the income of its citizens and bring about a "balanced prosperity."

Joining the campaign, being promoted on a South-wide basis by the Southern Governors Conference, were civic leaders, state officers, and representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, finance, education and the press.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon and Donald Comer, textile mill chain operator and chairman of a committee named by Dixon to promote the program in Alabama, were voted authority to name committees and perfect organization for carrying out the diversified and long-range plan.

Objectives of the Alabama group are to:

1. Balance money crops (including forestry) with food, feed and fertility crops.
2. Balance crops with livestock, consistent with sound land use.
3. Balance farms with factories.
4. Balance scientific production of high-quality products with scientific marketing, including grading, processing, packing and adequate transportation without trade barriers.
5. Utilize and develop all natural resources in keeping with wise conservation policies.
6. Provide adequate educational opportunities at all levels and institute educational programs designed to aid in solving the persistent problems of our people.

Thrift To Be Encouraged

7. Encourage thrift, home-ownership and local investment.
8. Beautify homes, communities, highways and public grounds, parks and playgrounds.
9. Raise present average living standards by improving housing facilities, health conditions and other essentials of human welfare, and,
10. Balance economic gains with gains in culture and moral values.

The governor, asserting that problems of the South could not be solved "solely by attacking outside discriminations set up against us," pledged the "wholehearted cooperation" of his administration to the Alabama program and declared it to be "a 10-year plan to set in process gradual improvement that we know can come."

Joining hands, leaders of the Alabama Federation of Labor and the CIO pledged labor's aid and enthusiastic pledges of support came from other sources particularly representatives of state-wide women's organizations.

A proposal to select 14 committees with corresponding committees to be named in every county, such as Georgia is using, finally was abandoned and Dixon and Comer given full authority to set up organization.

Miss Loula Dunn, state welfare director, foresaw in the plan ultimate decrease of dependent and needy families, "with a corresponding savings to the taxpayers."

Comer asserted "we are plenty able to do anything we want to do," and said that "we are not suggesting that Northern industry pick up, lock, stock and barrel, but we are suggesting that Northern manufacturers establish Southern branches to serve Southern customers."

Progress Is Claimed

"We're making progress in this state," Comer continued, "but still we have only $28 per school child per year. A survey shows that farm hands get 90 cents a day, without board, and that 300,000 young folk left Alabama in a decade because there was no place in our cotton economy for their brain.

"If we can change 90-cent agricultural workers into $3 factory workers it will go a long way.

"If our Southern farmers can buy a trace-chain made south of Pittsburgh or an ax made south of Wheeling, W. Va., I don't know about it.

"We are endeavoring to blueprint our needs here and see how best we can meet them."

Dr. Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C., editor, pointed out the national average income was $2,620 annually, compared $1,155 in Alabama, and said the balanced prosperity campaign "should arouse the South to the knowledge that these conditions need not continue if its people unite."

Gov. Dixon said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, soon would call a similar organization committee for Negro leaders.

"They, of course, under any wise plan, could not be left out of the picture," the executive said.

South Nation's Key

David Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, got prolonged applause from members of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association when he said that what happens to the South is the key to what sort of Nation ours will be 25 years from now. As matters stand, said Mr. Lilienthal, the South is the victim of economic inequalities, and these must be removed and thrown off. The Nation must be warned that it cannot indefinitely endure the economic suffocation of one-fifth of its people.

The defects in the South's economic setup as the speaker viewed them are: Too great a dependence on the production of raw materials, consequent lack of industrial research, and inequities and inequalities in the freight rate structure. Finally, he pointed out that the whole Nation, not the South alone, would benefit substantially if these faults in Southern economy were remedied.

Mr. Lilienthal's searching analysis is not new, though it comes with added emphasis because he views the matter without any prejudice involved in having been born and bred here. He urged newspaper publishers to concentrate on these fundamental readjustments as a work of sectional and national value, and we not only accept the suggestion as an incentive to even greater energy but also pass it along for adoption to every responsible citizen of this area. Within recent years the growing tendency has been to fight for our rights instead of complaining about their absence. The trend should be accentuated.

Southern Cotton Planters 'Blue'

War's Closing Of Europe's Plants Hurts Trade

ATLANTA, (AP)—War vibrations carried pessimistic echoes across Southern cotton fields today in a statement by the bureau of agricultural economics that the swift spread of the fighting has been a decidedly unfavorable development from the standpoint of world demand for cotton.

Already it appears the "important manufacturing markets of Belgium, Holland and Nothern France may now be shut off for an indefinite period," the cotton situation review commented. Consumption in the Dutch and Belgian mills averaged about 600,000 bales over the last few years. Should Italy enter the war "markets in the Mediterranean area might also be lost"—the Italian mills having consumed about 700,000 bales of cotton in each of the last two seasons.

One immediate effect of the invasion of Holland and Belgium was the decline by exports by 25 to 30 per cent from the "unusually small exports in the corresponding week of last year and the year before," the bulletin continued.

Drafting Southerners

It is to be hoped that the National Draft Board will follow through on the proposal that sections which furnish a large number of volunteers for the armed service be given credit when the board apportions the eligible manpower of the United States. This would be the fairest way to select men for training.

The South, as many observers have pointed out, is the volunteer section of the country. Southerners always are quicker to answer the call to arms. It has been true in every war. It is true during this period of emergency.

When the draft machinery is set in motion Alabama should not be required to conscript as large a percentage as say an Eastern state that has furnished only a small number of volunteers. This is not because the Alabamians who did not volunteer for service would be reluctant to serve their country or that they deserve special consideration merely because their neighbors volunteered—but because the communities in which they live should not be required to make a greater sacrifice than the communities not so prompt to send their young men into training for a year.

The Southern's Big Order

The familiar slogan of the Southern Railway, "The Southern Serves the South," is exemplified in many ways. The far-flung lines of this great railroad system carry a large part of the commerce flowing into and out of the South, and transport many of the travelers coming and going between points in the South or between Southern points and places in other sections. In many directions the operations of the Southern Railway contribute heavily to the welfare and the development of the South.

SEP 25 1940

Ernest E. Norris, president of the Southern Railway, realizes that one of the important ways in which "the Southern serves the South" is in the role of a good customer of Southern industry. Mr. Norris' board of directors shares this realization, as the large and frequent orders from the Southern for equipment and supplies manufactured in the South demonstrate.

Birm News

Another huge order from the Southern has just been received in the Birmingham district, this one for 1,500 steel box cars valued at $3,700,000, to be built at the Bessemer plant of the Pullman Standard Car Company. The announcement of this order follows a visit to Birmingham by Mr. Norris just a few days ago.

Birmingham Ala.

The Birmingham district, being the largest industrial district in the South, naturally comes in for a major share of such purchases by the Southern and our other railroad friends. In the last year or two, for example, the Southern Railway has spent more than $5,000,000 in the Birmingham district for cars alone. It ordered 2,044 steel cars in May, 1938, 1,332 in the following September, and 75 special cement-handling cars last April.

In addition, the Southern has been a frequent buyer of steel rails in the Birmingham district, especially in recent years. Incidentally, Mr. Norris indicated when he was here last week that his road probably will place its rail contracts for 1941 requirements within the next month. In view of the Southern's liberality toward the Birmingham district in its purchases, we are justified in expecting a good share of the road's rail orders for the coming year.

Birm News

The large purchase of box cars announced yesterday gives assurance that the Bessemer plant of the Pullman Standard Car Company will continue operating for some time to come at full force. This, in turn, will help enormously to keep the steel industry in the district at virtually capacity production.

Birm Ala.

For this order and for their generally considerate treatment of us, the Birmingham district is grateful to Mr. Norris and his colleagues of the Southern Railway.

Southern Governors Ten-Point Program

GOVERNORS of Southern States recently conferred on problems facing agriculture, industry, education and business. As a result a 10-point program was adopted, calling for:

SEP 21 1940

1. Balance money crops, including forestry, with food, feed and fertility crops.

Journal and

2. Balance crops with live stock production.

Guide

3. Balance scientific production of high quality products with scientific marketing, grading, processing and packing, and establishment of adequate transportation methods without trade barriers.

Norfolk, Va.

4. Balance farms with factories.
5. Utilize and develop all natural resources in keeping with best conservation policies.
6. Provide adequate educational opportunities at all levels.
7. Encourage thrift, home ownership and local development.
8. Beautify homes, communities, highways, parks and playgrounds.
9. Raise the standard of living conditions by improving housing, health and other essentials of human welfare.
10. Balance economic gains with gains in culture and moral values.

If the objectives outlined in the Governors' conference are met the South will no longer have to bear the burden of being the Nation's Number One Economic Problem.

There is nothing in this 10-point program that is needed to afford all of the people of the South adequate opportunity for social and economic advancement.

SEP 21 1940

Points 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, applied impartially without regard to race would inaugurate measures of justice which would redound to the everlasting benefit of the South. Their impartial application would lift half of the South's population out of the morass of ignorance, poverty and ill health which has held the whole region back.

South Needs Wise Forest Management

SEP 22 1940

Modern Methods Would Save Money, Says Planning Board

By Associated Press

ATLANTA, Sept. 21.—Application of modern methods of forest management to small forest holdings is one of the outstanding needs of the southern forest area, the national resources planning board said in a report today.

Montgomery

At least 16 per cent of the available area is not producing timber at present, and only one-third to one-half as much lumber as might be produced is now being realized.

Advertiser

The report states that with well over half of the South in forest lands and with some 2,000,000 families directly or indirectly dependent in some degree on forests and forest industries, "the importance of careful, far sighted handling of the region's forest resources is self evident."

Commenting in more detail, the report states that a southern forest program, to be of most value to the region, "must be designed to accomplish three things.

"First, the forests of the South must be utilized to their full value. Second, they must be conserved in order that the region may continue to have forest resources to develop. Third, the use of these forest resources must be related to the needs of southern communities and to the economic life of the region as a whole."

Montgomery

Such an undertaking requires coordinated action on a plan, the report states, and adds:

Ala.

"If the industrial forest owners and their employes, the farm forest owners and those who live in the forest communities, the local, state, and federal governments all combine to attack their common problems, there is little doubt but that a comprehensive program for the wise use and development of the southern forests can be successfully carried through, to the great benefit of the region as a whole."

The regional committee on southern forest resources, on whose findings the report was based, was organized in 1937 and is composed of representatives of state planning agencies of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, The United States Forest Service, and the National Resources Planning Board. Henry T. McIntosh of Albany, Ga., is regional chairman of the planning board.

The Regional Committee expressed hope that the report would provide a basis for the private cooperation and the public control and direction necessary to the planned development and use of the southern forests.

Despite the need of better cooperation and planning, the South's annual lumber production amounts to nearly two-fifths of the total for the whole country, the report states.

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION
(EVENTS AND COMMENTS)

SEP 22 1940

Savannah Journal

Savan Ga

By
ASA H. GORDON
A. M., Litt. D.

We Do Love The South

Since we took over the Editorship of The Journal we have used this, our personal column more and more as a medium of publishing articles by others with which we are in agreement since our own ideas are now expressed (with editorial limitations as to space and policies) in the special column devoted to editorials. The article we quote below fits in with this program perfectly because we are thoroughly in accord with its sentiments and it is rather long for our editorial page as we have set a standard of brevity as well as courage and timeliness for our comments on that page. We are glad to approve this artcle and give it all the emphasis we can. We know that our readers know us well enough and are intelligent enough to know that we do not agree with all the prejudice and man-made disadvantages of the South but, after all, no section of this country and no country in the world can be perfect and the South is no better or worse, as a whole, than many other parts of the world. This is not an apology for the South. We merely want to express the truth.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 THE SOUTH
IMPROVEMENT OF

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
December 8, 1940

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Contributions to this column should be limited to 300 words

Editor Palm Beach Post-Times:

In your issue of Nov. 30th under "Press Comment," you printed an article headed "Legislated Unpatriotism."

It states that the salute to the American flag is "a gesture of allegiance to the United States and must come direct from the heart," and that therefore we should not legislate requiring such a salute because patriotism can not be legislated.

Let us examine the subject. In the first place the salute is more than "a gesture of allegiance"; it is a symbol of loyalty and of respect for the constituted authority of the United States and the emblem thereof.

Those who are not loyal and respectful to this emblem are guilty of disloyalty and disrespect and the laws are many and generally accepted which prescribe for such breaches. The statement that "allegiance must come from the heart" is essentially true, but nevertheless our laws specifically provide that an oath of allegiance must be taken by every new citizen, by every soldier and sailor and by every Federal officer, including the President of the United States.

By the same token all persons are required to remove their hats in court. This is no less a salute to the constituted authority, a gesture of respect, and its breach punishable under our contempt laws.

The duties of citizenship, respect for the laws of the land, loyalty to the country and a proper and customary conduct towards the emblems and symbols thereof, can only by the widest stretch of the imagination be held to be a prohibition of the free exercise of religion, and in fact this is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The natives of Borneo for hundreds of years embraced a religion which permitted the taking of human heads and many religions required the making of human sacrifices. If we logically follow the argument advanced, sects of these religions which might live in this country should be allowed to commit these murders.

No intelligent person argues that patriotism can be legislated any more than morality or love. But, freedom of religious worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, does not mean or imply a license to disloyalty, the preaching of sedition or the publication of libel or filth.

The argument is specious in the extreme, and a repetition of that continually and repeatedly set forth by the Communists and their supporters, such as the American Civil Liberties Union, which from its inception at the outbreak of the last war has always been on the side of disloyalty and disaffection. In fact, the article smacks of one of its press releases.

I sincerely hope you will publish this letter as an answer to the proponents of this propaganda.

COL. LATHAM R. REED.

(Editor's Note: The article in question, reprinted from the Eustis Lake Region, scarcely could have been propaganda since it concerned only a local action by the Eustis city council, and since the Lake Region, like The Post-Times, would not tolerate in its columns anything it knew to be subversive. The Post - Times "Press Comment" column is intended to give a cross-sectional view of comment, and the opinions expressed, like those of our syndicated columnists, do not necessarily represent the views of this paper.)

FACTS AND FANCIES

Editor Post-Times:

One of your Willkie correspondents writes (in a 450-word letter) that patriotic citizens should criticize "the dangerous policies" of the administration, these being: That the President "sought the labor vote" and "represents labor instead of 150 million Americans". That the President does not "legislate" to stop strikes and the 40-hour week.

Now, of course, the President doesn't represent 150 million Americans because there are only 131 million. And he can't "legislate" because that is the function of the Congress. But as to his representing labor, we know of course that he represents the conservative, patriotic labor element—fortunately in the majority. He does not represent the strike-urging Lewis element—labor's loyal opposition.

To quote an April AP item from the Post: "The National Negro Congress condemned policies of the Roosevelt administration and accepted an invitation from John L. Lewis to join forces with Labor's Non-Partisan League. The action was taken against the advice of the president of the organization, who said the congress had accepted contributions from the Community party and CIO organizations. He termed this an unhealthy condition.". But "with only scattered 'noes' the congress adopted a resolution criticizing government policies in foreign affairs and the social field."

Now John Lewis—and Joe Louis—supported Willkie. And Willkie said he "welcomed John Lewis' support."

As to the 40-hour week, Mr. Walter Lippmann says, quoting Mr. Patterson, "in the procurement of armament the policy now in force calls for a longer working week. Thus all the arsenals and many airplane factories are now running three shifts of six days a week with the full approval of the advisory commission and the complete cooperation of union labor. The same considerations are applicable to the present emergency construction program."

I fear your correspondent is not sufficiently defended against propaganda; against either argumentum of crumenam, or argumentum ad populum. This leads to fanciful worrying which, added to the necessary kind, may keep one from enjoying the beautiful Florida climate.

D. B. NORTHUP.

(Editor's note: All right, so long as you don't get into argumentum ad baculum.)

GOOD EVERYWHERE

Editor, Post-Times:

In letters, I am called both a pessimist and a grouch. A pessimist sees no good in anything, while a grouch seems to hate even himself. Brothers and sisters, you do me wrong! Nobody who has had as good a time as "yours truly" could be either.

I see good everywhere: I see and feel beauty, visible and invisible. I know that it is good to be alive, but there are so many ways to spoil it. We should not be critical of warnings; it is so easy to go wrong.

I have made mistakes and I don't like to see others do the same. I had advice and warnings too (it was like taking castor-oil from a homely nurse). Am old now and understand. At the age of 5, I learned about lies, at 10 I found out what hypocrite meant, after 15, I learned many things and then was the time I needed counsel from an understanding source. The only things I really "kick about" are those which are immoral or politically dishonest. I joke about silly fashions, softening luxuries and regret foolish dissipation, but that is up to each individual (it is none of my business). God has given us a mind. You don't need to be a pions imitation of asceticism to follow the Golden Rule; you can have a good time all the way. Nearly all the Christians I know are happy people.

I am sorry for the money-grubbers, the ambition crazy and those silly sophisticates who prattle "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you may die." How much better for all of us, if putting aside the natural fear of death, we give some thought daily to the fact, everybody must die. Isn't it a fine thought to have about yourself of your future passing to have people say I'm sorry he's gone, he was a fine fellow.

TOM SMITH.
741 L Street.

AGAINST BILLBOARDS

Editor Post-Times:

West Palm Beach citizens hear a great deal these days regarding "the season" and how we may attract and hold our winter visitors. Quite naturally we plan for amusements, sports and general forms of relaxation, but have we considered that a first impression made on entering our city is important too?

Our lovely palms and native plants are never tiresome and add beauty and interest for our visitors and residents. However these are often overshadowed by a confusing and dangerous clutter of advertising signs and billboards placed at random along the drives.

Outdoor advertising is no longer considered necessary by many progressive concerns and various civic clubs and organizations are joining forces in protesting such.

The West Palm Beach Garden Club feels that our city officials deserve a high tribute of praise from each citizen for the effective measures recently taken toward billboard control and regulation.

The improvement in the appearance of our city is amazing and is daily being favorably commented on by yearly visitors or proud citizens.

Recognition has also come from neighboring cities in the form of inquiries as to how West Palm Beach began its campaign against sign board advertising.

Our rapidly growing town has again proven its ability to keep step with modern improvements and is definitely progressing toward becoming South Florida's leading and most beautiful city.

MRS. ROBERT L. EARNEST,
Chairman Highway Development
West Palm Beach Garden Club.

SOVIET U. S. A.?

Editor, Post-Times:

We Americans have reelected a very generous President—generous with the taxpayers' money to the tune of billions of dollars to foreign governments. The gifts are ostensibly in the forms of loans but actually these loans are "gone with the wind" as soon as they are made.

If I remember correctly the last loan to China brings the total to that country to approximately one quarter of a billion dollars. If we witness a cent of that money returned it will be a miracle. The next fantastic gifts were and are continuing to be made to the various South American dictatorships. Now the stage is being set for the real gift—a gift that will make the others a mere drop in the bucket—Mr. Roosevelt is now preparing us to finance England's war although Congress has specifically prohibited us from making loans to nations that have defaulted to us—Mr. Roosevelt will find a way to evade the laws of our Commonwealth. He has proved his ability at such procedure and having packed the Supreme Court he has no fear in that direction.

Today we have a national debt of fifty billion dollars and yet Roosevelt is throwing more billions out of the window to finance China, South America and next year England.

Can American citizens pay to run our extravagant government, pay 15 to 20 billion more for rearmament and then be called upon to finance the other half of the world?—of course we cannot and if Roosevelt is not checked in his disastrous foreign policy we are heading for chaos and the Soviet government of the United States of America.

HOWARD MAJOR.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
December 8, 1940

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Contributions to this column should be limited to 300 words

Editor Palm Beach Post-Times:

In your issue of Nov. 30th under "Press Comment," you printed an article headed "Legislated Unpatriotism."

It states that the salute to the American flag is "a gesture of allegiance to the United States and must come direct from the heart," and that therefore we should not legislate requiring such a salute because patriotism can not be legislated.

Let us examine the subject. In the first place the salute is more than "a gesture of allegiance"; it is a symbol of loyalty and of respect for the constituted authority of the United States and the emblem thereof.

Those who are not loyal and respectful to this emblem are guilty of disloyalty and disrespect and the laws are many and generally accepted which prescribe for such breaches. The statement that "allegiance must come from the heart" is essentially true, but nevertheless our laws specifically provide that an oath of allegiance must be taken by every new citizen, by every soldier and sailor and by every Federal officer, including the President of the United States.

By the same token all persons are required to remove their hats in court. This is no less a salute to the constituted authority, a gesture of respect, and its breach punishable under our contempt laws.

The duties of citizenship, respect for the laws of the land, loyalty to the country and a proper and customary conduct towards the emblems and symbols thereof, can only by the widest stretch of the imagination be held to be a prohibition of the free exercise of religion, and in fact this is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The natives of Borneo for hundreds of years embraced a religion which permitted the taking of human heads and many religions required the making of human sacrifices. If we logically follow the argument advanced, sects of these religions which might live in this country should be allowed to commit these murders.

No intelligent person argues that patriotism can be legislated any more than morality or love. But, freedom of religious worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, does not mean or imply a license to disloyalty, the preaching of sedition or the publication of libel or filth.

The argument is specious in the extreme, and a repetition of that continually and repeatedly set forth by the Communists and their supporters, such as the American Civil Liberties Union, which from its inception at the outbreak of the last war has always been on the side of disloyalty and disaffection. In fact, the article smacks of one of its press releases.

I sincerely hope you will publish this letter as an answer to the proponents of this propaganda.

COL. LATHAM R. REED.

(Editor's Note: The article in question, reprinted from the Eustis Lake Region, scarcely could have been propaganda since it concerned only a local action by the Eustis city council, and since the Lake Region, like The Post-Times, would not tolerate in its columns anything it knew to be subversive. The Post - Times "Press Comment" column is intended to give a cross-sectional view of comment, and the opinions expressed, like those of our syndicated columnists, do not necessarily represent the views of this paper.)

FACTS AND FANCIES

Editor Post-Times:

One of your Willkie correspondents writes (in a 450-word letter) that patriotic citizens should criticize "the dangerous policies" of the administration, these being: That the President "sought the labor vote" and "represents labor instead of 150 million Americans". That the President does not "legislate" to stop strikes and the 40-hour week.

Now, of course, the President doesn't represent 150 million Americans because there are only 131 million. And he can't "legislate" because that is the function of the Congress. But as to his representing labor, we know of course that he represents the conservative, patriotic labor element—fortunately in the majority. He does not represent the strike-urging Lewis element—labor's loyal opposition.

To quote an April AP item from the Post: "The National Negro Congress condemned policies of the Roosevelt administration and accepted an invitation from John L. Lewis to join forces with Labor's Non-Partisan League. The action was taken against the advice of the president of the organization, who said the congress had accepted contributions from the Community party and CIO organizations. He termed this an unhealthy condition.". But "with only scattered 'noes' the congress adopted a resolution criticizing government policies in foreign affairs and the social field."

Now John Lewis—and Joe Louis—supported Willkie. And Willkie said he "welcomed John Lewis' support."

As to the 40-hour week, Mr. Walter Lippmann says, quoting Mr. Patterson, "in the procurement of armament the policy now in force calls for a longer working week. Thus all the arsenals and many airplane factories are now running three shifts of six days a week with the full approval of the advisory commission and the complete cooperation of union labor. The same considerations are applicable to the present emergency construction program."

I fear your correspondent is not sufficiently defended against propaganda; against either argumentum of crumenam, or argumentum ad populum. This leads to fanciful worrying which, added to the necessary kind, may keep one from enjoying the beautiful Florida climate.

D. B. NORTHUP.

(Editor's note: All right, so long as you don't get into argumentum ad baculum.)

GOOD EVERYWHERE

Editor, Post-Times:

In letters, I am called both a pessimist and a grouch. A pessimist sees no good in anything, while a grouch seems to hate even himself. Brothers and sisters, you do me wrong! Nobody who has had as good a time as "yours truly" could be either.

I see good everywhere: I see and feel beauty, visible and invisible. I know that it is good to be alive, but there are so many ways to spoil it. We should not be critical of warnings; it is so easy to go wrong.

I have made mistakes and I don't like to see others do the same. I had advice and warnings too (it was like taking castor-oil from a homely nurse). Am old now and understand. At the age of 5, I learned about lies, at 10 I found out what hypocrite meant, after 15, I learned many things and then was the time I needed counsel from an understanding source. The only things I really "kick about" are those which are immoral or politically dishonest. I joke about silly fashions, softening luxuries and regret foolish dissipation, but that is up to each individual (it is none of my business). God has given us a mind. You don't need to be a pions imitation of asceticism to follow the Golden Rule; you can have a good time all the way. Nearly all the Christians I know are happy people.

I am sorry for the money-grubbers, the ambition crazy and those silly sophisticates who prattle "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you may die." How much better for all of us, if putting aside the natural fear of death, we give some thought daily to the fact, everybody must die. Isn't it a fine thought to have about yourself of your future passing to have people say I'm sorry he's gone, he was a fine fellow.

TOM SMITH.
741 L Street.

AGAINST BILLBOARDS

Editor Post-Times:

West Palm Beach citizens hear a great deal these days regarding "the season" and how we may attract and hold our winter visitors. Quite naturally we plan for amusements, sports and general forms of relaxation, but have we considered that a first impression made on entering our city is important too?

Our lovely palms and native plants are never tiresome and add beauty and interest for our visitors and residents. However these are often overshadowed by a confusing and dangerous clutter of advertising signs and billboards placed at random along the drives.

Outdoor advertising is no longer considered necessary by many progressive concerns and various civic clubs and organizations are joining forces in protesting such.

The West Palm Beach Garden Club feels that our city officials deserve a high tribute of praise from each citizen for the effective measures recently taken toward billboard control and regulation.

The improvement in the appearance of our city is amazing and is daily being favorably commented on by yearly visitors or proud citizens.

Recognition has also come from neighboring cities in the form of inquiries as to how West Palm Beach began its campaign against sign board advertising.

Our rapidly growing town has again proven its ability to keep step with modern improvements and is definitely progressing toward becoming South Florida's leading and most beautiful city.

MRS. ROBERT L. EARNEST,
Chairman Highway Development
West Palm Beach Garden Club.

SOVIET U. S. A.?

Editor, Post-Times:

We Americans have reelected a very generous President—generous with the taxpayers' money to the tune of billions of dollars to foreign governments. The gifts are ostensibly in the forms of loans but actually these loans are "gone with the wind" as soon as they are made.

If I remember correctly the last loan to China brings the total to that country to approximately one quarter of a billion dollars. If we witness a cent of that money returned it will be a miracle. The next fantastic gifts were and are continuing to be made to the various South American dictatorships. Now the stage is being set for the real gift—a gift that will make the others a mere drop in the bucket—Mr. Roosevelt is now preparing us to finance England's war although Congress has specifically prohibited us from making loans to nations that have defaulted to us—Mr. Roosevelt will find a way to evade the laws of our Commonwealth. He has proved his ability at such procedure and having packed the Supreme Court he has no fear in that direction.

Today we have a national debt of fifty billion dollars and yet Roosevelt is throwing more billions out of the window to finance China, South America and next year England.

Can American citizens pay to run our extravagant government, pay 15 to 20 billion more for rearmament and then be called upon to finance the other half of the world?—of course we cannot and if Roosevelt is not checked in his disastrous foreign policy we are heading for chaos and the Soviet government of the United States of America.

HOWARD MAJOR.

There's No 'Tobacco Road' In South

Life In Dixie, And Birmingham In Particular, Is Better Than In Many Places, Writer Protests

Birmingham News
DEC 27 1940

Birmingham and the South have been lifted out of the "Tobacco Road," William Faulkner mud-dump, for the first time since Appomattox by one brisk, straight from the shoulder article blazoned on the front page of The Boston Sunday Post by Sports Writer Bill Cunningham.

Cunningham came to Birmingham two weeks ago for a Quarterback Club dinner. He was touring the South at the time, and a few days letter went back to settle the score.

Pronouncing Birmingham "one of the most important iron centers of the nation," Cunningham squashed the "po'white trash" South established by Erskine Caldwell and William Faulkner in vigorous sentences.

"The movies, sophisticated magazine treatment and such occasional dramatic cartooning as the celebrated and now apparently deathless "Tobacco Road" paint dismal and depressing pictures of the South and Southwest." Cunningham began in his article entitled "Sunny South Gaining Fast." "A visit there," he goes on, "fails to back them up . . . the picture of poverty, ignorance and general backwardness seems to be excessively overdrawn. . . .

"I DROVE THROUGH, around and over a lot of hills down there in Tennessee and Alabama, without seeing anything that caused me to stop the car, get out and run. I saw a lot of long and languorous looking gents in overalls and leather boots and some thin women with high cheek bones who looked as if hard work and frugal living were no strangers to their life.

"But I likewise saw troops of husky and seemingly happy kids climbing in and out of school buses, radio aerials dressing up the roofs of cabins and farm houses, and the tracks of new tires in red clay mud.

"When I whoaed down my chariot to ask some rustic a direction, he invariably spoke a language I could understand, and gave directions I could follow. It was the United States of America so far as I could see."

When in Birmingham, Cunningham declared New Yorkers to be the most provincial people in the country. In his Sunday story of the New South, he proceeds to tell the entire North and rock-bound East just what can be expected in these Southern states—tells them in the factual, uncolored words of a sports reporter.

"When you reach Birmingham, you encounter what is practically a little Pittsburgh. Birmingham is an important iron center, one of the most important in the nation.

* * *

"THE ENTIRE REGION is so rich in such natural resources such as coal and iron that it has 778 manufacturing and mining companies in the district including 24 blast furnaces, two steel mills, five rolling mills, two wire, rod and nail mills, the whole employing 175,000 people in normal times with a weekly payroll bettering $2,500,000. Those are normal times. You can imagine what the new war orders have done.

"Standing at the window of my room on the thirteenth floor of one of their hotels the other midnight, I counted eight different patches of red flames against the purple sky. There were as many great furnaces going full blast.

"The president of one of the companies told me his organization had enough coal and iron on their property to keep the company going for over 200 years. It's been going for nearly 40 already. It has, among other things, one of the finest hospitals to be found in this country. Somebody said they built the hospital to hide some of the profits made out of the last war. That seems to offer some evidence as to how long they've been going and how well.

"All this, of course, means wealth, and the residential sections of this particular Southern metropolis of some 300,000 plainly show wealth. Not even Newton or Winchester in this district can show finer estates, and such is the topography that the choice residential sections are on a series of hills, reminiscent of those back of Hollywood. They seem to hang on terraces or shelves right over the business section. At night, when the lights of the town are on, the view from almost any of the quality's lawn, veranda or living room windows is like flying in over some big and brightly lighted town in a nocturnal plane.

DEC 27 1940

"BIRMINGHAM HAS TWO magnificent country clubs, one called the Birmingham Country Club and the other the Mountain Brook Country Club. We have nothing in this section, not even Brae Burn, to match either. All this took a certain amount of wringing in the depression, one hears, but there are no signs of it now that a casual observer can observe."

After listing the material wealth of Knoxville and Chattanooga, telling of the power and business rolling into Tennessee and Northern Alabama from the TVA development, and of state universities with thousands of students, Cunningham touched on the strong pro-British sentiment he discovered in the South.

"In the matter of trends and activities, perhaps the most noticeable to a visitor from this more cautious district is the outspoken sentiment in favor of more actively assisting the British in their grave death grapple overseas. This is especially noticeable in their newspapers, not so much in editorial comment as in the way the news is featured, and in the way the writings of what seem to be pro-British syndicated columnists are featured."

Touching on Southern cooking and Southern diet and describing roadside stands that sell fox skins and quilts and tufted dressing gowns, Cunningham then inserted the only healthy complaint he has against the South.

"In terms of domestic military preparedness—and there's a lot of that going on down in that district, too—Heaven help the Star-Spangled Banner if its safety ever depends upon moving anything from Chattanooga to Birmingham over the one arterial highway connecting these two Southern nerve centers. There's a detour of about 20 miles on that particular highway that's been in steady operation, so they reported in that section, for exactly 12 years.

* * *

"IT MOVES ACROSS the corner of Georgia that juts in between Tennessee and Alabama, and although Georgia has apparently been 'working on the road' and there are some faint evidences of a two-lane concrete highway in slow process of creation, the drive for 12 years has forced a motorist to take what's little better than a bridle path over the mountain.

"There's one place where you drive your car through a creek because there isn't any bridge. Turns are steep and almighty dangerous, for there are no guard rails against precipitous drops of 500 feet in some places. There are no lights of any sort. There's scarcely room for two cars to pass in many spots. The road is red clay and it must be slicker than grease when muddy."

But with this stern and just exception, Sports Writer Bill Cunningham does his best to plead a case against the unreal pictures of Southern authors.

"Many of us in these parts, taking the likes of 'Tobacco Road' too literally, are under the impression that what's left of the Confederates are only camping out in the South, nibbling on cracked corn and living on the dole. Here's testimony that a good many millions of them aren't. They're as up and coming as the carriage trade anywhere."

Opportunity for South

DEC 3 1940

Warning that the nation faces a reduced meat supply and higher prices in 1941, and the urging of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard that cattle and hog raisers increase production, is of vital interest to every Georgia farmer. All of the state and local organizations in contact with farmers should make certain the condition is called to the attention of each one.

The Constitution

The south's golden opportunity is coming under the defense program, and in no field are there greater possibilities than in the livestock field. In diversification rests the hope of the south's agriculture, just as does a balance between agriculture and industry represent the hope of the region in general.

With the greater part of the army expansion program being centered in the south, and with a transportation system needed for other purposes, much of the army purchases for troops stationed in the south will be made in this section—if it can supply the needs. But the south cannot expect the army to purchase its supply needs piecemeal, and lack of co-ordinated effort to meet the demand will result in the loss of millions of dollars for southern farmers.

Atlanta, Ga.

The necessary factors for the production of cattle and hogs in Georgia are known. In many instances they have been utilized to great advantage. But there is now need of greater dissemination of knowledge to the end that tenant farmers and marginal owner-farmers will be able to better their year-around income through crops—including livestock—wanted for the feeding of troops as well as of civilians able to spend more and more money for food in the cities of the south.

Now is the time for Georgians in all walks of life to direct every effort toward seeing that this state and each person in this state exerts every effort in the common cause of attaining a deserved balance in agriculture and in industry.

"THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE"

DEC 19 1940

The "fine Italian hand" of the South, in the control of the U. S. War Department at Washington, D. C., is seen in the attempted "draftees, seeking medical treatment. Harlem Hospital is for "Negroes," established years ago on the insistence of "Negro" doctors. Such institutions, there in the North, encourage "jim-crow" and segregation, and the barring of our people from other local hospitals. That is the main objection to establishing a "jim-crow" hospital in Cleveland and elsewhere in this section of the country. The South, which controls the U. S. War Department and the Roosevelt Administration is sure doing a thoro job of "jim-crowing," segregating and otherwise mistreating our National Defense draftees. This same is true, as we have said, in the U. S. Navy Department and all other departments of the government which it controls.—Cleveland Gazette.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

Babson Peers Into South's Next 100 Years and Sees—

A New Mineral Empire Below Mason-Dixon Line, Rise Of Chemurgy, Sun Motors Turning Wheels Of Industry In Coming Century

By ROGER W. BABSON

Written Especially for The Commercial Appeal

ONCE UPON a time three men were laying the cornerstone of a building. In a strong box within the cornerstone they agreed to put the sum of $300—as a reward for the lucky person who in some future generation should chance to dig up the cache. Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 1-1-40

Into the box the first contributor set his share, $100 in cash. Likewise the second made his $100 contribution in the same manner. The third donor, however, followed a different method. He inserted his donation in the form of a personal check for $300; then he withdrew as "change" the cash which had been deposited by his two companions. He played safe!

Somewhat the same unfair advantage is seized by the forecaster who is wise enough to date his prophecies into some far-off future beyond the reach of score-keepers and the range of critics. It is far "safer" to prophesy the broad shape of things to come in the year 2040 than to forecast the realistic details of 1940.

It happens that the complex days in which we are living are extremely crucial. Mighty decisions are in the making. Every nation on earth is holding its breath. Until these dynamic issues are settled, any forecasts for the immediate future are hazardous.

In fact, it will be easier for me to forecast the next hundred years if you will undertake to tell me what will happen in the next hundred days! The nearby turn of events may mold the future both for the South and the entire world.

However, let us point the periscope over and beyond the confusion and conflict of the immediate scene. We can envision the South 100 years from now as far along the trail which she is now blazing. **The future of this section does not hang on the mercy of chance and opportunism.**

The next century calls only for continued building upon the foundations already laid. Certain facts of course are familiar to the people of Tennessee. Outside your borders, however, it is not so generally realized that this region is the original home of the major metals of industry and commerce.

The first knowledge which this country obtained of its earthly treasures was uncovered in the South. The initial glimpse of our mineral wealth was the unmeasurable gold, copper, iron and other resources in the vast Appalachian deposits.

Only one barrier shut off the early development of these potential riches—the lack of efficient technique for working the available grades of ores. **With the seven-league strides which technology is now making, the next hundred years will witness the triumph of the South as one of the chief metallurgical centers of the Nation.**

South's Mineral Wealth Far Exceeds Nation's Gold

Your region already is in possession of mineral wealth far exceeding the government's stores of gold and in reality far more precious. In the decades now ahead, the South will avail herself of the improving techniques of mining and refining, and will claim her own.

One of the Southern minerals is coal. A hundred years from now, this no longer will be burned wastefully. Coal will have a value, far beyond today's appraisal, as a primary source of derived chemical products. Even now the cyclotrons of the scientists are beginning to juggle the atoms. Surely within another century, science will develop transmutation of the elements exceeding the dreams of the ancient alchemists. Even if atomic control proves to be less complete than now anticipated, chemistry still holds out other and abundant pledges of prosperity for the South. **The coming "synthetic century" will be a golden age for your region.** The South holds a strategic front in such an era. Yours is the storehouse of the elementary products from which much of the chemical merchandise of the future will be fabricated.

Dixie's Sunshine To Be Big Asset In Future

One hundred years from now agriculture will be extensive and highly technical. It will deal with

THE SOUTH

enzymes, auxins and other natural forces now only dimly perceived. It will utilize not only the South's mineral, chemical and water power resources, but another primary power: Sun power.

Other parts of the Nation have their water power, their minerals, their chemicals. But where the South holds a unique advantage over any other locality is in the **wealth of Southern sunshine.** This is not alone a feature of the growing tourist industry. Solar power is more than the foundation of agriculture.

When THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL brings out its next Centennial Edition 100 years from today it will chronicle the victory of the South in converting its sunshine into: Agricultural growth, chemical transformations; and industrial power in its myriad applications.

The years ahead will see the development of sun motors and generators analogous to the water power and coal power equipment of today.

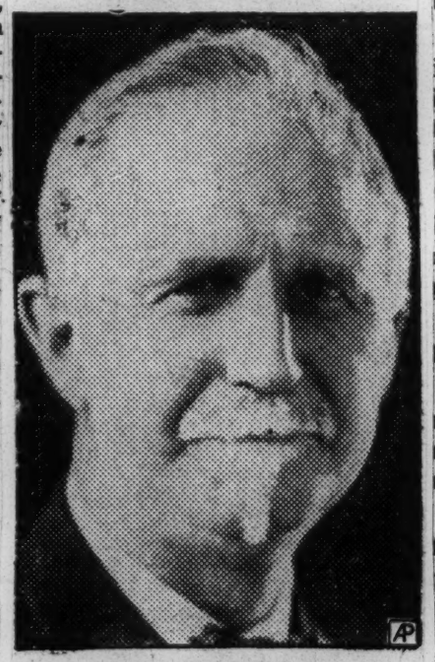
Machines And Humanity Must Progress Together

In these times of world crisis and chaos, we can realize as never before that civilization cannot be built merely by mechanical invention and discovery. Unless mechanism and humanity keep step, improved technique will assure only a more efficient devastation; better tools will implement only a swifter collapse.

Hence these stirring prophecies for your homeland rest not alone upon your natural resources, but even more upon the manhood and womanhood of the South.

We foresee the South's destiny in glowing terms because of our faith in the fundamental character and inner worth of the Southern families of today. They, and they alone, are the true architects of the South that is to come.

PROPHET



Roger W. Babson

Cotton Looks Ahead

No matter how serious the cotton problem may be, no matter how hard it is at times to see a way out of cotton's difficulties, the one thing that all Southerners need to avoid is an attitude of defeatism about cotton. Sometimes there seems to be something of a defeatist attitude toward the subject. We often hear talk about "the dethronement of King Cotton" which carries an overtone of hopelessness about cotton's future. It is as if one spoke about the "dethronement" not as the overthrowing of a despot, but as the abdication of a benevolent sovereign.

News 2-16-40

If cotton is no longer king in the sense that it dominates Southern agriculture and imposes a one-crop agrarian economy on this section, that obviously is to the good. That is widely recognized. But one still detects too often the implication that cotton has lost its high position, and that it is a great pity, and that we shall have to devise something to take its place out of necessity, and not because overcoming too great dependence on a single crop would be a good thing.

Such an attitude tends to promote a feeling that cotton not only is in a bad way, but is not likely to recover. Granting that cotton is in a bad way, we still should be able to look ahead to a recovery.

Cotton may never mean to the South what it once did as a source of wealth, but it will certainly continue to be one of this country's great crops.

It will continue to provide a major portion of the income of Southern farmers.

It will continue to provide the raw materials for vast and far-flung industries which manufacture cotton products and by-products.

It will continue to exert a tremendous and far-reaching effect, directly and indirectly, on the economy not merely of the South but of the entire nation.

* * *

We need to look ahead for cotton, there-

fore, and to plan soundly for its future. If it is not possible to feel great optimism about its future, at least we are justified in having hope of improvement.

Such a forward-looking attitude is held by the National Cotton Council. This organization, formed only a year or so ago to deal with the problems of the cotton industry, has just held its second annual convention in New Orleans.

The National Cotton Council is looking ahead for cotton by planning ahead for it and by working to achieve the objectives which are necessary to put cotton on a sound economic basis once more. The council's program is one of our most hopeful undertakings in behalf of cotton.

The forward-looking attitude of the council was exemplified at the New Orleans meeting in an address by its president, Oscar Johnston, of Scott, Miss. Mr. Johnston made the heartening prediction that by 1944, at the latest, our domestic consumption of cotton will be 10,000,000 bales a year. This will mean an increase of three or four million bales over the present average annual consumption in the United States, but Mr. Johnston is confident that it will be reached within the next four years. He believes that a 10,000,000-bale domestic consumption will be attained largely through the activity of the National Cotton Council.

The National Cotton Council is convinced that the improvement of the cotton situation calls primarily for a selling job. It believes that the consumption of cotton in our own country can be substantially increased by selling methods. And apparently the council looks to the domestic market, rather than to the world market, to provide the greater part of the increase in use of American cotton. The council, of course, is not ignoring the possibility of regaining some of our losses in the world market; but it evidently looks with more hope on the domestic market.

* * *

It was with an eye toward foreign markets for cotton that the council adopted resolutions in favor of lower tariffs and extension of the reciprocal trade agreement program. The council also went on record in favor of a $100,000,000 increase in capital funds of the Export-Import Bank as a means of promoting world trade.

Another resolution adopted by the council condemned federal and state laws penalizing the use of margarine. It is well to keep hammering away at these discriminations against margarine and other cottonseed oil products, especially now that there is a strong movement toward elimination of state trade barriers.

A particularly significant and timely resolution adopted by the council was one declaring that "the situation arising from the recent abrogation of the commercial treaty between the United States and Japan, jeopardizing as it does the South's most important industry and directly affecting the interests of more than 10,000,000 people of the South, should be dealt with through diplomatic channels rather than by legislation.

This position seems to *The News* to be a sound one. The South has much at stake in its relations with Japan because of its cotton trade with the Japanese. We should wish to have our difficulties with Japan adjusted in the least disruptive way.

Southern Farm Bloc Likely To Win Fight On Economy Moves

Bankhead Says Senate Is Lined Up To Prevent Reduction In Payments

BY BEN GRANT

WASHINGTON—(AP)—For at least two reasons, the Southern farm bloc is conceded to have a pretty fair chance of licking the Senate's economy forces to the tune of three or four hundred million dollars.

Beaten down at every turn by an economy-bent House, congressmen from the cotton country look to the Senate for $200,000,000 to finance the parity payment system, $72,600,000 for surplus disposal operations and $50,000,000 to make landowners out of farm tenants.

The two big reasons for their optimism were:

1. The Senate's customary generosity so far as the farmer is concerned.

2. Hints of friendliness from the administration.

Obviously, it was to be no push-over for the farm group. In fact some Southern senators closely associated with the drive said there would be several surprises among the economy votes, including three or four from the South.

Senate Bows To Farmers

But the Senate usually gives the farmer well-nigh what he asks for. Last year and the year before, it was the Senate that rescued the parity payment program after the House had tossed it out the window.

This difference between the Senate and House is generally explained this way: There are some congressional districts where there isn't even a vegetable garden and many where farming is of but little public interest. But senators represent whole states, and every state has at least one important agricultural commodity.

The administration makes no promises on the immediate issue, although Capitol Hill has heard repeatedly that President Roosevelt would be willing later in the session to make a specific request for parity money if the farm price level demanded it.

It was known that President Roosevelt had been told by congressional farm leaders that the time to get the parity appropriation was along with the rest of the fiscal 1941 agricultural supply bill. Many believed that a parity payment measure, standing alone, would face sure defeat.

At any rate, it was confidently predicted there would be no open opposition from the White House to the voting of parity funds as part of the regular appropriation bill.

Bankhead Is Cheerful

Cheerfully, Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) declared, "We've got the votes in the Senate." He said that applied to all three of the big items, adding that as a member of the subcommittee on agriculture appropriations he would urge that virtually the equivalent of the current year's big farm fund be provided again.

Senator Russell (D., Ga.), chairman of the subcommittee, was optimistic, but he said a fight was in prospect, especially on parity payments and farm tenant benefits.

On an economy spree, the House cut the farm appropriation bill sharply under budget estimates. As it reached the Senate, it represented not much more than half the current year's farm funds.

Although the Budget Bureau recommended $25,000,000 for the tenant program, the House cut it out altogether. Then it ruled out the surplus disposal money on a technical point of order. As a matter of strategy, the farm group decided against offering the parity amendment.

If the Senate restores these three items, the House is likely, as a matter of course, to reject the Senate version of the bill. Then the controversy will go to a joint committee to compose differences between the two branches. If the Senate wins out in conference, the real House fight will come on the question of adopting the conferees' report.

* * *

A DISPUTE WELL KNOWN to the House and Senate involves the relative merits of jute and cotton for twine. Long and tedious have been the debates over whether the Postoffice Department should be compelled to use cotton twine. Finally, Congress voted last year that 25 per cent of the postoffice twine should be made of an American product—cotton.

The other day, Harrison Parkman, the department's purchasing agent, told a Senate committee cotton twine was proving perfectly satisfactory. But questioned by a member, he said if the Postoffice Department used cotton exclusively, it would consume about thirty-five ten thousandths of one per cent of the average cotton crop.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE PATRICK (D., Ala.) said of Representative Keefe (R., Wis.), "I have been looking for him to smile ever since he came to Congress, but I have not yet seen him smile."

Later, Keefe addressed the House on the subject of the Alabama congressman:

"I want to say to the gentleman that since he has assumed the role of humorist, poet laureate of the House, and jester of the House, I have not heard a single alleged joke, or a single story that was not so archaic that it could not provoke a smile on my face."

A. F. L. VOTES PLAN TO ORGANIZE SOUTH

Conference at Atlanta Adopts 16-Point Program to Raise Worker Living Standards

Times

LOW-RENT HOUSING ASKED

3-4-40

Higher Wages, Compensation Benefits Sought—Padway Assails Arnold on Suits

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 3—The Southern Labor Conference today formally set in motion in the South the sweeping organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor by adopting a sixteen-point declaration of policy, submitted by a committee of federation representatives from ten States.

The action followed a day of speech-making, highlighted by a sharp attack made by William Green, A. F. of L. president, against charges of racketeering within the federation's ranks.

Declaring that "the A. F. of L. will endure as long as the nation itself," Mr. Green said:

"When any man, anywhere, or any place, charges our great American labor movement with being a weakened institution, engaged in exploitation and racketeering, I throw the challenge back into his face and into his mouth. It is a deliberate falsehood."

The labor chieftain said his remarks were "in reply to a newspaper columnist who has been denouncing not only individuals connected with the federation but our great movement itself."

Following his address, he told newspaper men that he was referring to the columnist, Westbrook Pegler.

Renews Attack on Labor Board

President Green also repeated a denunciation of the administration of the National Labor Relations Act as "partial to the C. I. O.," and called for the replacement of the present three-man Labor Relations Board with a five-man board.

Referring briefly to the split in labor ranks, he told the 3,000 delegates from ten Southern States that "the A. F. of L. stands ready, as it has in the past, to negotiate on any feasible plan to unite C. I. O. and A. F. of L. members."

The conference adopted the following program of policy:

Enactment of legislation prohibiting the employment of children under 16, providing for compulsory school attendance and prohibiting the employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age in all hazardous occupations; ratification of the child-labor amendments.

Extension of benefits of workmen's compensation laws to all workers and the setting up of exclusive State funds assuring the payment of benefits having a fair relation to the loss of earnings; adequate hospital and medical care during the whole period of incapacity; compensation for all injured workers through a compulsory system for all accidents and occupational diseases, and a joint effort of worker and employer to adopt safety and preventive measures and reduce industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Compensation Changes Asked

Shortening of the waiting period of unemployment compensation to one week, extension of the duration of payment of benefits to a flat period of twenty weeks, and an increase in benefits to 60 per cent of full-time weekly wages, but not less than $6 nor more than $24; establishment of a Federal reinsurance fund to insure payment of these standards by all States.

Extension of benefits under present old age insurance laws to all wage earners as rapidly as possible.

Amendment of the National Labor Relations Act, as formulated by the American Federation of Labor, to provide for a five-man board.

A study by the American Federation of Labor of the recent enactment of Federal legislation establishing basic labor standards for workers engaged in interstate business in an effort to secure for workers in intrastate business the full protection of these standards.

Call for Housing Expansion

Expansion of the United States Housing Authority's low-rent housing program to increase the benefits for the South and for the entire nation.

Adoption by all States of laws requiring wages to be paid regularly and authorizing the State Labor Department to assist in the collection of valid unpaid wage claims.

A vigorous, continuous effort on the part of all State Federations to prohibit the sale of prison-made goods.

Mobilization of the resources of the American Federation of Labor to prevent the curtailment or modification of labor's rights to self-organization and collective bargaining through restrictive legislation.

A strong, coordinated labor department in each state, with all functions dealing with wage earners under one head, adequately staffed with practical men and women with trade union experience.

Increasing of the minimum wage in all industries to 40 cents an hour by 1942 and to 50 cents an hour by 1945.

Proper working conditions for teachers, including the right to affiliate with organized labor.

A detailed study by the research department of the American Federation of Labor of new industrial developments in the South for guidance of the Southern organizing campaigns.

Assumption of the motto: "Labor Forward in the South—Labor Forward for Justice, Brotherhood and Democracy."

Enactment of a Federal health insurance law.

The committee asserted that the minimum wage in the South today for the majority of working men was 30 cents an hour or less.

"In the North and West," the report continued, "the minimum for the majority is 52.5 cents or higher. At 30 cents an hour, a man can earn a maximum of $655 a year if he works every working day. Labor does not intend to wait for the Fair Standards Act to raise the minimum to 40 cents in 1945.

"The South must not remain perpetually a region of low-living standards. The myth of lower living costs in the South has long since been explored. Low wages in the South mean nothing but low-living standards.

"New industries are beginning a new phase in what is destined to be the development of the New South. Southern labor must organize to share fully in the benefits of new industries through proper distribution of jobs and incomes.

"Higher labor standards in the South must go hand in hand with industrial growth. Only through the maintenance of such standards will labor make possible the growth of a better standard of living for the whole nation in place of destructive regional competition."

Counsel Strikes at Arnold

Joseph Padway, chief counsel of the American Federation of Labor, criticized recent Federal indictments of union building trades groups as "ruthless, brutal, inconsistent, damaging and destructive of the principles of organized labor."

He declared at the confeernce that the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act, on which the indictments were based, specifically exempt labor unions, and promised Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold "The damndest best fight he ever had" if prosecution were pressed.

RENEWED BUYING POWER OF SOUTH CALLED BOOM KEY

National Mayors' Conference Hears Alabama Governor's Plea

(The Associated Press)

Birmingham, Ala., March 8.—Restoration of the purchasing power of the South was offered as a solution to national economic ills today by Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, speaking before the Southern regional meeting of the United States conference of mayors.

3-9-40

The Alabama governor said the nation's economy is "out of balance" because of the South's inability to purchase the things it needs.

"We can't have a balanced, healthy nation unless the Southern states have their proper place in the sun," Dixon declared. "There is no room in America for a colonial economy, no room for an 'India.'"

Dixon discussed reasons for the South's low per capita income, citing the lack of capital at the end of the War Between the States, farm tenancy and one-crop system, and such 'colonial' devices as artifical freight barriers as contributing factors.

He also discussed the South's governmental problems, especially as regards school expenditures, and their relations to the nation.

Problem for Nation

"The people of Alabama," he said, "are being taxed more for schools in relation to their per capita wealth than any others in the United States, but you must realize we have half the national average in per capita income and one-third more children than the national average.

"When you consider that thousands from the South, 3,800,000 in the last 30 years, have gone to other sections to live, you must realize that our problem is not one for any section, but one for the nation."

Dixon said the South needs "partial industrialization" but only from concerns willing to recognize their responsibility to the community in which they make their living.

Dr. J. N. Baker, Alabama health officer, urged "removal of official health departments from a political atmosphere," in his address on public health administration.

He outlined the Alabama public health system, which provides for state and county medical associations to control appointments, as one under which political considerations have been largely eliminated.

Mayor Cecil F. Bates of Mobile, Ala., and New York's Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, president of the United States conference of mayors, urged united opposition to federal taxation of municipal bonds at the morning session.

Urges Closer Links

Bates estimated federal taxation would cost municipal and state governments $96,000,000 annually in increased interest rates, on the basis of current indebtedness.

La Guardia also made a plea for closer co-operation between municipal and state governments.

"In nearly every instance, we find that municipal governments are closer to the national government than to their own state administrations," he said.

The New York executive also praised the national administration for its relief program.

"I don't believe there is a city in the country that could have existed without aid in one form or another from our national government, during the depression years," he said.

Approximately 125 mayors from 13 Southern states are here for the meeting, which ends tomorrow.

The Guest Writer

Roving Farm Laborers

(From The Dallas Morning News)

An estimated 70,000 to 150,000 dispossessed tenant farmers are roving the highways of Texas looking for work, according to the best authorities. C. M. Evans, chief of the Farm Securities Administration at Dallas, urges the adoption of land use programs by Government as the means to alleviate conditions. He thinks Government credit to farmers who wish to switch from cotton growing to diversified farming offers another part solution to the problem.

Both of Mr. Evans' suggestions are worthy of consideration but, like most other people who are thinking about the problems of Texas and the Southland today, he omits mention of the one outstanding reason for the economic difficulty into which the cotton-growing South has been pushed, namely, the tariff. Possibly Mr. Evans and others fail to mention the tariff because of that hopeless feeling that comes upon one at any thought of changing a policy that seems to have become a part of American tradition. But the resources of the South are adapted primarily to the production of an agricultural surplus which, under any sane program of domestic and international commerce, would find a ready foreign market. Either this market must be made available or else the South must adopt an economy that does not exactly fit its natural conditions.

Industrialization of the South may eventually bring employment to the dispossessed tenant farmers. The building of the cotton mills on the Atlantic seaboard gave employment to the economically stranded hill folk of the eroded Carolina and Georgia uplands. They went to work at small wages, as compared with wages paid in Northern mills, but they elevated their standard of living by moving from the hills to the mill centers, nevertheless.

Development of factories to absorb the surplus rural labor is confronted with new difficulties. A considerable period would be required for training the farm laborers and then, after labor was trained, the differential on freight rates to larger market centers would make necessary a lower cost of production in Texas than in New York or Massachusetts. Cheaper living costs in the South due to weather conditions will justify a differential in wages paid, but if Northern labor leaders and Northern industrialists have their way such a differential is to be wiped out.

Such things as Government loans and land use programs will do something as emergency measures to relieve the present situation, but Southern thinkers and civic leaders must get back to bedrock causes before anything really effective is achieved to stop the drift of Southern agriculture from bad to worse.

Alabama Farm Income

Extremely interesting and significant figures concerning farm income in Alabama in the last five years recently were released by the Extension Service of the federal and state governments at Auburn.

Total income for 1939 was the lowest in the last five years, due largely, according to John L. Liles, Jr., Extension Service economist, to low yields resulting from adverse weather.

Prices as a whole, Mr. Liles says, were favorable, but the volume of products going to market was materially reduced.

Total income from crops, livestock and government payments was $112,170,000, compared to $123,699,000 in 1938, $138,584,000 in 1937, $135,[illegible],000 in 1936, and $117,949,000 in 1935.

Total cash and government payments per farm were $410.19 in 1939, $452.36 in 1938, $506.78 in 1937, $495.55 in 1936, and $431.33 in 1935. Income from crops per farm was $212.14 in 1939, $277.40 in 1938, $366.88 in 1937, $379.27 in 1936, and $297.08 in 1935.

Livestock and livestock products brought per farm $98.37 in 1939, $103.08 in 1938, $103.02 in 1937, $92.34 in 1936, and $74.47 in 1935.

Government payments for following soil-building practices and reducing the acreage of cotton and other soil-depleting crops averaged $99.68 per farm in 1939. Federal benefits averaged $71.88 in 1938, $36.88 in 1937, $23.94 in 1936, and $59.79 in 1935.

Among the various crops it is to be observed that in the last four years grain, vegetable and fruit income held up well in 1939 compared to previous years, in some cases even increasing, while heavy loss was suffered in cotton lint and cottonseed.

Livestock and livestock products produced an income in 1939 well above 1935 and somewhat above 1936, but slightly below 1937 and 1938.

These trends are worth the careful study of all Alabamians interested in our agricultural situation. The apparently growing importance of federal payments and the decline of cotton as a source of revenue are, of course, among the outstanding developments.

Livestock and livestock products, vegetables and fruits are sure to continue to be of increasing significance in our agricultural economy. The development of these lines of activity has been marked in recent years, but undoubtedly a far greater progress will have to be achieved before a proper balance is attained and present opportunities are fully realized.

MAYORS TOLD U. S. NEEDS DIXIE BUYING

Dixon Says South's Poverty Hurts Nation; La Guardia Speaks.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 8. (AP)—Restoration of the purchasing power of the south was offered as a solution to national economic ills today by Governor Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, speaking before the southern regional meeting of the United States conference of mayors.

The Alabama governor said the nation's economy is "out of balance" because of the south's inability to purchase the things it needs.

"We can't have a balanced, healthy nation unless the southern states have their proper place in the sun," Dixon declared.

He discussed reasons for the south's low per capita income, citing the lack of capital at the end of the War Between the States, farm tenancy and the one-crop system, and such "colonial' devices as artificial freight barriers as contributing factors.

Mayor Cecil F. Bates, of Mobile, and New York's Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, president of the United States conference of mayors, urged united opposition to federal taxation of municipal bonds at the morning session. LaGuardia also made a plea for closer co-operation between municipal and state governments.

THE SOUTH'S NEED FOR ANOTHER FRIEND AT COURT

Gov. Dixon's prompt action in enlisting the forces of the Southern Governors Conference and the southern delegation in congress behind a request that the vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission be filled only by a friend of the south's rate parity cause deserves applause.

It would be unreasonable to ask, or even hope that another Alabamian be placed on the commission. The fact that two Alabamians were on the commission at the same time prior to Marion Caskie's resignation was an unique honor to the state. It was an unparalleled honor to Montgomery that two of its citizens should have places on the commission at the same time.

Gov. Dixon rightly calls for the appointment of a man in Mr. Caskie's place "whose mind is (not) closed against the justice of our efforts to secure a removal of the unfair freight rate differentials now operating against the southern people." It is to be hoped that the man chosen will at least be from one of the nine southeastern states which have so long borne the common burden of freight rate discrimination. However, such a direct request would be unseemly. The request that the appointee be a man not inimical to the south's cause is a just and proper one.

As the commission now stands with the vacated place of Mr. Caskie, there is an equal division of interests among the ten members. The eleventh member, who will hold the balance of power, will largely determine the attitude of the commission when further cases for revision of rates are presented. It is perhaps unfair to William J. Patterson, of Wisconsin, to say without factual cause that he will side with northeastern interests in such cases. However, Mr. Patterson is as new a member on the commission as Alabama's own J. Haden Alldredge and has not made known his attitude by vote on any rate cases. Both he and Mr. Alldredge refrained from casting their votes in the decision not to reopen the recent case relieving 17 commodities from prejudicial rates. His position is, at least, doubtful.

The south's fight has just begun for freight rate parity. The 17 commodities involved in the first decision are but a small part of the south's produce which is removed from nation-wide competition by a bar of unequal freight rates. The victory in the first case laid a precedent for similar decisions in others, but that precedent would hold only if the commission should choose to vote in accordance with it. If the commission is again unbalanced against the south, then the precedent will fall as lightly as if it had never existed.

The Cotton Problem

Speaking in Los Angeles yesterday before a gathering of farmers and representatives of the textile industry, Milo Perkins, Director of Marketing of the Department of Agriculture, discussed the problems that our cotton growers would face in a totalitarian world "where goods are bartered and price is not a determining factor."

The export subsidies to which the Department of Agriculture resorted about a year ago in order to move our high priced cotton into export channels might, as Mr. Perkins fears, prove impotent except in isolated cases, in the world of the future. Yet, he says, the cotton loan plan must be continued to assure a minimum price for producers, although it will "lead to eventual disaster unless we can move the cotton produced into consumption here and abroad."

If prices are kept above world levels by the loan policy, how can surplus cotton be kept from piling up, in view of our dependence upon export outlets? That question has confronted the country for a long time. For obvious reasons the Department of Agriculture prefers to stress the future dislocations that will result from the European conflict. So far war has greatly stimulated the export demand for cotton instead of cutting off outlets.

However, Mr. Perkins deserves credit for his courage in asking what we could do if the export market were lost entirely. The obvious answer is that we should have to limit production of cotton to domestic requirements. Mr. Perkins admits the ultimate necessity of doing so, but during the years of transition he envisages the possibility of raising the domestic consumption of cotton to 11,100,000 bales. That would be an increase of nearly 50 per cent above current consumption—and would far exceed the present manufacturing capacity of the cotton textile industry.

To permit the utilization of an additional 3,600,000 bales of cotton, Mr. Perkins suggests that cotton could be used in place of jute and burlap; the cotton stamp plan could be extended; and mattresses could be distributed to low-income families. "For my own part," he confessed, "I shudder somewhat at the administrative problems connected with a program of this magnitude, to say nothing of its cost."

Such misgivings are amply justified, for the estimated annual outlay for this huge subsidization program is placed at $644,000,000. And that figure does not include the "tens of millions" that could be paid out by industry to cover the extra cost of cotton bagging.

It is indicated that this costly plan would only be in force during a period of transition while cotton growers were being persuaded to cut down production and diversify production. But if such a lavish subsidization scheme were ever introduced the chances are that it would be saddled upon the country indefinitely. Our experience in recent years has shown that agricultural subsidies do not merely postpone, they actually prevent, the adjustments that must be made in order to put agriculture on a self-sustaining basis and lighten the burden of taxation resulting from unwise policies.

Pulp Industry Probe Sought

WASHINGTON [AP]—Representative Fulmer [D., S. C.] proposed Saturday that the Forest Service investigate what he termed "monopolistic purchase" of pulp wood in the South.

He announced that he would introduce a resolution Monday directing Secretary Wallace to inquire into the situation.

Fulmer said that although the price of paper pulp manufactured from the pulp wood had increased from $65 to $85 a ton there had been no increase in the price of the pulp wood.

The resolution proposed by Fulmer would authorize the Agriculture Department's forest service to hold hearings and subpoena representatives of the paper pulp industry.

not to the smoking point. Put the thickest pieces of chicken in the skillet first and leave space for the fat to come up around each piece. Do not crowd. Cover pan, and cook at a moderate temperature, and turn pieces when brown.

Many cooks prefer to finish fried chicken in a low moderate oven — 300 degrees Fahrenheit particularly when cooking several birds and skillet space is limited. Shift the well-browned pieces to a pan with a rack to let the fat drain through. Cover and let the cooking continue until no pink remains near the bone. Serve hot, with cream gravy made with the pan drippings.

Chicken Must Be Fried Just Right To Be Southern

BY MILDRED SIMON

Everybody is having fried chicken now, but we will all agree that boiling is better than Southern fried chicken. There are many ways to prepare a frier but the pan frying method seems to be the most popular in the South.

For pan frying in shallow fat, dismember and cut up young chickens into serving portions. Before cooking, wipe the chicken as dry as possible, season with salt and pepper, and roll in flour. Or, another way is—dip fryers in egg beaten with a tablespoon of water and work in with dry bread crumbs or corn meal.

Have ready thick skillet with a half-inch or more of hot fat, but

The South's Medical Service

Adequate medical service for the South calls for nearly twice the present number of physicians and three times the present number of hospital beds, Dr. W. C. Davison, dean of the School of Medicine of Duke University, recently told the Southern Institute for Hospital Administrators, meeting at the University.

Birmingham News 5/26/48

Birmingham, Ala

In 10 Southern states, Dr. Davison related, the average is one physician to 1,063 persons; in four Northern states, the average is one to 719.

In the same Southern states there is one hospital bed for each 1,472 persons, while in the Northern states the average is one to 419.

* * *

"The distribution of physicians and that of hospitals are mutually dependent," Dr. Davison said. "The former rarely will practice and remain in a community without the latter, and a hospital without adequate medical personnel is not a hospital but a somewhat dangerous hotel."

He listed these factors as affecting their distribution in the South:

1. The financial returns of practice in the Northern cities are, or were, better than in rural Southern counties.
2. Living and social conditions are not as attractive in the country.
3. The distances between widely scattered patients, and poor roads.
4. The type of instruction in medical schools.
5. Inadequate Southern hospital facilities for modern medicine.
6. Number of Southern medical students who remain in the North, after having attended school there because of the closing of many Southern schools.
7. Relatively small number of medical students from rural areas.
8. Necessity for public education in the recognition of and need for good doctors and hospitals.
9. Ability of physicians and surgeons in the area.

* * *

Improvement of the situation in the South, in Dr. Davison's view, lies in the betterment of Southern medical schools, expansion of Southern hospitals and the extension of educational opportunities for Southern rural youths.

He reported progress in the first particular through cooperative efforts of the universities and foundations. Opportunity in the second direction is afforded, he said, through voluntary hospital care associations. Establishment of loan funds for students in rural areas is needed in obtaining the third objective.

* * *

Throughout the country there has been a recent awakening to the need of additional medical service and hospital care. Governmental officials in the federal field and in the states are working on the problem. Physicians and surgeons in their national and local associations are concentrating on the situation. Our own Jefferson County Medical Society is deeply interested in it.

Here in the South, as the figures quoted by Dr. Davison show, the need is especially acute. Alabama ranks forty-first among the states in hospital facilities, having 2.1 hospital beds to each 1,000 of population. The national average is 3.4 per 1,000.

South Carolina has the same ratio as Alabama. After Alabama and South Carolina come Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Mississippi. Louisiana's recent hospital program has put her in twenty-ninth place, with a ratio of 3.2 to 1,000.

The facts of the situation, national, sectional and local, will be the most effective influence in bringing about general progress in this direction. The lack of progress has, in large part, been due to ignorance and consequent indifference.

Surely no one can be familiar with the need and not earnestly desire all feasible action to meet it.

This nation has the basic resources of personnel and wealth with which to provide adequately for the health of its people. The problem is how to find the best way of doing so. Constant reiteration of the facts of the need will spur this search and our determination.

South In Electorial College

Age-Herald 8-15-48

From The News

Interest of party leaders and the public naturally centers in electoral rather than popular votes, for it is the former that determine the result of presidential contests. There is generally, however, an accord between the two, for only twice in three-quarters of a century where there has been a direct measurement of strength between two candidates has the one who received the larger vote at the polls failed of a majority in the electoral college.

In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden had nearly 250,000 more votes than did Rutherford B. Hayes, but he was swindled out of the election by a partisan election commission, which gave Hayes one vote margin in the electoral college.

In 1888 Cleveland had 94,000 majority over Harrison, but lost out in the electoral count.

* * *

Prior to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for president. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared president and the one who had the next largest number vice president. In 1789 Washington had 69 electoral votes, John Adams coming next with 34, they were chosen president and vice president respectively. Four years later the same condition prevailed.

In 1796 John Adams led with 71 votes, Jefferson coming next with 68, Pinckney, of South Carolina, third with 59, Aaron Burr 30. Thus Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic creed, was vice president, with Adams, the Federalist, his chief.

In 1800 Jefferson and Burr tied in the electoral college with 73 votes each. The choice, under the constitution, devolving upon the House of Representatives, each state having one vote, Jefferson received the vote of 10 states, which made him president; Burr that of four states, electing him vice president.

The constitution having been amended by 1804 to provide that the electors should vote directly and separately for a president and vice president, Jefferson was chosen president by a large majority and George Clinton vice president.

* * *

It having been announced that Wendell Willkie will make a determined effort to win some, at least, of the Southern states, from their accustomed allegiance to the Democratic party, and there being other indications that the Republican party will make a more vigorous effort in this section than has been seen in many years, the possible part that the South may play in the national election becomes a matter of more or less interesting speculation.

* * *

From a geographic or political viewpoint, there are two "Souths;" one the "Deep South," the other that which in recent years has become larger geographically. By "Deep South" is ordinarily meant the 11 states which seceded to join the Confederacy. These, with the number of electoral votes which each has, are as follows: Texas, 23; North Carolina, 13; Georgia, 12; Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia, 11 each; Louisiana, 10; Arkansas and Mississippi, 9 each; South Carolina, 8, and Florida, 7. In this area, it is seen, are 124 electoral votes.

The term "South" as it has come to be known in recent years, embraces five other states. These are: Missouri, 15; Kentucky and Oklahoma, 11 each; Maryland and West Virginia, 8 each. In these states are 53 electoral votes. In the South, broadly speaking, thus are found 177 electoral votes.

The total number of electoral votes in the electoral college is 531, which, under the constitution, is the total number of representatives of the states in the House of Representatives (435) and Senate (96). There being 531 votes in the electoral college, 266 are necessary to an election.

* * *

Of the 16 Southern states only six have invariably gone Democratic since the days of reconstruction. These are: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Florida, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia have only once failed to support the Democratic nominee. In 1928 they were recorded for Hoover. Kentucky and Tennessee, which are remarkably alike in population, natural resources and political alignments, have only twice failed the Democratic presidential ticket in three-quarters of a century, Kentucky in 1924 and 1928 and Tennessee in 1920 and 1928.

* * *

Since 1900 some of these Southern states have gained in electoral votes, some have lost. Arkansas has now one more elector than in 1900; North Carolina, West Virginia and Louisiana, two each; Florida, three. Texas has jumped from 15 to 23.

Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia have each lost one elector. Kentucky and Missouri have lost two, while Alabama, Maryland and Mississippi were unchanged by reapportionment.

Oklahoma first had an elector in 1908, and it has four now more than when it entered the union.

* * *

A striking contrast in their balloting in 1928 was displayed by these states of the South. Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma gave Hoover majorities exceeding 170,000; West Virginia went Republican by 112,000, North Carolina by 61,000, Maryland by 79,000, Florida by 43,000, Tennessee by 28,000, Texas and Virginia by about the same margin, 26,000. On the other hand, Arkansas gave Smith a majority of 42,000; Georgia went for him by two to one; Louisiana by more than three to one; Mississippi by five to one; South Carolina by 20 to one. The contest in Alabama was bitter and the result close, Smith having the better of it by the slight margin of 7,000 out of 250,000.

The 10 Southern states that went for Hoover in 1928 have 118 electoral votes, the six that stood by the Democratic nominee 59.

It so happens that the 16 Southern states have exactly one-third of the total number of votes in the electoral college.

* * *

A recent Gallup poll gave Roosevelt 227 electoral votes, composed of 177 from the 16 Southern states, in all of which he was ahead, and 50 votes from the eight other states in which he led. The poll showed that Willkie led in 24 states, with 304 electoral votes, and Roosevelt in exactly the same number of states, but with a considerably smaller total of electoral votes.

The support of the entire South of 16 states, Deep South and border, would manifestly be an extremely valuable asset to a presidential candidate, but it could be offset by a comparatively small number of populous Northern and Eastern states.

The Gallup poll showed Willkie leading in New York (47) electoral votes, Pennsylvania (36), Illinois (29), Ohio (26), Michigan (19), Massachusetts (17). These six states, with their 174 electoral votes, would practically offset the combined electoral vote of all the 16 Southern states.

Graham Sees Economic Rise Of Southerners

Constitution 5-18-40

Carolina Educator Says 'Handicap' To Vanish Within 12 Years.

Atlanta

By CHARLES GILMORE.

Frank Porter Graham, 135 pounds of college president from the University of North Carolina, yesterday visualized a New South, liberated from five economic handicaps which are holding its progress in check.

Within a dozen years, he said, the South will be free of discriminating freight rates, a high tariff which oppresses a rural population, a northern industrial structure which saps southern resources and exploits cheap labor, a devastating population exodus to the north, and an interracial struggle.

Already a new economic revolution is underway, and he told of the Southern Governors' Conference to regulate freight rates, of the Hull reciprocal tariff agreements and of a tendency toward "leveling off" of financial centers in the north.

Dreams Come True.

His prophecy is another of the "Graham dreams" which somehow usually come true. A decade ago he was an obscure history instructor. Overnight he became president of one of the south's largest institutions and, last year, was labelled one of the 10 outstanding educators in the nation.

An ex-Marine and an ex-baseball coach, he is the father of the "Graham Plan" which pioneered in the east in breaking the hold of subsidization among college athletes.

In Atlanta yesterday to talk before the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences and the alumni of his university, he deplored the south's loss in productive population.

"The south leads in the number of children per capita," he said, "and we pay for their education through the unproductive years. When they become productive they leave their homes for the north."

The answer to this, he contended, was the increasing of federal aid to states for education. He cited the recent completion of a $6,200,000 building program at the three units of the University of North Carolina.

Not An "Insult."

"'The name 'economic problem number one' is a tribute and not a defamation," according to the man known throughout his native Tar Heel state as "Dr. Frank." The term, he said, is "an appreciation of the handicaps under which we exist, and which eventually will be stricken from the boards."

In the north, he pointed out industry uses southern resources and labor at low costs to turn out products sold at high costs. In the past, the money has gone to the north, but Dr. Graham yesterday expressed a belief that the tendency was reversing, the top-heavy financial structure was "leveling off."

Constitution Staff Photo—Pete Roton.

PROPHECY—Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, yesterday saw the south emerging from its "economic handicap" when he spoke here to the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences.

Cotton Week Proclaimed in 19 States

Governors of most of the 19 cotton-producing states have proclaimed May 17-25 as official dates for National Cotton Week in their states.

Mayors of many cities over the country and particularly in the Cotton Belt have announced that they will proclaim Cotton Week officially in their own communities.

Recognized as the nation's greatest annual cotton sales event, Cotton Week was inaugurated 10 years ago and has met with increasing success each year. The council said that it believes the 1940 event will climax all previous activities.

"National Cotton Week," the council declares, "has special significance for the people of the Cotton Belt, who are largely dependent upon cotton for their livelihoods. Success of this cotton sales event brings us one step closer toward the goal of a substantially greater cotton consumption."

The council points out that since thousands of merchants will offer cotton goods at marked down prices during Cotton Week, the event will present an opportunity to consumers to replenish their supplies of cotton wearing apparel and household articles at substantial savings.

Estimates made in the wearing apparel field show that the average American family has only one change of cotton clothing a week. Articles considered in the survey include shirts, underwear, pajamas, sheets, towels, pillow cases, overalls, work pants and work shirts. To bring United States personal and family inventories up to a point that would permit two changes a week would require approximately 1,500,000 bales of cotton.

THE SOUTH

Cotton Council Objective

If the domestic consumption of cotton can be increased only one-fifth of an ounce daily for every man, woman and child, it would mean, in the aggregate, the use of millions of additional bales of cotton. The problem of bringing about that increase is a major concern of the National Cotton Council.

Last year 400,000,000 pounds of rayon, one of cotton's greatest competitors, was used in this country. That amount of rayon represented 800,000 bales of cotton unused. The National Cotton Council is not contenting itself with the mere pointing out of cotton economy statistics. It proposes, in the late Summer, to inaugurate a nation-wide campaign to inspire greater cotton usage. It is an objective we heartily indorse.

As a matter of fact, and as the National Cotton Council well points out, if the wearing apparel of the American people was limited to cotton goods there would be only enough for one change a week. The point which must be driven home if American purchasers are to increase cotton consumption to the desired point is that neither style nor comfort are sacrificed in all-cotton wearing apparel. The old excuse that cotton goods "do not look so well" has long been worn out. The world's best designers and stylists have turned their art to cotton textiles and have produced modes and costumes which make cotton textiles highly desirable material. It may be, as the Cotton Council suspects, that this advance has not been impressed in the proper manner on the buying public.

This section, however, will not be in position to urge increased cotton consumption on others until it awakens and makes cotton goods the preferred commodity, and that is not the case at present.

Industry In The South

Although the South as we know it still continues to be regarded as an "agricultural" area, there is every evidence that its potentialities as an "industrial" region are being appreciated by the men who look to industry for profits.

R. L. Gould of The Manufacturers Record recently told a conference of business men in Atlanta that the South has 25 per cent of the manufacturing establishments in the United States, that its manufactured goods are now nearly 20 per cent of the total of the entire country, and that the value of these goods is two and one-half times that of its agricultural products.

Said Mr. Gould:

"The South produces 70 per cent of the natural gas of the country; nearly 42 per cent of the lumber; 67 per cent of the crude petroleum; 47 per cent of the country's output of coal, excluding Pennsylvania anthracite; virtually all of the sulphur of the United States; the entire output of the country's bauxite (basic material for aluminum); practically all of the carbon black from natural gas; practically all of the phosphate rock; and 85 per cent of the cotton used in all American mills is consumed in Southern textile mills.

"The South has more than 70 per cent of the rayon manufacturing capacity of the country; manufactures 25 per cent of the blasting powder and high explosives made in America; 70 per cent of the fertilizers produced in America; and in 1938 the total commerce passing through Southern ports for foreign trade totalled nearly 30 per cent of the value of exports of the entire United States."

In citing the above remarks, The News and Courier of Charleston, S. C., points out:

"There is more. The South advanced substantially even during the 10-year period of depression. Between 1927 and 1937 the number of manufacturing establishments increased in the South by 803 as compared to a decline in the rest of the country of 3,120. The value of mineral production of the South increased nearly 400 per cent from 1910 to 1936, compared with only 40 per cent for the rest of the country.

"There are now in the Southern States nearly 1,700 chemical establishments, with an annual payroll of $72,000,000 and the value of their output in 1937 reaches a total of $725,000,000.

"Mr. Gould's facts and figures disclose that the South is serving the nation. To retard the march forward of America's No. 1 economic problem the Roosevelt administration did nothing to halt the wage-and-hour law. These Southern States have been and are advancing without benefit of Federal panaceas. They have been shared short in the extravagant spendings. Washington pretends that it is interested in the South. It works for the East and the Middle West. The high tariff was devised in protection, not of the South, but of the East and the Middle West. Great is the South!"

Both Mr. Gould and The News and Courier omit one significant fact about the industrial developments in the South. It is that a vast portion of this development is brought about by capital from the East. As a result a vast portion of these profits, derived from exploitation of Southern resources, goes right back to the rich East.

That is one big reason for the fact that in per capita wealth, in per capita school funds, in per capita income, and in per capita recognition at Wasihngton, the South fails to keep pace with its industrial growth.—The Tuscaloosa News.

Improving Farm Credit

The subject of farm credit is a rather dry one, so the general public does not pay much attention to it. Obviously, however, it is of very great importance to farmers; and because it is important to them, it is indirectly important to business and the public in general, especially in sections which are predominantly agricultural.

No other farmers have a more vital interest in farm credit than Southern farmers, and no other section of the country should feel as much concern over the subject as the South. This is true not only because the South is one of the great agricultural regions of the United States, but also, and especially, because the cost of farm credit to the South has been greater than to any other section.

This is one reason—but, of course, only one of many reasons—why the average income of Southern farmers is the lowest in the United States, and why, for that matter, the per capita income of Southerners as a whole is the lowest in the country.

The South has suffered for many years from the high cost of capital, or credit; and Southern agriculture in particular has felt the adverse effects of this condition. There has been improvement in recent years, especially in farm credit. But in order to preserve the gains which have been made in this respect and to continue the improvement of farm credit conditions, we should not relax our interest in the subject.

* * *

In Alabama the subject of farm credit was emphasized this week because of the visit to the state of Gov. A. G. Black, of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, who came here to speak at Cullman with Senator John H. Bankhead. They spoke to more than a thousand farmer-members of the four National Farm Loan Associations serving Cullman County and part of Morgan County. This group of four associations, operating out of one office in Cullman, incidentally, has the distinction of being the largest farm loan group in the United States, in point of membership, and one of the most successfully operated.

It would be hard to find two other speakers as well qualified to speak on this subject as Senator Bankhead and Gov. Black, since Alabama's senior senator has devoted more time and attention to legislation on farm credit, as on all other farm subjects, than anyone else in Congress, and since the FCA governor, for many years one of the foremost agricultural economists of America, is the administrative head of the entire federal farm credit system.

The Farm Credit Administration embraces all types of farm credit, both long-term and short-term. It makes farm mortgage loans, production loans and marketing loans. It supplies a complete credit service to farmers for all general agricultural purposes. It is one of the most valuable of all the federal agencies serving American agriculture.

* * *

At the Cullman meeting Gov. Black and Senator Bankhead both spoke principally of the progress that has been made in farm credit in the last few years, and of continuing the improvement of the system. Federal farm credit has not always been what it should be; and, in fact, it is not yet all that it should be, great though the improvement has been.

Perhaps there is no more striking way to illustrate the improvement in recent years than to point out that prior to 1933 interest charges of 6, 7 and 8 per cent on farm mortgages were common, whereas today the FCA's rate to the farmer-borrower is 3½ per cent.

In Alabama, up to a few years ago, the average rate of interest on farm mortgages was 7½ per cent. The FCA rate of 3½ per cent is less than half of that. Obviously, the reduction has meant the saving of a great many thousands of dollars to Alabama farmers. And this saving in many instances has meant the difference between a farmer's losing his farm and being able to keep it.

As Senator Bankhead said at Cullman: "It is just as important to keep a farmer and his family who own a farm in possession of that farm as it is to restore dispossessed farmers to farms of their own, or to help tenant farmers buy farms."

* * *

The 3½ per cent rate of interest now prevailing, however, has been achieved only through annual appropriations from Congress setting up an interest subsidy. This is done because the Federal Land Bank bonds bring a higher rate of interest than that, and it is necessary for Congress to appropriate about $28,000,000 a year to allow farmers to borrow at 3½ per cent.

It is not necessary, however, to continue this subsidy in order to make the lower interest rate possible. In fact, it would be far better to discontinue the subsidy and put the lower interest rate on a permanent basis, rather than on a temporary, uncertain basis, by providing for a government guarantee of Land Bank bonds.

A bill to accomplish that purpose, among others, is now pending in Congress, sponsored by Senator Bankhead in collaboration with Senator Wheeler, of Montana, and Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin. Both Senator Bankhead and Gov. Black urged passage of this bill in their speeches at Cullman.

This bill would also remove the present compulsory stock-subscription plan, whereby farmer-borrowers are required to buy stock to the extent of 5 per cent. This plan has not worked well, and should be abandoned in any case, but it is necessary to abandon it in order to obtain government guarantee of the bonds, which would make possible a lower interest rate without a subsidy. This would save the government money and put farm credit on a sounder basis.

Alabama farmers, and other interests in Alabama dependent on agriculture, should lend their full support to the proposed revision of the farm credit system.

Fleming Sees $20,000,000 Pay Increase

Continued From First Page.

hour order, Fleming said some day the manufacturer would appreciate the law and the "removal of the speculative element in the purchase of commodities" brought on by low wage markets.

In the garment industry, he pointed out, labor is a relatively large part of the total unit cost—as much as 23 per cent in many cases—and so "cut-throat" competition often brings on salary slashing rather than economies in other branches.

Similar Increase.

The textile wage order, Fleming estimated, has increased the pay of 125,000 textile workers in the south by $10,000,000 annually. He estimated a similar increase for workers in the pulp and paper industry who, in the past, have been "pitifully eager to sell their goods or services for cash."

Claiming the pulp companies divided up territories and avoided bidding against each other to keep pulp prices down, Fleming said that in the future paper labor would have a 30-cent minimum.

The resulting "reallocation" of gross income in the south's textile and paper industries will, according to Colonel Fleming, be "quite important to the economy of the section and accelerate the pace of a trading up and styling up movement."

Cites Indictment.

He cited the indictment of 12 pulp companies by a New York grand jury for violation of wage-hour standards as an example of what will happen to industries failing to comply with the federal law.

The meeting of the association, last in a three-day conference, adjourned after David Cobb, of the legal section of the wage and hour division, conducted a question and answer discussion on the classification of garments under the wage order.

According to the order different styles of garments are made under different wage-hour rules, a factor which manufacturers claim has caused considerable confusion.

$20,000,000 Wage Increase For South's Workers Predicted

Colonel Fleming Says Boost Will Come When Textile and Paper Pulp Industries Comply With Fair Labor Standards Act.

Wage increases up to $20,000,000 were predicted for southern workers yesterday by Wage-Hour Administrator Philip B. Fleming as he told members of the Garment Manufacturers' Association that pay envelopes would be fattened "at least that much by rigid enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards act."

The boosts will become noticeable, according to Colonel Fleming, when the textile and paper pulp industries increase their salary scales to meet the requirements of recent wage orders. Then," he said, "will begin an era of economic and social advancement."

South Sold Short.

He charged that the pulp paper industry failed to live up to expectations "by selling the south short and depressing the prices for land owner, contractor and labor." Under the standards act, however, he said, "the south will get some real cash money of this business" in which northern interests have invested $165,000,000 during the past five years.

Bluntly warning that the wage law in the textile industry will be strictly enforced, despite a suit brought against him by the same manufacturers' organization which he addressed, Colonel Fleming said, 'Competition is going to continue, but you will know that underselling is not caused by wage-cutting.

"Business may not be good indefinitely," he added, "and if it is no longer good and you are forced to make economies to meet prices, you are going to economize—but not by cutting wages."

Warns Manufacturers.

He warned manufacturers further by saying, "I know that each of you feels that you—individually—would be the last one to cut wages. You don't have to worry about who is the first or who is the last one. Nobody is going to do it. The legal minimum in this industry (the garment and textile) is going to be enforced."

Predicting the garment manufacturers would lose in their suit against him, which seeks to prevent enforcement of the wage-

Southern Negro Youth Remind F.D.R. The South Is Still 'Problem No. 1'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 24.—Reminding President Roosevelt that in 1938 he termed the South the "Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem," the Southern Negro Youth Congress, in an open letter, declared that "the Southland's voteless millions demand that you speak and act in your behalf now."

The letter, signed by Dr. James E. Jackson, Jr., director of the Right-to-Vote Campaign of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, detailed the shocking story of the South's exile from democracy, beginning with the fact that "less than 20 per cent of the adult population of the thirteen Southern states have the right of suffrage."

The Open Letter to President Roosevelt was one item in a host of vigorous activities being conducted by the Right-to-Vote Campaign. Thousands of "Let Us Vote" leaflets are being distributed throughout the Soth by the Southern Negro Youth Congress. A picture of Southern Negro and white working men, barred from the ballot box, is on the cover of the leaflet, with the caption:

HIT POLL TAX

"We perform the duties of free men, we must have the rights of free men. We demand the right to vote." And beneath that:

"Abolish the Poll tax; Abolisn the Lily-White Primary; Abolish the Registration Restrictions."

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, all democratic forces are concentrating on the giant Right to Vote Mass Meeting, to be held here next Sunday, June 30, at 3:30 P. M. in the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson and Mr. James Anderson, Secretary of the Council of Young Southerners at Chattanooga, Tenn., will be the principal speakers.

The letter to the president described, among other forms of discrimination and restrictions, the so-called "Lily White" primary elections, which exclude Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries.

JAMES JACKSON, JR., director of the Right to Vote Campaign in Birmingham, Ala.

"Not only do the White Primaries disfranchise the Negro people in five Southern states," the letter reminds Roosevelt, "but in one of these states, namely, South Carolina, some whites are also excluded by this vicious, discriminatory law. In certain districts in South Carolina, one must not only be white, and pay a poll tax, but one must also be a member of a Ward Club that has dues of its own which are prohibitive for many white people."

The letter also describes another method of restricting the vote, known as the "Constitutional Interpretation Test," which calls upon the prospective voter to read and interpret a section of the State or Federal Constitution "to the satisfaction of the Registrar."

Pulp Mills Lead Move To Save Forests

Paper Firms Agree To Wide Program Of Conservation

7-14-40

By Associated Press

ATLANTA, July 13.—When pulp paper making started blooming into a $200,000,000 southern industry some three years ago, foresters feared that over-cutting and depletion of timber resources might follow.

Today, southern officials of the United States Forest Service have found that the pulp paper industry is the chief non-government proponent of forest conservation.

This is especially noteworthy, they say, because pulp paper making is the "scavenger industry" of the forests—it uses malformed trees, the tops and parts that are worthless for lumbering.

Pulp mills began buying up tracts to assure themselves of a source of supply. They now own some 5,000,000 acres of the 200,000,000 acres of forest land in 12 Southern States.

Forest conservationists realized the mills would establish forestry practices to keep their tracts in perpetual growth. What worried them was the vast, independently owned acreage.

Could independent owners, for whom the potential ready cash from pulp pine might prove a glittering lure, be forestalled from cutting off their trees? There are no legal restrictions on a private owner's use of his trees.

The pulp mills pooled financial support and created Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association 18 months ago.

Seventeen pulp companies, with 25 mills (there are 50 in the South) representing 75 per cent of the pulp paper production of the South as association members.

To carry out their program of "better forest economics for the other fellow's trees," the association set up dozens of demonstration cuttings of pulpwood tracts, sent out more than a million pamphlets and "seed tree tags."

The seed tree tags" are placed on healthy, well formed trees selected in each acre of private tracts. They are "keep off" signs for the axe.

C. F. Evans, assistant regional forester, declared this "the most outstanding example of industrial self-regulation by any business connected with our forest resources."

The association's theme is that a forest should be treated like a farm—not like a mine, and the need for reseeding and additional growth should be kept always in mind.

To add weight to the argument, the mill owner add—"save your pulpwood resources and we'll buy your pulpwood."

Mainspring of the Pulpwood Conservation's drive is Frank Heyward, Jr., one-time protege of the late, great Dr. Charles Hmherty, whose experiments did much to advance the pulpwood usage of southern pine. Heyward is former Georgia State forester and member of the U. S. Forest Service.

The "conservation education" of the association is, of course, for a selfish purpose, Heyward admits.

"Pulp mills have a tremendous investment in the South. (Forty per cent of the nation's output). The mills cannot move about in quest of timber as do sawmills. They will stay put for scores of years. The safety of their investment depends upon a continuing supply of wood, close at hand. The only way they can be assured of that supply is to see that it is kept growing."

A Southerner To The Fore

7-14-40

The South can take pride, and Birmingham special gratification, in the appointment of Niles Trammell as president of the National Broadcasting Company, one of the nation's great and growing enterprises.

In that selection we have another illustration of the rapidly disappearing influence of sectionalism, and of the fact that a man from any part of the United States can, by sheer force of ability and personality, make his way to the top of the business ladder.

Mr. Trammell was born in Georgia and attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. He is known personally to many persons in Birmingham, however, through visits to relatives here, and he is greatly admired here for his personal qualities as well as for abilities which have shoved him steadily to the fore.

Mr. Trammell's career illustrates the rise of a good man who attaches himself to an infant industry destined for great expansion. He is a comparatively young man, only 46, but most of his adult life has been spent in the radio industry. He is a "career" man in a field of tremendous social and commercial importance.

Here in the South we like to think that the whole nation is helped when a Southerner rises to any position of wide influence and importance. We believe that we retain, more than any other section, some of the human graces which do much toward making life more tolerable and competition fairer. We are a friendly people, more conscious, we think, of human obligations and of the social pattern of all life.

One of the great characteristics of Mr. Trammell is his friendliness and his great interest in people. It is a fine thing for the nation when a person with those characteristics becomes the leader of a business that daily, even hourly, touches many millions of Americans.

Whoever is Nominated—

Age-Herald 7-14-40 Birmingham, Ala.

The Democratic National Convention opens in Chicago tomorrow. The belief has been growing that President Roosevelt will accept renomination. That, however, is not yet certain. What the president has in mind remains a mystery to the public. If he chooses not to be drafted, he can throw the nomination to anyone he wants.

Whoever is nominated, he will be the candidate of the Democratic party. That has a special meaning for the South. The South has been Democratic for generations with seldom a break in the ranks. This may not be such a good thing for the South. Many persons, including loyal Southern Democrats, have long thought that it would be a good thing for state and local government in the South, as well as for the South's position in national affairs, if we had a genuine two-party system in this section.

The fact is, however, that we do not have a genuine two-party system in the South. And there are good historical reasons for our not having one. Moreover, there are excellent present-day reasons, as distinguished from historical reasons, why the South remains Democratic. And we do not means the Negro question in this connection, either.

We are thinking of altogether valid political and economic reasons for the South's overwhelming preference for the Democratic party. And what we have in mind has no more to do with the fact that our fathers and grandfathers before us were Democrats than it does with the Negro question. All too often the sound and sensible reasons for the South's remaining Democratic are overlooked, while too much is made of racial problems and inherited political affiliations.

* * *

In a very large degree, the South has always been Democratic for reasons similar to those that made the country as a whole Democratic in such year as 1916, 1932 and 1936. That is to say, the South always regards the spirit, the attitude and the policies of the Democratic party as preferable, and the nation sometimes agrees with the South in this.

There are, however, special reasons why the South does not warm up to the Republican party. The policies of the Republican party, with respect to the tariff, to agricultural problems and to economic questions in general, have historically worked to the disadvantage of the South. It is the Republican party that is chiefly responsible for such economic discriminations against the South as burdensome freight rate differentials. It is the Republican party which, from the days of Reconstruction and the "force" bills up to the pending anti-lynching bill, has attempted to thrust unwelcome and unwise things upon the South—and has often succeeded in doing so.

We should not wish anyone to think that in speaking of such things we are waving the "bloody shirt." Nothing could be farther from the truth. On that point we do not have any strong feeling. More than once this newspaper, in fact, has criticized the South for blaming too much of its troubles on the War Between the States and Reconstruction. For our part, we are quite willing to forget about the "late unpleasantness," so far as present-day affairs are concerned.

But we are not forgetting, and cannot forget, that in our own time, as well as in the times of our fathers and grandfathers, the Republican party has been an enemy of the South. Whether it has meant to be an enemy of the South or not makes no difference; the fact is that the Republican party has always been, and still is, in opposition to this section.

The tariff policy of the Republican party alone would be enough to prove that point. The agricultural South has suffered from the high protectionism of the Republican party of the industrial East and North. So has the agricultural West suffered. The Midwest and the Far West have as much economic reason to be opposed to the Republican party as the South has. The West, just like the South, is discriminated against in tariff legislation, in freight rates and in other ways because of policies foisted upon the nation by the Republican party.

* * *

The South and the West should still be against the Republican party today, as they have both been in the last two elections. The farmers of the West should be just as strongly opposed to the Republican party as are the farmers of the South. If the voters of the states in question want to serve their best interests, and the best interests of the nation as a whole, not a single state west of the Mississippi or south of the Ohio River will go Republican this year.

Whoever the Democratic nominee is, the South should remain Democratic. And we do not believe there is any doubt that it will remain Democratic. Mr. Willkie has boasted that he is going to split the solid South this year; and there is undoubtedly a good deal of sentiment in his favor in this section, though it is far in the minority among the electorate as a whole.

Mr. Willkie is an able man and a man of many attractive qualities. As a man who was a lifelong Democrat up until four years ago, he may appeal to more Southerners than a Republican candidate ordinarily would. But even if Mr. Willkie wanted to be as good a friend to the South as it ever had, he could not do so as a Republican president, as long as he had a Republican Congress in power. No Republican Congress is going to let any president take a broad national view of such economic questions as the tariff and agricultural legislation.

* * *

A Republican victory would not be good for the country as a whole this year. The Republican party has not yet proved its willingness to accept and continue the gains made under the Roosevelt administration—as gains have always been made under Democratic administrations.

The Republican party, if it had been in power the last seven years, would not have done many of the things that the New Deal has done for the good of the country. It would not, for example, have acted vigorously to relieve the farm crisis, because the Republican party is unalterably opposed to farm measures of the kind necessary to provide effective farm relief.

The Republican party would not have eased tariff barriers by adopting the reciprocal trade program—and if the war has largely nullified the value of this program now, it will be greatly needed when sanity returns to the world.

The Republican party would not have strengthened our banking system after the crisis of 1933 by the excellent new banking legislation that has been enacted by the Democrats, including federal insurance of bank deposits.

The Republican party would not have sponsored such enlightened and helpful measures for social betterment as low-cost housing, the farm tenant purchase program and various other things which have greatly helped the country.

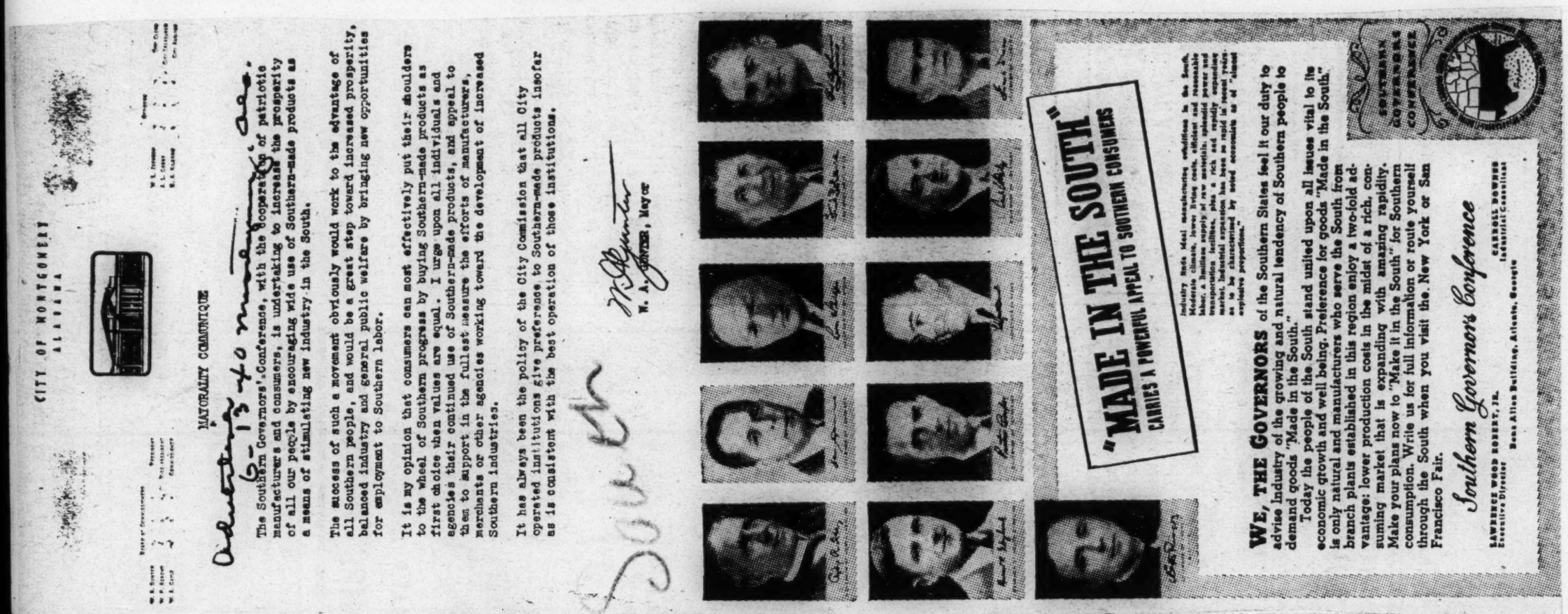
7-14-40

There are many other things to the credit of the New Deal, and for the good of the American people, that the Republican party would never have done—just as it would never have created the Federal Reserve System, which was established in Woodrow Wilson's first term.

The Republican party does not do such things. On the contrary, it is horrified whenever the Democrats enact a needed reform or a constructive program for the public welfare.

This year, no doubt, as in 1936, the Republicans, unable to claim credit for any of these things, will try to persuade the country that they can administer these programs better than the Democrats. But this year it will be true again, as President Roosevelt said in 1936, that the Republicans are not just against the way the job is being done; they are against doing the job.

Whoever is nominated at Chicago, the South's welfare requires that the Southern states remain Democratic.



CITY OF MONTGOMERY
ALABAMA

MAYORALTY COMMUNIQUE

October 9-13-40 marks the

The Southern Governors' Conference, with the cooperation of patriotic manufacturers and consumers, is undertaking to increase the prosperity of all our people by encouraging wide use of Southern-made products as a means of stimulating new industry in the South.

The success of such a movement obviously would work to the advantage of all Southern people, and would be a great step toward increased prosperity, balanced industry and general public welfare by bringing new opportunities for employment to Southern labor.

It is my opinion that consumers can most effectively put their shoulders to the wheel of Southern progress by buying Southern-made products as first choice when values are equal. I urge upon all individuals and agencies their continued use of Southern-made products, and appeal to them to support in the fullest measure the efforts of manufacturers, merchants or other agencies working toward the development of increased Southern industries.

It has always been the policy of the City Commission that all City operated institutions give preference to Southern-made products insofar as is consistent with the best operation of those institutions.

W. A. GAYLES, Mayor

"MADE IN THE SOUTH"
CARRIES A POWERFUL APPEAL TO SOUTHERN CONSUMERS

Industry finds Most manufacturing conditions in the South. Moderate climate, lower living costs, efficient and reasonable labor, a limitless supply of raw materials, plentiful power and transportation facilities, plus a rich and rapidly expanding market. Industrial expansion has been so rapid in recent years as to be characterized by noted economists as of "almost explosive proportions."

WE, THE GOVERNORS of the Southern States feel it our duty to advise industry of the growing and natural tendency of Southern people to demand goods "Made in the South."

Today the people of the South stand united upon all issues vital to its economic growth and well being. Preference for goods "Made in the South" is only natural and manufacturers who serve the South from branch plants established in this region enjoy a two-fold advantage: lower production costs in the midst of a rich, consuming market that is expanding with amazing rapidity. Make your plans now to "Make it in the South" for Southern consumption. Write us for full information or route yourself through the South when you visit the New York or San Francisco Fair.

Southern Governors Conference

LAWRENCE WOOD ROBERTS, JR. Executive Director
CARROLL DOWNES Industrial Consultant
Rose Allen Building, Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

Sears' Dixie Progress Sale Will Get Under Way Today

In keeping with a definite program for the development of the South recently set up at a conference of more than 100 leaders of Southern Industry and Agriculture, Sears, Roebuck and Company starts today its nine-day "Sell-A'Bration" Dixie Progress Sale. The program is endorsed by the Southern Governors' Conference.

Gov. Rivers of Georgia is chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference. The plan itself embodies a so-called 10-point plan and is chartered for a decade of planned Dixie Progress with the Southern States cooperating. Intense internal development is anticipated as the result of this long range program.

The appeal of the Southern Governors' Conference to promote Industrial Development and Activity in the South is acknowledged by Sears, Roebuck and Company with a nine-day event being held in the Southern States. During this event special attention will be called to the many items of merchandise made in local or nearby factories, and sold by Sears.

The policy of Sears, Roebuck and Company has been to strategically place manufacturing plants, and to obtain merchandise from sources as near the local stores as possible. Each locality is supplied as far as practical with merchandise made in its own or nearby factories. This policy has been a factor in the Industrial Development and Progress of Dixie.

The important part played by Sears, Roebuck and Company, in the Industrial Development of the Southeastern States was revealed in a set of figures recently compiled. The latest information available is that for 1938, at which time Sears spent almost $40,000,000 in the eight southeastern States.

NEEDS OF SOUTH WILL BE TALKED

Leaders In Many Fields To Meet Monday At State University

UNIVERSITY, Ala., June 13—Twenty Southern authorities and leaders in many fields will take part in the three-day program of the twelfth annual State Education Conference which will open Monday morning at the University of Alabama with an address by Dr. Rupert B. Vance on "Regionalism: The South and the Nation."

Dr. Vance, professor in the Institute of Research for Social Science, University of North Carolina, will give a series of six addresses during this conference which will also include three of the most interesting discussion sessions ever staged at the state conferences.

Dr. McLester To Lead Discussion

Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, Montgomery, will preside over the Monday afternoon session dealing with the problem of improving health conditions in the Southern region. Dr. E. L. Bishop, director of health, Tennessee Valley Authority, Chattanooga, will give the main address which will be followed by panel discussions lead by Dr. James S. McLester, director of child health, Birmingham public schools.

Dr. Walter B. Jones, state director of conservation, Montgomery, will preside over the Tuesday afternoon session dealing with the management of the resources of the Southern region for a balanced program of agriculture and industry. The main address will be delivered by W. M. Landess, assistant director of the Agricultural Relations Department of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville.

The panel discussion will be led by Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham. Other members of the panel include P. O. Davis, director of extension, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Haygood Paterson, state commissioner of agriculture, Montgomery; John M. Ward, secretary of the state Chamber of Commerce, Montgomery, and Dr. J. S. Wittmeier, president of the First National Bank, Oneonta.

Browder To Preside

I. J. Browder, state personnel director, Montgomery, will preside over the Wednesday afternoon session dealing with cooperative personnel administration in the development of the Southern region. The main address will be given by Dr. George F. Gant, assistant director of personnel, TVA, Knoxville.

The panel discussions will be led by Peter B. Hamilton, president of the personnel board, Mobile, and the members of the panel will include Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, Montgomery; William H. Ivey, commissioner of labor, State Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery, and Richard J. Stockham, secretary of the Stockham Pipe Fittings Company, Birmingham.

Mrs. James Fitts Hill will preside over the Monday noon luncheon with the Parent-Teacher Association Institute, honoring new state officers and new members of the board. These conferences are open to all school officers and others interested in public education.

The South's Expansion

"The Industrial Expansion of the South" is the subject of a recent special issue of *The Journal of Commerce*, of New York.

In recent years, it is declared in an introductory editorial, there has been a drastic change in the character of Southern industrialization. In the early years of this process, around the time of the war of 1914-18, many plants were moved outright to this territory. Low wages were in many instances, an outstanding factor. In their new location the plants frequently undertook to serve nationwide markets. The large majority of new Southern enterprises now, however, represent, according to *The Journal of Commerce*, the opening of additional factories in the South to supplement those operated elsewhere or the promotion of new undertakings. Moreover, many of these new plants sell their products in large part in the South, "where the income of the population is rising rapidly

CITY OF MONTGOMERY
ALABAMA

MAYORALTY COMMUNIQUE

Advertising 6-13-40 Newspapers

The Southern Governors' Conference, with the cooperation of patriotic manufacturers and consumers, is undertaking to increase the prosperity of all our people by encouraging wide use of Southern-made products as a means of stimulating new industry in the South.

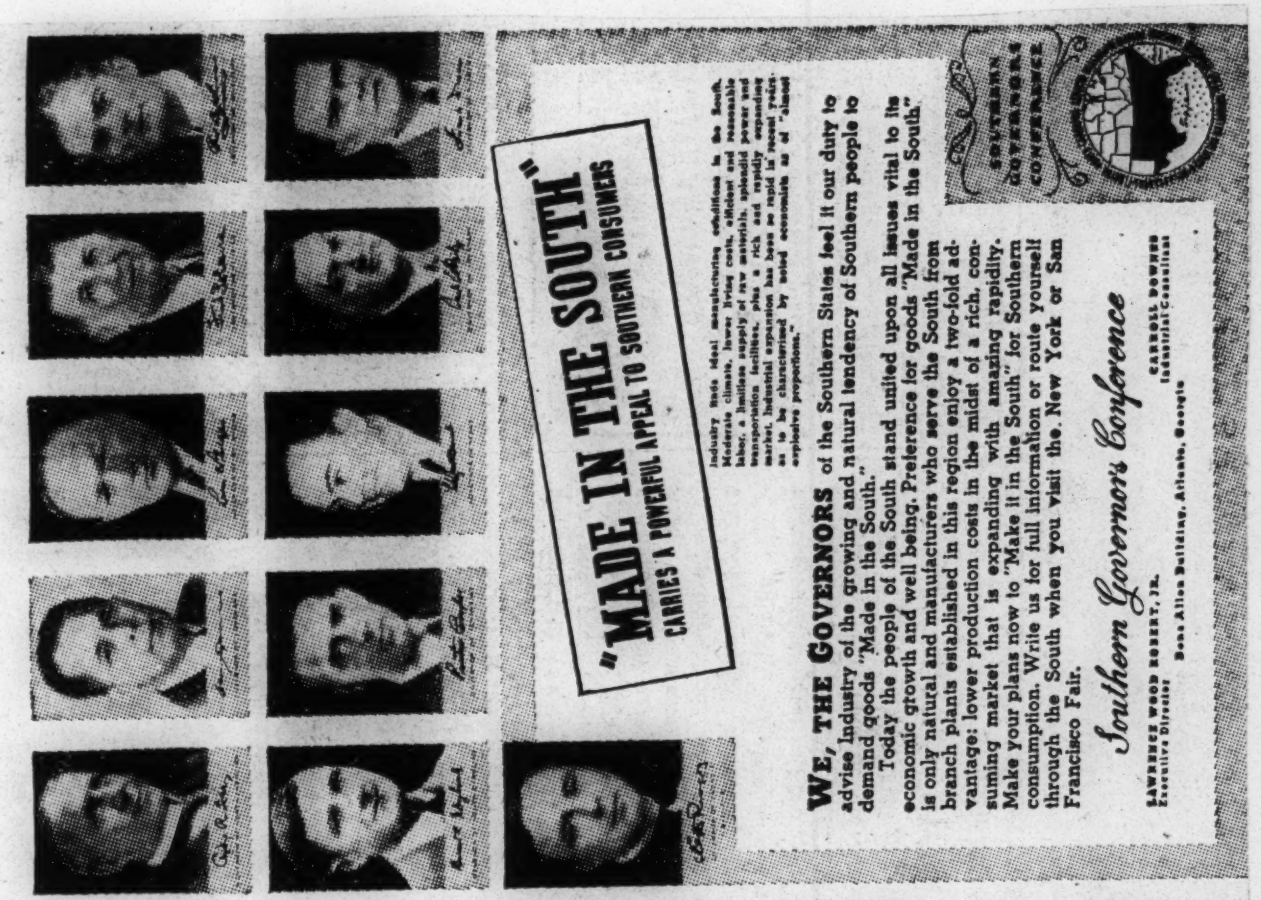
The success of such a movement obviously would work to the advantage of all Southern people, and would be a great step toward increased prosperity, balanced industry and general public welfare by bringing new opportunities for employment to Southern labor.

It is my opinion that consumers can most effectively put their shoulders to the wheel of Southern progress by buying Southern-made products as first choice when values are equal. I urge upon all individuals and agencies their continued use of Southern-made products, and appeal to them to support in the fullest measure the efforts of manufacturers, merchants or other agencies working toward the development of increased Southern industries.

It has always been the policy of the City Commission that all City operated institutions give preference to Southern-made products insofar as is consistent with the best operation of those institutions.

South

W. A. Gunter, Mayor



Sears' Dixie Progress Sale Will Get Under Way Today

In keeping with a definite program for the development of the South recently set up at a conference of more than 100 leaders of Southern Industry and Agriculture, Sears, Roebuck and Company starts today its nine-day "Sell-A-Bration" Dixie Progress Sale. The program is endorsed by the Southern Governors' Conference.

Gov. Rivers of Georgia is chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference. The plan itself embodies a so-called 10-point plan and is chartered for a decade of planned Dixie Progress with the Southern States cooperating. Intense internal development is anticipated as the result of this long range program.

The appeal of the Southern Governors' Conference to promote Industrial Development and Activity in the South is acknowledged by Sears, Roebuck and Company with a nine-day event being held in the Southern States. During this event special attention will be called to the many items of merchandise made in local or nearby factories, and sold by Sears.

The policy of Sears, Roebuck and Company has been to strategically place manufacturing plants, and to obtain merchandise from sources as near the local stores as possible. Each locality is supplied as far as practical with merchandise made in its own or nearby factories. This policy has been a factor in the Industrial Development and Progress of Dixie.

The important part played by Sears, Roebuck and Company, in the Industrial Development of the Southeastern States was revealed in a set of figures recently compiled. The latest information available is that for 1938, at which time Sears spent almost $40,000,000 in the eight southeastern States.

NEEDS OF SOUTH WILL BE TALKED

Leaders In Many Fields To Meet Monday At State University

UNIVERSITY, Ala., June 13—Twenty Southern authorities and leaders in many fields will take part in the three-day program of the twelfth annual State Education Conference which will open Monday morning at the University of Alabama with an address by Dr. Rupert B. Vance on "Regionalism: The South and the Nation."

Dr. Vance, professor in the Institute of Research for Social Science, University of North Carolina, will give a series of six addresses during this conference which will also include three of the most interesting discussion sessions ever staged at the state conferences.

Dr. McLester To Lead Discussion

Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, Montgomery, will preside over the Monday afternoon session dealing with the problem of improving health conditions in the Southern region. Dr. E. L. Bishop, director of health, Tennessee Valley Authority, Chattanooga, will give the main address which will be followed by panel discussions lead by Dr. James S. McLester, director of child health, Birmingham public schools.

Dr. Walter B. Jones, state director of conservation, Montgomery, will preside over the Tuesday afternoon session dealing with the management of the resources of the Southern region for a balanced program of agriculture and industry. The main address will be delivered by W. M. Landess, assistant director of the Agricultural Relations Department of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville.

The panel discussion will be led by Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham. Other members of the panel include P. O. Davis, director of extension, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Haygood Paterson, state commissioner of agriculture, Montgomery; John M. Ward, secretary of the state Chamber of Commerce, Montgomery, and Dr. J. S. Wittmeier, president of the First National Bank, Oneonta.

Browder To Preside

I. J. Browder, state personnel director, Montgomery, will preside over the Wednesday afternoon session dealing with cooperative personnel administration in the development of the Southern region. The main address will be given by Dr. George F. Gant, assistant director of personnel, TVA, Knoxville.

The panel discussions will be led by Peter B. Hamilton, president of the personnel board, Mobile, and the members of the panel will include Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, Montgomery; William H. Ivey, commissioner of labor, State Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery, and Richard J. Stockham, secretary of the Stockham Pipe Fittings Company, Birmingham.

Mrs. James Fitts Hill will preside over the Monday noon luncheon with the Parent-Teacher Association Institute, honoring new state officers and new members of the board. These conferences are open to all school officers and others interested in public education.

The South's Expansion

"The Industrial Expansion of the South" is the subject of a recent special issue of *The Journal of Commerce*, of New York.

In recent years, it is declared in an introductory editorial, there has been a drastic change in the character of Southern industrialization. In the early years of this process, around the time of the war of 1914-18, many plants were moved outright to this territory. Low wages were, in many instances, an outstanding factor. In their new location the plants frequently undertook to serve nationwide markets. The large majority of new Southern enterprises now, however, represent, according to *The Journal of Commerce*, the opening of additional factories in the South to supplement those operated elsewhere or the promotion of new undertakings. Moreover, many of these new plants sell their products in large part in the South, "where the income of the population is rising rapidly

and a greatly enlarged market is thus developed."

Among the outstanding factors in the industrial expansion of this territory, it is set forth, are the growth of the local market, the rapid development of natural resources, "more flexible industrial relations" and a favorable attitude toward the growth of industry on the part of state and local governments.

* * *

"Industrial and political leaders in the South," it is asserted, "recognize the urgent need for a better balanced development of their area. They do not want a one-sided development of industry based upon extremely low-paid labor. They do not want industrialization to proceed to the point where it will crowd out Southern agriculture.

"They are wisely seeking, furthermore, to diversify agriculture at the same time that they encourage industrial diversification. The staple cash crops of the past, cotton, corn and tobacco, are being supplemented to a growing extent with cattle raising, dairying and fruit and vegetable growing. Remarkable progress has been made in improving methods of cultivation, conserving the soil and bettering its products. Industrialization is thus being supplemented by an increasingly sound and healthy agriculture, which will provide a plentiful, varied food supply to the South and raw materials for its many industries."

* * *

Just as the well being of other more prosperous parts of the country is retarded by unfavorable conditions in the South, so would this area's own progress be held back by an expansion that merely took away from the economic strength of other regions.

The great modern need throughout the world, as well as within nations and within regions of nations, is for a balanced development. Old ideas of profiting at the expense of others are being more widely recognized as shortsighted and therefore are giving place to modern conceptions of general progress.

The war, of course, arrests this movement in its world-wide aspects. But the war will not destroy this enlightened attitude. Only upon such a basis can a better world be built.

Dixie Leaders Meet To Plan Defense Needs

Constitution

Mobilization of South's Resources Into U. S. Scheme Discussed.

6-11-40

Representatives of business, labor, the press and government of 11 southern states met here yesterday at the invitation of Governor Rivers, as chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, to formulate plans to mobilize and fit southern resources into the national defense scheme and at the same time obtain new industries for the section.

Delegates voted to set up a committee to carry out their plans, added Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri to the states already in the conference for the purposes of the meeting, wired President Roosevelt of their action, and adjourned.

Georgia Meeting Called.

Later, Governor Rivers called into session a meeting designed to discuss Georgia's part in the southern program.

R. L. Gould, of Baltimore, treasurer of the Manufacturer's Record, was named chairman of the general committee. His proposal that each governor of the 16 cooperating states name one man to the general committee was accepted. Each member of the board will be made a spokesman for an industry.

Question from the floor by Fitzgerald Hall, president of the N., C & St. L. railroad, as to who is going to pay for the program and who is going to do the work was referred to the committee.

Chance for South.

Keynoting the session was an address by Mr. Gould, stating that expansion and relocation of industries necessary in any defense program will offer the section opportunity to establish an industrial empire that would not only solve our problems, but many of those of the rest of the country.

Gould was one of a group of scheduled and unscheduled speakers who took the floor during the day to discuss everything from defense measures through faults of the public school system to goat farming in the Kentucky hills.

Resent 'Protection.'

"What of the Monroe Doctrine?" asked W. T. Anderson, of the Macon Telegraph, reminding his listeners that the Philippines were 600 miles from Japan and 6,000 miles from San Francisco, and that South American nations would no more appreciate our "protecting" them than Norway, Denmark, The Netherlands, Poland, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia appreciate the protection of Hitler.

"We don't need compulsory miltary training," said R. G. LeTourneau, Georgia and Illinois industrialist. "This is not a war of soldier against soldier, but of machine against machine. What we need is more skilled mechanics.

"Let's quit our monkey business," he urged. "Let's stop reorganizing our social order and get down to work.

"The nations that kicked God out are certainly in for trouble," he observed.

Railroads Ready.

Hall told the group that the railroads are able to handle for 50 to 100 per cent more traffic than they are handling today if the necessity arises. He blamed the present position of Britain and France on "10 years of popcock government."

A question from Hall as to who was going to pay for, and who was going to do, the work outlined at the meeting was referred to committee.

"Labor is ready to co-operate," George L. Googe, AFL southern director, announced. He told the delegates that the AFL was "cognizant of Communist infiltration in labor ranks," and had spent $80,000 to keep "the notorious Harry Bridges" out of New Orleans and Mobile.

The meeting was adjourned by the Governor after delegates went on record favoring a survey of southern industry in the national defense scheme, and co-ordination through the Governor's conference of efforts to obtain new industries.

Jones Urges Order.

Governor Sam Jones, of Louisiana, stated the effort to obtain new manufacturing plants "should not be a mad and vulgar scramble." "Let's not jam Washington," he asked. "Let's do this job at home, submit the facts, and let Washington tell us where we fit into the picture."

Gould, who was later named head of the co-ordinating committee, declared the south is in a position to establish a permanent industry economy that not only would solve the problems of the section itself but would bring "to the rest of the country a degree of prosperity following the present emergency never before experienced."

"The south has the fundamental advantages for industry to a greater degree than are found anywhere else in the country," he said. All that is needed, he declared, is "work, and a focal point, a rallying point," so that efforts of the various agencies working for expanded industrialization of the section would not be quickly spent and wasted.

Constitution Staff Photo—Kenneth Rogers.

ANSWERS CALL—Governor Sam Jones (left) was among those present at a meeting called by Governor Rivers yesterday to mobilize southern resources for use in the present emergency.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH

SOUTH IS CHALLENGED TO VOTE FOR WILLKIE AND SAVE TRADITION

Third Term Breaks Older Precedent Than Democratic Dixie, Candidate Says

SPEAKS AT AMARILLO

Rotation In Office Is Termed Necessary To Democracy

NEW DEAL SPENDING HIT

'I Think I Can Revitalize National Economy,' G. O. P. Standard Bearer Tells Crowd In New Mexico

SEP 18 1940

By The Associated Press

AMARILLO, Texas, Sept. 17.—Wendell L. Willkie told the South Tuesday that "the preservation of Democracy" is dependent upon rotation in office, and challenged Southerners to shift their traditional party affiliation because a third term breaks an older tradition.

He made his only Texas appearance for an hour here Tuesday, delivering an informal speech in which he emphasized the third term issue.

The Republican nominee rode a mile and a half through crowds from all parts of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, to a bunting-draped platform at shady Ellwood Park. Police Chief W. R. McDowell estimated that 50,000 persons lined the streets and 10,000 were at the park.

Holiday Occasion

Mr. Willkie's stop on the northern fringe of a state that has voted Republican in a presidential race but once in recent history was brief, but the Westerners made it a holiday occasion. Cowboy boots and hats were in evidence everywhere. Mr. Willkie left for Clovis and Albuquerque immediately after his speech.

Mrs. Willkie, dressed in dark blue, sat on the platform with her husband. She carried a big bunch of roses. From the same platform two years ago, President Roosevelt spoke in his campaign to defeat anti-New Deal members of Congress.

Memphis Press

The Southern Opinion

"Southerners say to me, 'We believe in everything you believe in,'" Mr. Willkie declared in his appeal for anti-third term votes.

"But they say they have a great tradition in the South, a tradition 80 years or more old and that is the tradition of voting Democratic. . . .

"I would say under normal circumstances for the people of the South to live up to that tradition would be a very proper and a very wise thing to do.

Conflict Of Traditions

"But the people of the South are faced with a conflict of traditions. In order to keep that 80 year old Democratic tradition, they must abandon another tradition. That tradition is 150 years old. . . .

"The only difference between this great democracy of ours and totalitarianism is the continuation in office of one man.

"Germany found the indispensable man, Italy found the indispensable man and Russia found the indispensable man."

A hot sun brought perspiration to Mr. Willkie's face and men in the audience removed their coats.

Group Continues In Office

"Think of those men about Mr. Roosevelt," Mr. Willkie urged. "When you continue one man in office, you continue a group in office.

"Whom do you [illegible] your spokesman?"

There were answers of "Wendell Willkie" and a few shouted, "Roosevelt." Mr. Willkie continued:

"Who speaks in answer to what Wendell Willkie says? It is that silver tongued orator, Boss Flynn of the Bronx. . . . The President says he doesn't have time to discuss the problems of the day. He is too busy. And you people of the Southern are asked to follow an old tradition and the political philosophy of Ed Flynn."

Willkie Calls This Election Most Important In World

EN ROUTE WITH WILLKIE TO ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 17.—(AP)—Speaking before a trainside crowd in Clovis, N. M. Wendell L. Willkie said Tuesday that "you are going to vote this fall in the most imoprtant election in the world."

"I want to come down here and let you see me and let me see you," the Republican presidential nominee continued. "I want you to take a good look and then vot eon the basis of logic instead of the basis of emotion."

Given Cowboy Boots

Mr. Willkie was given a pair of cowboy boots and Mrs. Willkie received a box of peanut brittle during the brief station stop. "I'll need a pair of boots to wade through the mud that the New Deal has created in the last seven years," the candidate said.

Mr. Willkie asserted that "democracy cannot long survive" under "th ecrushing load" of a big national debt. H eadded that "the precious right of democracy must be preserved at all hazards."

"I understand the problems of industry—it has been my life," he declared.

Reports of Mutton Imports

Saying that reports had circulated that the Administration would let Argentine lamb and mutton come to thsi country "after the election," Mr. Willkie added a question:

"Is theree a man in this crowd who doesn't know the effect upon your domestic economy of the importation of Argentine mutton and beef?"

Memphis

The crowd shouted "No!" And then Mr. Willkie asserted, "When I become President you . . . will know the rules under which you are going to operate."

Memphis

Hits At Debt

Mr. Willkie said that "assuming Mr. Roosevelt only stays four more years in office if h eis re-elected," the Chief Executive could create a national debt of $75,000,000 before that period ended.

Such a debt, the nominee asserted, naturally would increase taxes.

"And you are the fellows who are going to pay for it," he added.

When debt reaches "a certain level," Mr. Willkie asserted, "it is just like a dead weight, and that is just as true of government as it is of business."

"I think I can revitalize your national economy," he told his listeners. "Then I think I can build a better defense than Franklin Roosevelt ccan. Ithing I can bring national unity to this country, and, on top of that, I grew up with you kind of people and I understand your problems.

Study the Problem

"You see the kind of fellow I am. Look me over. oVte ofr me or not, be sure and study the problem.

"This democratic way of life is to precious to be destroyed."

The nominee added that the history of democracy showed it failed when people suffered from a long depression, and before going, concluded:

"If there is anything I can do to get you to vote for me, I want to do it. I want to be President of the United States.

"If I have no other virtue, I always say what I believe. And I say it in plain language that anybody can understand. I hope you vote for me and don t' you vote for me on the assumption that you are drafting me. I want the jb."

South Gains Seats

SEP 18 1940

It is too soon to work out the new center of population for the United States on the basis of the 1940 census, since all the figures are not yet tabulated, but it seems certain that still "westward the course of empire takes its way."

The forbidding nature of "the dust bowl" and the lure of Hollywood have combined to swell the population of California by 1,196,437 in the last decade, bringing the count to 6,873,688.

Where many of these persons came from is shown by the fact that five Mid-Western states, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, had 30[illegible]630 fewer residents than 10 years ago.

We are told that while California's gain of more than 21 per cent was beaten, proportionately, in some other states, the size of the gain is indicated by the fact that the increase represents more persons than live in the four states of Wyoming, Nevada, Delaware and Idaho.

One of the most important implications of population changes is the redistribution of seats in the lower house of congress. Assuming that the size of the house will remain as it is a number of Southern states should get additional seats in that body.

Some of the changes are shifts within the Southern tier of states. In other instances the South draws from other sections. California passed Texas for fifth place, Tennessee passed Alabama for fifteenth, Virginia passed Iowa for nineteenth, Louisiana passed Oklahoma for twenty-first, Arkansas passed Kansas for twenty-fourth and Rhode Island passed South Dakota for thirty-sixth.

More changes may be shown when all the census figures have been compiled.

Seats in the national conventions of the political parties are based on the number of representatives in the house, plus the senators, from each state. The last Democratic national convention made some special concessions to the South. They are not enough to make up for the loss of the two-thirds rule, which gave the South a veto power, but when taken with the increased population in this area and the additional membership we should have in the house, the voice of the South should be stronger in congress and in the conventions.

New Promise For South

SEP 28 1940

New promise for the agricultural South, especially for cotton, is held out as the result of an announcement by Georgia "Tech" engineers of a new method of processing flax fiber for spinning in present textile machinery.

This development, it is said, may bring about an increased consumption of cotton as well as new opportunities for farmers in the production of flax and for textile manufacturers in increasing their markets.

Public demand for new fabrics, it is declared, has caused mills to combine other fibers with cotton in the production of textiles. If this new process for processing flax fiber works out satisfactorily in mill practice, it may bring an increased demand for both cotton and flax in the production of these new fabrics. And, of course, mills thus might obtain orders that otherwise they might not have been able to get at all.

"Instead of causing a slump in cotton consumption," Robert W. Philip, editor of *Cotton*, is quoted as saying, "the combination of cotton with other fibers has resulted in an increase in cotton consumption, for the resulting fabrics in many cases have found a wider market than pure cotton fabrics."

According to Dean Paul W. Chapman, of the Georgia College of Agriculture, flax probably can be produced profitably for industrial use in at least 40 Georgia counties. If that is so, it doubtless can also be profitably grown in many other Southern areas.

We are not yet giving up on this farm problem—or even the cotton problem—not by a long shot. We will work them out yet. We eagerly receive and circulate word of any favorable signs in support of our faith. For, refusing to give up and keeping as hopeful as possible are very important in working out such problems.

The South's Belligerency

The South has attracted quite a bit of attention in recent months by its astonishing record for sending volunteers to the army, navy and marine corps. Southerners have been by far the most eager to serve in the armed forces since it became apparent that there would be need for building up the national defense.

But that is not all. The South is far ahead of any other section of the country in its pro-Allies sympathies.

When the Gallup poll asked the question, "Is it more important to keep out of war or to help England?" the West Central states voted 57 to 43 that it is more important to keep out of the war. The East Central states voted the same way by 52 to 48. New England voted 52 to 48 that it would be better to help England.

But the South voted 70 to 30 that it would be more important to help England than to keep out of the war.

* * *

Why does the South feel this way? That Southerners usually are more eager to fight for a cause than the people of other sections is an admitted fact. That the South is pro-English is an admitted fact. But why?

One reason for the South's attitude, of course, is that the South is heavily populated with the descendants of Britain, even more so than New England. There are few Germans in the South. There is a preponderance of people whose ancestors spoke English. The South culturally and traditionally is closer to England than any other section, including New England.

The Evening Sun, of Baltimore, which considers itself a Southern newspaper, adds another reason for the South's belligerency.

"The South," *The Evening Sun* says, "is the only section of the country that has tasted defeat. The South alone has been invaded, overrun and conquered. The South alone knows by experience what it means to be under the control of an army of occupation. Therefore the South is in favor of stopping any possible invader just as far away from this country as circumstances will allow."

This may be true, or at least, partly true. But we do not believe it is so much the fear of defeat that hangs in the subconscious minds of Southerners, so much as it is a willingness to fight—a willingness that may be a holdover from a war that Southerners did not get to finish.

We are a belligerent people in many respects, we Southerners. Perhaps it is because we are a sensitive people, not fully recovered from the war that gave the South its taste of defeat. Perhaps Southerners still want the opportunity to prove that they cannot be licked.

We don't profess to know the answers. We are just wondering.

SOUTH GET'S A BILLION IN DEFENSE CONTRACTS

Commercial Appeal

Figures For Last Three Months Are Reported

Memphis Dem

LION'S SHARE TO VIRGINIA

'Old Dominion' State Obtains Many Millions Because Of Shipbuilding Facilities — MidSouth Far Down Line

SEP 30 1940

By BEN GRANT

Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The records show that the South's share of Government defense contracts of the last three months has been more than a billion dollars.

Figures compiled by the Office of Government Reports, corrected to Sept. 15, were the basis for this 12-state calculation. It is exclusive of contracts not made public and of orders which do not require contracts.

Governors Urge Funds

An exact figure is impossible just now, because the Navy has withheld the contract prices on the big ship orders of Sept. 9. Only the average costs of the various types were made public. Close as it can be stated, the figure is $1,077,879,706.

States represented in this total are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

This last semimonthly tabulation was dated Sept. 2[illegible], just three days after the Southern Governors' Conference had complained that the South, along with some other sections, had been deprived of "certain developments." The governors urged that cities for war industries be chosen "without regard to political subdivisions or community pressure."

Many Appeals Made

The Defense Commission has received many appeals to spread the preparedness dollars equitably. Donald Comer, Birmingham manufacturer and consultant to Chester C. Davis, commission member, saw the long-time defense program as a chance to decentralize industry. A nine-state Midwest conference, including Arkansas, expressed concern lest the industrial expenditures by the Government in other areas "throw this territory more out of balance than ever."

The commission has made it clear that its own convictions are on the side of decentralization. The War Department stresses the value of interior locations, preferably sheltered by mountain ranges, for war material factories.

But a more important consideration for the present, the commission argues informally, is speed. And it points out that speed requires looking to existing factories for the first defense needs.

Virginia Gets Lion's Share

As for the Southern contracts to date, Virginia has received the lion's share—largely because of its huge shipbuilding facilities.

The Sept. 9 awards gave Virginia the orders for eight vessels estimated to cost in the neighborhood of $448,000,000. The same orders meant an estimated $32,400,000 for Alabama, $40,500,000 for South Carolina, and $97,200,000 for Texas.

Exclusive of these items, the Southern three-month defense figures were:

Alabama, $4,645,919; Arkansas, $608,715; Florida, $22,230,662; Georgia, $17,891,770; Kentucky, $3,830,112; Louisiana, $1,730,674; Mississippi, $346,948; North Carolina, $13,062,103; South Carolina, $49,324,499; Tennessee, $3,634,221; Texas, $39,167,023; Virginia, $303,307,060.

The national total covered by this tabulation was $6,511,103,594, about six times the Southern share.

Powder Plant Cited

On Capitol Hill, where excited rivalry has developed over the selection of sites for defense projects, it was pointed out that some of the choicest plums did not show up in the list of contracts. For example, a powder plant to cost some $20,000,000 is being built with private capital in Memphis. The $25,000,000 appropriation for a new TVA dam and steam plant, a defense project, did not show up in the Tennessee figures.

One Southern senator, a leader in that area's campaign for economic parity, pointed out that most of the major industries had concentrated in particular localities. A new enterprise, he said, is likely to go into the area where its competitors operate, principally because it is there that skilled labor can be found. To move them or to scatter them out, he declared, is like moving mountains. As he put it:

"If we were selecting a place today for the United States capital we probably wouldn't put it within a few miles of the Atlantic Coast. But just you try and move it. It's the same with industry."

Army's Explanation

Brig. Gen. Charles D. Hartman of the Quartermaster Corps, testifying before a House Appropriations Subcommittee, said the War Department tried, other things being equal, to give construction contracts to firms in the localities of the projects.

"If there is no one equal to doing the job, we have to go on until we get one," he said. "That has given us the greatest trouble in connection with jobs in the South. If it is a 90-day job that means a very large amount each week, we have very few firms in the South who can do that, so we have had to go out of the South in several cases to get a general contractor."

Flax and the South

Even in the midst of great wars, the forces of progressive science are never stilled. The announcement Wednesday that Georgia Tech engineers had developed a machine which will remove wood from flax fiber so that flax fibers may be spun on existing cotton mill machines may well prove to be of such vast consequences in the South as no man now may conjecture.

SEP 29 1940

Scientific estimate places the amount of money this invention should bring southward at about $31,000,000 or $13,000,000 for flax farmers and $18,000,000 for the textile industry. Long before the invention of the cotton gin, flax was the major crop of the south and cotton only a luxury. Old timers still recall having seen their grandparents making clothing from the plants on the farm. This discovery of a means whereby the production of flax is made cheap enough to compete with foreign markets will, in all probability, see that day return.

Constitution

Imported flax, or such as is obtainable now from Ireland brings as high as 90 cents a pound, whereas the invention of Dr. Bunger, Mr. Falkovitch and Dan Smith will reduce the cost of home-grown flax fibers to 15 cents. Formerly, flax fibers were cut in lengths unsuitable to the existing textile machinery, but now the staple is made to parallel that of cotton, so that a mixture of flax and cotton may be woven without additional cost to textile operators.

Atlanta

What this invention may mean to the depleted lands and the low income of the cotton farmer cannot now be foretold, but ultimately it may prove the salvation of cotton, flax being best suited to being interwoven with cotton.

SEP 28 1940

For five long years Dr. Bunger and his associates, operating under support from the Tennessee Valley Authority, have tested and retested every step in the development of their machine. Not until they were absolutely certain of its success did they permit announcement of their work.

It is not too far-fetched to say we may witness a large readjustment of the south's agricultural economy. Whatever can contribute to the release of our farm lands from the rigors of the one-crop system is greatly advantageous, but a discovery which not only accomplishes that release but also revitalizes an old crop is a boon indeed.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION
(EVENTS AND COMMENTS)

Savannah Journal
Savannah, Ga.

NOV 3 1940

By
ASA H. GORDON
A. M., Litt. D.

The Three-Fold Task Of The South

Note: We give our space this week to the reprinting of an artcile written by Docto r Howard W. Odum, President of The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, published in the October issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. We have not seen an tgynhni iNfm h... ..... any thing in print recently which wefeel is more appropriate for publivising in a column dedicated to a discusson of Events and Comments on Southern Civilization. A. H. G.

DR. ODUM SAYS THREE-FOLD DEVELOPMENT TASK AWAITS SOUTH'S

I think it is good for us for a moment to recall that when Amreica was founded there was in Europe great travail, great trife, and geat bloodshed, and thta America was founded and grew out of a world tropism toward what William Allen White called "'something beautiful on this earth"—the opportunity of every individual to achieve in a democracy where individual worth and growth are fundamental. Amerca was founded on the premise that it was to be something that grew away from and out of a new era from a Europe in-conflict. The forefathers had a great and supreme task to set up in a new world a democracy—something that did not then exist any where in the world.

I like to recall that we now have a harder task and a more noble purpose to conserve and develop and perfect this democracy than they had to found it. It is good for us to recall, also, that in the development of our America we have been ruthless in the exploitation of both human and natural reseorces. We have been rasty; we have been seemingly heartless—in a great dream of mastery—with resources, with immigrants, with Negroes with minorities. The task of America now is to pick up these trends—the reconsecration of America ot the righting of its wrongs, the the elimination of its wastes, and the reconstruction of its ideals. It hnik the most hopeful thing I see in the nation is the recognition that America has come to a time of reconsecration of purposes. There is practically unanimous agreement, particularly now sincewe have come to the era of defense—both immediate and permanent—that the way to make these ideals come true is to make it possible for the people in each of the regions of our country to achieve the ends desired. Wehave comg to see that the way to make a strong nation is to create strong regions. The way to redistribute wealth is to creathe it and use it in each region. We have said that of the five great resources—natural wealth, technological wealth capita wealth, human wealth and institutional wealth—the South and natural wealth, It lags in technological wealth, capital wealth, nd institutional wealth. In addition there has been so great waste in both natural and human resources ,that it has been customary to think of the South in terms of low economic and living standards, and of a relatively large number of marginal folk living on eroded land without resources enough to reach the American standard of livingi Whate we want and need is a development of thse resources in line with the fundamental democratic principles.

What is it that is necessary? What will it take? There are three fundamental tasks we must undertake:

1. We must create in the new generation of the South a sense of the meaning of America—of land, erosion resources, standards of work, standard of justice, and standard sof achievement.

2. We must widen the range of occupational opportunity so that the youth of the South may have a chance to work and to develop and use the South's resources. With our present economy, with he farm situation and mechanized production, and with the continuing trend for the concentration of industry elsewhere, there isn't a ghost of a chance for morethan 60 per cent, or maybe 71 per cent, of our youth, including Negro youth to have the opportunity to work which they should have as American youth.

3. We must not only create this creation can even shake this sense of the meaning of standards and work and resources not only widen the range of occupational opportunity; we must train and equip our youth to do the job. We are not training and have not trained them.

For the South to reach its best will be an impossibility until these three things are done. And there is a fourth task that will not wait: We must reconstruct our agricultural economy from the bottom, quickly, because we have so many sub-marginal people. ...

We have come to the point wherewe must recognize that in undertaking this three-fold task, we must have a united front one that will recognize not only the objectives we seek, but the handicaps we face in a bi-racial civilization.

Now we come to our own re
Journal, 509½ West Broad St.
I thank you

APATHY IN THE SOUTH CAPITALIZED BY G. O. P.

NOV 1 1940

Hope To Win Votes Because Democrats Are Uninterested

KENTUCKY FIGHT PUSHED

Maryland Also Is Center Of Drive For Votes—'Independent' Democrats Stress Willkie's Former Status

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Oct. 31.—Antipathy and apathy nourish Republican hopes for a successful Nov. 5 raid on the Southern political orchard where the plums plump regularly into the Democratic basket.

Intraparty antipathy to Mr. Roosevelt and his works—as climaxed by the third term bid—is the positive, motive force of a quiet but intense drive for erstwhile Democrat Wendell Willkie. But looming large and imponderable in the background is the Southern Democratic voter's traditional indifference to general elections once his state affairs have been settled in primaries.

Hope To Slip Up On Them

Typical is this statement of a Republican leader—anonymous by request—in borderline Kentucky:

"The Democrats in Kentucky are asleep and too confident and we hope to slip up on them."

This reasoning is reflected in a campaign which has leaned heavily on man-to-man contacts, on radio addresses, newspaper advertising and billboard appeals, rather than on the fanfare of mass meetings, rallies and extensive stumping.

There have been almost no "imported" speakers. The talent has been "home grown" on both sides, although the New Dealers have sent some oratorical sons to carry on for Roosevelt in other sectors.

Willkie almost never is identified as the Republican candidate by those supporting him, while he always is tied carefully into the G. O. P. by the Roosevelt speakers. Insurgent Democrats insist the Republican nominee never left the Democratic Party.

Elaborate Technique Used

The elaborate technique adopted in Georgia is eloquent testimony that the South is not yet ready for two-party state government, no matter what it may do about Willkie.

Dissenting Georgia Democrats met in convention, carefully and publicly excluded Republicans, solemnly "nominated" Willkie and Senator McNary to head the Independent Democrats' ticket on the general ballot. Republicans later named the same electors.

To convince the customers that they could vote for Willkie and still vote "Democratic," the Independents also nominated for state office all the 76 regular, primary-chosen nominees of the Democratic Party. Governor-nominate Eugene Talmadge, formerly a vigorous critic of the President, and one minor candidate were the only ones of the 76 who permitted their names to be listed on this insurgent ticket.

Tear Gas Used

Egg-and-fruit tactics have echoed at scattered points, with Willkie speakers and their brightly painted sound trucks as the chief targets. Liveliest episode in Georgia was the tear-gas disruption of a students' Willkie rally on the university campus at Athens.

Boos are part of politics, explained Alabama's Governor Dixon when a woman worker-for-Willkie complained her arguments had been drowned out by hecklers.

Spread among 12 states from Maryland to Texas are 120 electoral votes. Most actively G. O. P. coveted of these are Maryland and Kentucky in the "border state" group and Florida and Virginia of the "Solid South" which has been solid in fact since 1928 when Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee broke ranks.

Head-of-a-pin surveys of these states, including the electoral votes of each and the 1936 vote for Roosevelt and Landon:

Kentucky—(11: 541,494—369,702) Democrats claiming 60 per cent of vote, campaign quiet, Republicans "layin' low," on predictions.

Democrats Confident

Maryland — (8; 389,612—231,435) Normally about two-to-one Democratic, party lines apparently holding in state races but not in presidential battle. Republicans hopeful, Democrats confident.

VIRGINIA—(11: 234,980-98,366). Campaign gaining vigor in final week, with antiRoosevelt forces hammering third term issue. Democrats profess have no fear. Outlook complicated by past opposition Democratic Senators Glass and Byrd to many Roosevelt policies.

NORTH CAROLINA—(13: 616,-141-223,283). Campaign unusually litsless, but Republicans remind that so was the 1938 one. Governor Hoey third term foe, but now campaignign actively for F. D. R.

SOUTH CAROLINA—(8: 113,791-1646). Willkie forces not so hopeful in the face of those figures, but several Willkie Democrat Clubs.

FLORIDA — (7: 249,117-78,248). Co-operation between dissident Democrats and Republicans frank and vigorous here. Democratic leadership also campaigning actively, although claim state safe.

GEORGIA—(12: 255,364-36,942). Democratic spokesman says "South more solid than ever," but Republican chairman counters "Situation better than we hoped for."

Willkieites Seek Votes

ALABAMA—(11: 238,195-35,358). Willkie's Democratic background strongly stressed in quiet campaign. Democrats claim 80 per cent of vote. "Willkie-ites "have hopes of getting 53 per cent."

MISSISSIPPI—(9: 157,318-4435). Democrats aren't worrying about this one, and neither are the Republicans. Willkie Clubs just for the record.

LOUISIANA—(10: 294,894-36,781) About 40 Willkie Clubs throughout state making campaign lively, and Republicans insist "may go over top," despite big handicap.

ARKANSAS—(9: 146,765-32,039). Democrats say it's obvious. Republicans making no claims, but not giving up.

NOV 1 1940

TENNESSEE—(11: 327,083-146,-516) Willkie no stranger in this TVA battleground. All but one major state newspaper backing the Republican and a vigorous campaign indicates heavy vote, with "upset" potentialities.

SOUTH'S APATHY COUNTED AS AID TO G. O. P. CAUSE

NOV 1 1940

Intra-Party Antipathy Also Hoped To Make Willkie Votes

ATLANTA, Oct. 31—Antipathy and apathy nourish Republican hopes for a successful Nov. 5 raid on the Southern political orchard where the plums plump regularly into the Democratic basket.

Intra-party antipathy to Mr. Roosevelt and his works—as climaxed by the third term bid—is the positive, motive force of a quiet but intense drive for erstwhile Democrat Wendell Willkie. But looming large and imponderable in the background is the Southern Democratic voter's traditional indifference to general elections once his state affairs have been settled in primaries.

Democrats Too Confident

Typical is this statement of a Republican leader—anonymous by request—in borderline Kentucky:

"The democrats in Kentucky are asleep and too confident and we hope to slip up on them."

This reasoning is reflected in a campaign which has leaned heavily on man-to-man contacts, on radio addresses, newspaper advertising and billboard appeals, rather than on the fanfare of mass meetings, rallies and extensive stumping.

There have been almost no "imported" speakers. The talent has been "home grown" on both sides, although the New Dealers have sent some oratorical sons to carry on for Roosevelt in other sectors.

Willkie almost never is identified as the Republican candidate by those supporting him, while he always is tied carefully into the G.O.P. by the Roosevelt speakers. Insurgent Democrats insist the Republican nominee never left the Democratic Party.

The elaborate technique adopted in Georgia is eloquent testimony that the South is not yet ready for two-party state government, no matter what it may do about Willkie.

Dissenting Georgia democrats met in convention, carefully and publicly excluded Republicans, solemnly "nominated" Willkie and Senator McNary to head the Independent Democrats' ticket on the general ballot. Republicans later named the same electors.

Independents Place Ticket

To convince the customers that they could vote for Willkie and still vote "Democratic," the independents also nominated for state office all the 76 regular, primary-chosen nominees of the Democratic Party. Governor-nominate Eugene Talmadge, formerly a vigorous critic of the president, and one minor candidate were the only ones of the 76 who permitted their names to be listed on this insurgent ticket.

Egg-and-fruit tactics have echoed at scattered points, with Willkie speakers and their brightly-painted sound trucks as the chief tagets. Liveliest episode in Georgia was the tear-gas disruption of a students' Willkie rally on the university campus at Athens.

Boos are part of politics, explained Alabama's Gov. Dixon when a woman worker-for-Willkie complained her arguments had been drowned out by hecklers.

Spread among 12 states from Maryland to Texas are 120 electoral votes. Most actively G. O. P.-coveted of these are Maryland and Kentucky in the "border state" group and Florida and Virginia of the "Solid South" which has been solid in fact since 1928 when Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee broke ranks.

Head-of-a-pin surveys of these states, including the electoral votes of each and the 1936 vote for Roosevelt and Landon:

Kentucky — (11; 541,494—369,702) Democrats claiming 60 per cent of vote, campaign quiet. Republicans 'layin' low," on predictions.

Maryland — (8: 389,612—231,435) normally about two-to-one Democratic, party lines apparently holding in state races but not in presidential battle. Republicans hopeful, Democrats confident.

Virginia — (11; 234,980—98,366) campaign gaining vigor in final week with anti-Roosevelt forces hammering third term issue. Democrats profess to have no fear. Outlook complicated by past opposition Democratic Senators Glass and Byrd to many Roosevelt policies.

South Carolina "Not Hopeful"

North Carolina—(13; 616,141—223,-283) campaign unusually listless, but Republicans remind that so was the 1928 one. Gov. Hoey, third term foe, but now campaigning actively for F. D. R.

South Carolina—(8; 113,791—1,-646) Willkie forces not so hopeful in face of those figures but several active Willkie Democrat clubs.

Florida (7; 249,117—78,248) cooperation between dissident Democrats and Republicans frank and vigorous here. Democratic leadership also campaigning actively although claim state safe.

Georgia — (12; 255,364—36,942) Democratic spokesman says "South more solid than ever" but Repulican chairman counters "situation better than we hoped for."

Alabama — (11: 238,195—35,358) Willkie's Democratic background strongly stressed in quiet campaign. Democrats claim 80 per cent of vote. Willkie-ites "have hopes of getting 53 per cent."

Mississippi — (9; 157,318—4,435) Democrats aren't worrying about this one, and neither are the Republicans. Willkie clubs just for the record.

NOV 1 1940

Louisiana — (10; 294,894—36,781) about 40 Willkie clubs throughout state making campaign lively and Republicans insist "may go over top" despite big handicap.

Arkansas (9; 146,765—32,039) Democrats say it's obvious. Republicans making no claims but not giving up.

Tennessee—(11; 327,083—146,516) Willkie no stranger in this TVA battleground. All but one major state newspaper backing Republican and a vigorous campaign indicates heavy vote with "upset" potentialities.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH

"Big Towns Are Fine, But Not For Mine"

Alabamian Weighs New York Against His Native State

BY JAMES SAXON CHILDERS

A YOUNG MAN OF 23 YEARS left Alabama about three months ago and went to New York. He had never been outside of Alabama before he left his home in the middle part of the state and went North. He has just written a long letter home. Here it is:

OCT 27 1940

I'm a stranger in New York and I can't get away from being a stranger here. I have a feeling that most people are strangers here, even those born and reared here. Things were different down in Alabama: I was at home almost anywhere I went. People spoke my language, smiled at me, they would speak to me as I went along the road whether they knew me or not. Lord, how I remember how people used to speak to me!

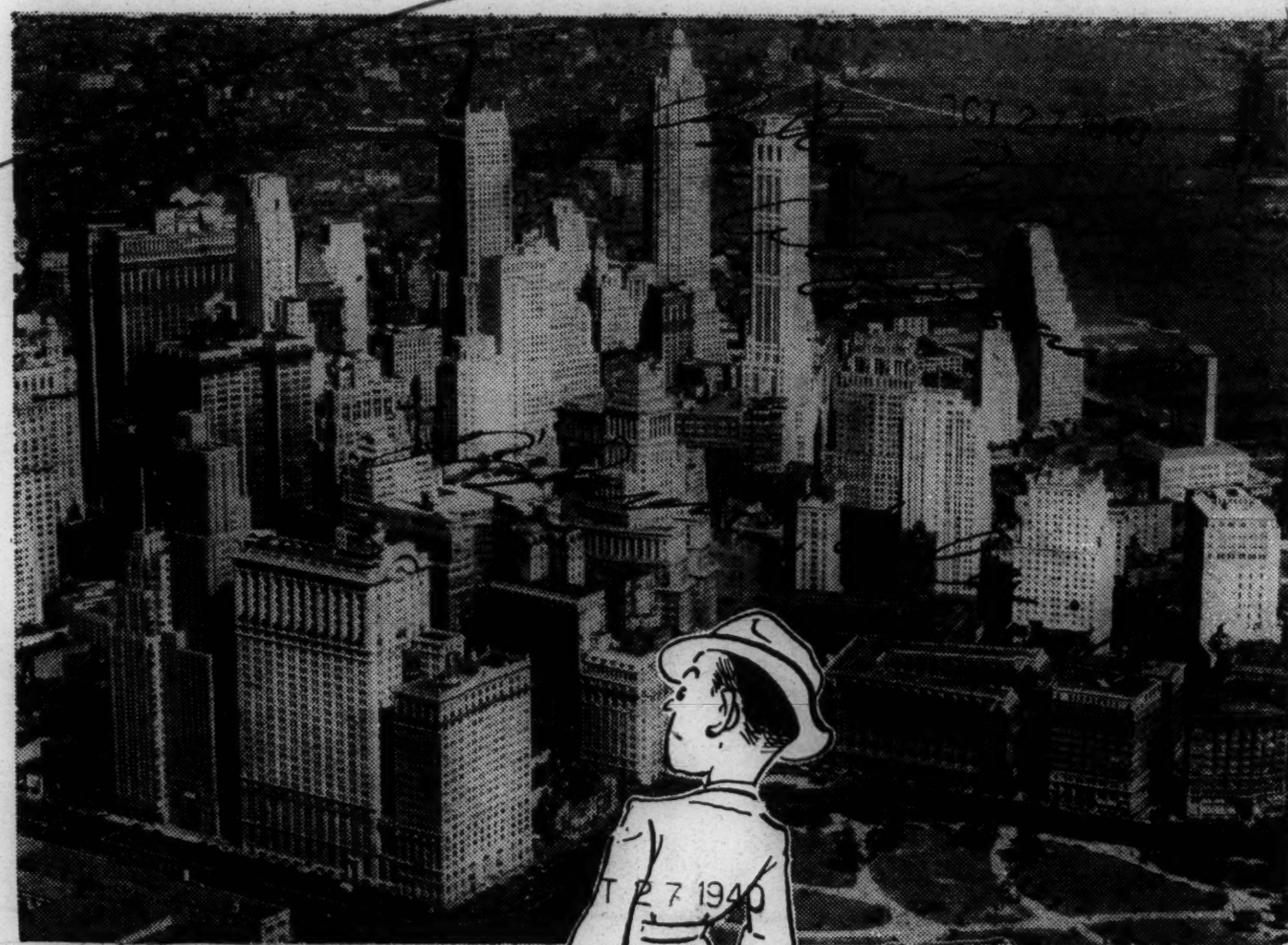
I scout around in New York on the run, eyes straight ahead, minding my own business. I never was so tired of minding my own business in my whole life. I'm finding that my own business isn't nearly interesting enough to keep me contented. I miss my neighbor's business. I miss hearing about Fred Hamilton's sick baby. I miss the reports on the poor old Mrs. Graham and her half-witted boy. I want to know if Tom Kennedy's white setter raised all her pups, if Mr. Watterson's mare recovered from the cuts she got in the loose barbed wire.

In the subway we dash along with a snort, the people look like you have tricked them if you catch their eyes and look directly at them. You aren't supposed to do that—just keep walking, eyes straight ahead, keep going and don't block traffic. At Times Square there is always a crowd with people rubbing shoulders and pushing through the crowd. Now in my home town in Alabama on Picnic Day we had pretty good crowds. We had to rope off the streets and there were lots of strangers, but everybody was laughing and talking and speaking to each other. Nobody was in such a hurry, brushing people aside and saying with their eyes and their manner: "Get the hell out of my way."

Somehow I don't mind this impersonal way of doing things here in New York, because somehow these people don't really seem to be my kind of people; they're all-fired different from my folks back in Alabama. You know the state of Alabama gets a fellow thinking that cotton-and-corn-and-potato people are the only real United States people. I guess that we just don't know about these other United States people, the kind that have brassy voices and don't take the time to be polite and considerate and friendly.

I understand that there are things in New York to be proud of, and the New Yorkers think that these things offset their hurry and their selfishness. You are supposed to realize that there are many tall buildings around here; you are supposed to remember that there are many museums, libraries, and colleges. You are supposed to remember about the theaters and night clubs and the bright lights. You are supposed to remember that nothing really important takes place except in New York.

I've been feeling these things just as I am supposed to do, as I go down the street looking at the tall buildings, the huge apartments. I get a thrill out of such buildings; and I get a thrill, too, when I put a coin in the slot for the subway, or for a piece of pie or cup of coffee at the automat. I get a thrill, too, when I open the Sunday paper and see how big it is.



* * *

THESE FELLOWS LET YOU KNOW, me especially, that they have something extra special here in New York. When they know I am from Alabama, and they know it the minute I open my mouth, they smile like they understand exactly; they are so indulgent, as they would be with some one from the Belgian Congo or out of the jungle in Brazil. When they learn that I am from Alabama, I can see the shadow of Tobacco Road playing around the corners of their lips.

"Gee, you're from the South!" And then they seem to say: "You should get more out of this than anybody, since you're not used to civilization." I had one girl from Massachusetts ask me about sanitation in the South. I explained to her that some of the better families had bathrooms. She was mighty pleased to learn how we're coming along down in Dixie.

But they don't ask you much about the South; they're too busy asking you if you've been to Radio City. Have you seen the Empire State Building? Have you been out to see Miss Liberty? They leap at telling you about the Great White Way. Their faces glow as they talk about the thousands of people and thousands of lights. Thousands of people. Thousands of lights. Dozens of stories high. Covers a whole city block. How many? How big? That's what counts.

They tell me: "I've never seen cotton." They delight in knowing nothing about it. Civilized people wouldn't know anything about cotton. Certainly not. Only we jungle folks from down South know about cotton. Sometimes they ask me about it and about Alabama.

I delight in telling them about Alabama. I make them very happy by playing up to their idea of a Southerner. I am very loyal to "de old time days dat are not forgotten, way down South in de land ob cotton." I am narrow-minded enough about the War Between the States to make them nudge each other and smile indulgently.

But they don't smile when I talk about how the South has been kicked in its patched pants by political discrimination. They don't like my talking about unfair freight rates, about unfair allocation of government money. These Southerners are getting uppity, they seem to say; these Southerners are getting out of their place.

So long as I don't talk about industries and labor and freight rates, the New Yorkers smile and are amused by my talk; but let me bring up the competition between the money makers in the North and in the South, and they don't like that. They don't like anything that might lessen their chances of getting rich and richer and richer.

Occasionally I say something about Southern culture—then they really smile; they are so gentle with me. Another childlike Southerner, they seem to say. But I'm not fooling when I talk about Southern culture: Haven't they read Caldwell and Faulkner and Carmer? They've got the real dope on the South.

A friend of mine told me about having gone to see "Tobacco Road." At the end of the show he heard a woman say: "A niece of mine married a man from Atlanta. She left New Haven and actually went to live in Atlanta! I don't see how she endures it."

* * *

I LEFT ALABAMA with all kinds of notions about this place I was

coming to. I left with the notion that people up here are all rich, that they spend their nights in night clubs and their days smoking cigars and carrying on Big Business. Then I came up here.

It was night when I arrived in New York by bus. But even at night I could get some idea of how big the place is. The next day I went out into the huge traffic, the rush of things. I ventured out over town by subway. I went to the Battery, to Wall Street, I visited the Bronx. I walked up and down Central Park. I ate in the cafes, saw the movies. The place began to trim me down, to cut away my ego.

Now that I've been here three months, memories of Alabama still come back to me at night in my small apartment and when I walk down Broadway for exercise. I can walk for miles with uninterrupted thinking. I don't have to stop at traffic lights; I just stop as the crowd stops, and start up again when the crowd starts, you do everything with the crowd, there isn't room for you to do it by yourself. So I walk along and think of Alabama.

Everything I see I compare with what I have known in Alabama. The faces down home are friendly, but up here the people are in such a hurry; get out of my way, they seem to say. The voices down home are soft and gentle and smiling; up here they tell you only what they must tell you in strict business, they don't have time to say "It looks a little like rain, don't it."

You see, I lived among farm people who wear overalls and tell you when you visit them to come in and have dinner. Take a chair. Spend the night. The farmers sit on their porches in the Summer time and offer strangers a piece of watermelon: "Derned good melon. Growed it myself and it's been in the spring all night." The Alabamians back home don't wear a tie every day, keep their hair parted just right and shave every day; but they know how to say, "Come on in an' set a spell."

Now here I am at the feet of the skyscrapers, when I am used to broad vistas there in Middle Alabama. I'm not used to being at the feet of anyone, but these skyscrapers force me into the groove, into the slot, along with millions of other men and women, forcing us to follow the path between the skyscrapers. This is New York, stay in the groove and hurry like hell.

At home we all belong to the same society; we all wear the same clothes, whether it's work time or play time or worship time. But up here some people are rich men with pretty girls in long dresses; they go to plays in automobiles so long and sleek that they look like hearses. Then there are others who ride the subways, go to automats and cheap shows.

Signs are put up in the cafes to warn people to watch their coats and hats. You don't trust anybody. You don't speak to a person if he speaks to you. "What's his racket?" is what you're supposed to ask if anybody speaks to you. And it's best to look straight through a person who is begging; that's New York, just look straight through him.

Taxi drivers race up and down the streets, scattering flocks of people with their horns, sitting low in their seats and cussing people, and especially other taxi drivers.

Workers in the cafes, behind counters, have frazzled nerves and explode at nothing. Even the children are quick to fuss.

* * *

THEN AS YOU REALIZE all the hardness, toughness, impersonality of the place, you begin to feel that it is big and marvelous. You have service that is unequalled. Want to ride all day for a nickel? Get on the subway. Want to go up 100 stories? Step in the elevator. Want a cup of coffee? Drop a nickel in the slot.

OCT 27 1940

Do you want excitement? What kind? We got it, mister. Anything you want. Take this bus ride through Chinatown. See the slant-eyed Chink smoking his opium. See the beautiful girls. The beautiful girls. The beautiful girls. Want to really see the beautiful girls? Go to the burlesque and see the strip tease babies crawl out of their clothes and stand there leering down at you with all the lights on them and only lights. Do you want that kind of excitement? We got it, mister.

Do you want the other kind: internationally famous speakers, theaters, museums, bookstores, newspapers. We got that, too. You name it. We got it. This is New York. What kind of food you want? French? Italian? German? We got that, too. The people keep telling you all about it, and so do the newspapers, telling you what an important place you live in.

Maybe you get that way, too; maybe you go to New York in a big way; you get to feeling important. You may learn to make demands on other people, cuss if the other fellow doesn't suit you. You are liable to make the waitress take back the steak because you didn't like it. You begin to suspect that you're a Big Shot. How did I ever put up with that bunch of yokels back in Alabama. Gee, I feel sorry for them.

You assert yourself. But not too loud. Else somebody will come along and knock your block off. You just assert yourself to yourself. You see everybody else in New York doing it. Why shouldn't you? You learn to smile when hick towns are mentioned; you smile very indulgently; that's one of the first things you learn to do.

You don't mind letting everyone know that you are in perfect command of every situation. Of course nobody hears you, because nobody listens, since everybody is too busy doing his own talking. But you hear yourself and that seems to be enough. You begin to realize just how well you are in command of every situation, just how you have everything under control. So you hurry out, even if you don't have anywhere to go, and race along, brushing people aside and telling them to get the hell out of your way.

NOW IF YOU ARE ME, and from Alabama, maybe you won't learn to feel that way about New York, maybe you won't want to brush people out of the way, maybe you'll just learn to love Alabama and Alabama people more than you ever loved them before. You think about the Coosa and the Warrior and the Bigbee and how beautiful they are, even after the Spring rains have muddied them. You think about the pine trees, and the smell of the pines, of the water oaks and the sycamores and the persimmons ripe after the first frost.

You hear the house wren and the thrush singing in the deep woods after a rain and the mockingbird singing in a tree at midnight. You hear the covey roar up from under your feet and the gobbler just at daybreak telling the woods that he has waked up, sending the message to his hens that he'll be calling on them soon. You hold your little state of Alabama up to the big state of New York and the big city of New York, and you hug your little state to your heart, and walk away with a smile.

You walk away and all of a sudden you remember that song you didn't like back in Alabama because it was too sentimental. But it sounds just fine now:

Alabama, Alabama, we will aye be
true to thee:
From thy Southern shores where
groweth
By the sea
Thine orange tree,
To thy northern vale where floweth
Deep and blue thy Tennessee.

OCT 27 1940

It goes pretty much like that and you sing it to yourself and you don't feel sentimental; you don't give a darn if you do. You just mean that song, and it means more to you than anything else as you walk along the grooves at the feet of the skyscrapers.

New York makes me see the United States as if I were in an airplane looking down on all the United States at one time. And Alabama from way up here is a lost spot. But it is lost only at times. It has a queer way of pushing away even the great Empire State Building at times. Radio City disappears and there I am, walking along in front of the Hotel Albert in Selma; I'm in Upchurch's Drug Store in Clanton drinking a dope.

You know, other New Yorkers have the same feeling. As they go along Broadway and along Fifth Avenue and down into the subway, they don't really know where they stand. They're not sure but that occasionally they are back in Sioux City, Iowa, and Dallas, Tex.; because part of them really is back there. You can't dig the roots entirely out of a man; even New York can't do that.

We in Alabama know that we are Alabamians, that we ourselves are Alabama. A New Yorker never knows he is part of New York; he just knows that he is a New Yorker, which means that he has been to New York.

I've been to New York, too. And I tell you the truth: I've been here mighty near long enough. I can't wait much longer to see those red hills around Birmingham and hear the soft talk of people in Montgomery. And when I do get on the train and head out for Alabama, I'm going to be saying in my heart: Lord, I'm coming home. Thank you, Lord.

South Is Solidly for Roosevelt But Willkie Cuts Down Majorities

Rains Reduce Balloting in Several States, While Vote Is Heavier in Four Than in 1936

NOV 6 1940

By The Assc

ATLANTA, Nov. 5—Republican hopes that the third term issue would drive a wedge into the solid South went glimmering swiftly tonight as mountaing returns once more shoved this section's 124 electoral votes toward President Roosevelt.

New York

Unofficial, incomplete returns from all the eleven "solid" States showed the Democratic nominee far ahead of Wendell Willkie and apparently the only question remaining to be answered by final, official tabulations was whether his majorities would equal those of 1936.

Although cold rain moved eastward across the South and reached well into Georgia before poll closings, voting ran heavier than expected all along the line and it seemed likely that preliminary estimaates of some 4,300,000 votes for the eleven States would be exceeded, perhaps by as much as half a million.

Times

There were no serious disorders reported as the Democratic electorate followed its war-bred tradition of party loyalty, brushing aside the tradition against a third term.

A faint bright spot for Willkie forces in early returns was the count from Florida where the Republican nominee ran less than two-to-one behind through the tabulation of several thousand votes, only to drop farther back as the total count rose.

Tennessee, where President Roosevelt's 1936 margin of 2 to 1 was the smallest of any in the South, also was watched hopefully but from the first reports this home of the Tennessee Valley Authority gave no encouragement to the Republican nominee who fought the TVA for years. Virginia and North Carolina, other States with comparatively robust Republican organizations, also gave Roosevelt wide majorities from the first count.

New York

zThe "solid" States, their electoral votes, the approximate majority for Roosevelt in 1936, and the unofficial 1940 returns follow (voting units are precincts unless otherwise indicated):

Alabama—11; (6 to 1); 501 boxes of 2,209, Roosevelt 63,544, Willkie 8,140.

Arkansas—9; (4.5 to 1); 148 of 2,169, Roosevelt 6,028, Willkie, 1,505.

Florida—7; (3 to 1); 352 of 1,428, Roosevelt 122,229, Willkie 45,964.

Georgia—12; (7 to 1); 430 of 1,720, Roosevelt 93,132, Willkie 12,701.

Louisiana—10; (8 to 1); 268 of 1,712, Roosevelt 85,496, Willkie 14,387.

Mississippi—9; (35 to 1); 207 of 1,668, Roosevelt 23,677, Willkie 600.

North Carolina—13 (2.7 to 1); 867 of 1,916; Roosevelt, 304,982; Willkie, 62,153.

South Carolina—8 (70 to 1); 697 of 1,277; Roosevelt, 65,612; Willkie, 3,462.

Virginia—11 (2.3 to 1); 1,314 of 1,716; Roosevelt, 180, 531; Willkie, 77,609.

Tennessee—11 (2 to 1); 707 of 2,300; Roosevelt, 63,489; Willkie, 22,147.

Texas—23 (7 to 1); 52 counties of 254; Roosevelt, 60,887; Willkie, 13,315.

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

WHAT'S IN IT FOR US? Let us try to look at this political situation from just one viewpoint, the realistic one.

Let us divorce it from all sentiment; from the fact this state always has been Democratic and has remained loyal to a great democratic tradition.

Let us forget our great Democratic governors and senators who fought to re-establish the party and constitutional government in the state when the bayonets of Federal soldiers were the only government in existence.

Let us look at it realistically. If the Republicans win, what is there in it for us?

The answer is, of course, nothing at all.

Patronage in the state would be placed in the hands of strange and, judging from the record, unworthy and often corrupt persons.

Georgia, under two Democratic administrations, has, along with the south, received more federal co-operation than in all the period since the War Between the States. To employ a homely phrase, the south for the first time had a seat at the first table.

There are many, many reasons why this state, and all Democratic states, should support the party's ticket. The realistic reasons are reason enough.

There just isn't anything ahead for the state should it quit the party. The southern states which followed Hoover off into the Republican party soon learned that all they got for their pains was a few hurried thanks and some editorial praise for their so-called "independence" from Republican newsppaers in the east.

What's in it for Georgia—or any southern state—that deserts the party?

HISTORY DOES REPEAT This is going to be an unusual campaign. The Republican party is going to spend more money than it has spent in any other campaign in its history.

The sources of that money are well known and ought to be the answer to any questioning Democrat.

The newspapers in the Democratic states which are conducted by Roosevelt haters, do their hating for reasons which are so ulterior as to be obvious. The people aren't fooled.

Those gentlemen who may be toying with the idea of deserting the party and who expect to be in politics in the years to come, might recall a bit of history. No Democrat ever bolted his party for gain, and found return to the party easy. In following years the people remember. And what may be temporarily popular is not so popular four years later.

There is virtue in loyalty.

The Democratic ticket will grow in public esteem. In times past the Republicans have put great stock in the sayings of Senator Norris, Independent. They carefully ignored his statement that Henry A. Wallace was a splendid choice.

The farmers, even the tobacco farmers, soon will think it out. There are thousands of farmers all over the nation who like Wallace.

He and the administration gave the farmers benefits, which are nothing but tariffs; soil conservation, the greatest thing that has happened to rural America; and many other advantages. The chief quarrel most farmers have with Wallace is their checks were a dollar less than they expected.

Wallace is a far more able man than McNary, the Republican second choice.

The common sense of the farmers of America will turn them to Wallace.

Meanwhile, Democrats of Democratic states might ask themselves the realistic question, "What's in a Republican victory for us?"

THE WILLKIE DEMOCRATS The Republican nominee, Mr. Wendell Willkie, is a splendid gentleman and a man of unusual intelligence and capabilities.

It is a good thing for the nation and for politics that he was nominated by his party.

Yet it at once is obvious that Mr. Willkie's entire history has been that all his intelligence and all his capabilities have been employed in behalf of corporations which sought to prevent the development of power in the great river valleys; that he opposed with all his splendid skill and ability the lowering of power rates; that he did, by the very nature of his opposition, delay and seek to prevent, extention of electric power to the farms of the nation.

Mr. Willkie represents the historic Republican theory of government of corporate rule and of special privilege. His individuality, so striking before and during the convention, already has lost some of its luster. The Republican leaders have taken over his campaign.

Since he does represent the Republican theory of special privilege, it is difficult to determine where a Democrat, believing in a government for the people as against a government for the few, can find any real comfort in the Willkie label.

A Republican victory can mean nothing but political starvation for Georgia. Federal moneys will go to states outside the south.

South Threatens Fight on Floor For More Votes at Convention

CHICAGO, July 16.—(AP)—Southern delegates threatened today to carry to the Democratic convention floor their fight for greater representation in future conventions.

The southerners registered strong opposition at a rules committee hearing to a national committee "compromise" proposal awarding each state going Democratic in a presidential election an additional delegate at large at the next convention held, beginning with that in 1944.

When northerners appeared ready to push through the bonus plan, Aubrey G. Weaver, of Virginia, moved successfully to defer a decision until tomorrow. Should the plan win rules committee approval, some southern delegates indicated they would carry the issue to the convention.

The delegate bonus issue arose from the 1936 convention's substitution of a majority vote rule for the rule which required a two-thirds vote of a convention to nominate a presidential candidate. Under this rule the "solid south" had a sort of veto power in choosing nominees. To offset the south's loss of this power the 1936 convention also proposed that a new delegate apportionment plan be worked out so that due recognition would be given states regularly voting the Democratic ticket.

A national committee subcommittee headed by Senator Theodore F. Green, of Rhode Island, brought in the one-delegate bonus plan. It won out over a southern proposal urging (1) three additional delegates at large for each state casting a majority for the Democratic presidential candidate, (2) one delegate to each congressional district, and (3) one additional for those districts electing a Democratic congressman or casting at least 15,000 votes for the Democratic candidate.

When the Green proposal came before the rules committee today, Governor Burnet Maybank, of South Carolina, said it was "no bonus at all."

"When we agreed to give up the two-thirds rule," he asserted, "we expected more than one delegate. This plan, moreover, gives no consideration to districts. We might as well not have any as one additional delegate."

'Tobacco Road' to Leave Broadway After 6 Years

NEW YORK, July 22.—(AP)—The drama critics have waited six years, eight months and a few odd hours and minutes for this: "Tobacco Road" is going to bid Broadway good-bye.

Yes, it's true. "Jeeter Lester" and the other Georgia Crackers will quit the Great White Way August 17. Mike Goldreyer said so today and he's the astonishing show's producer.

On August 1 it will have piled up 2,847 performances—530 better than "Abie's Irish Rose." But "Tobacco Road" is not dead yet. It's going to go on—and on—on the road. It will open its road show season in Buffalo, N. Y., September 16.

A Fateful Day

Aug. 17 now looks like being a more than ordinarily fateful day in the history of these United States.

On that day, according to prevailing schedules:

James A. Farley will resign as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Wendell L. Willkie will formally accept the nomination of the Republican Party for President.

"Tobacco Road" will say farewell to Broadway.

"Jeeter Lester" and the other parodies of Georgia Crackers in the play made from Erskine Caldwell's book will have been on Broadway for six years, eight months and a few days. In more than 2850 performances the play will have spread more ignorance and misconceptions, as well as some highly disagreeable truths, than anything else of the kind before it. The piece is not dead yet, for the company will open a road tour on Sept. 16 away out West in Buffalo.

Jim Farley will have been treading the boards in the political theater as chairman of the Democratic National Committee for eight years, one month and 14 days. Jim took up the New Deal's burden on July 3, 1932. How many performances Mr. Farley has given is more than we know, but judged by the standard of elections they have been many and all good. Certainly he leaves the stage tagged as a sterling actor and a square shooter. Mr. Farley's company is also to take the road, in a way, and it remains to be seen whether his successors will get a big hand or "ham it all up."

Wendell Willkie's curtain on Aug. 17 will be his first of the kind, and he will play to the homefolks in Elwood, Ind. Mr. Willkie's managers confidently predict a run of at least eight years for their promising young actor, but Democratic critics indicate he will have steadily dwindling audiences and that the show will fold up on Nov. 5.

It is all drama, anyhow, and each scene represents a certain clash and freedom of action and opinion hardly possible anywhere else in this world today. On that score, at least, on Aug. 17 we may join with the character in Lewis Carroll's "Jabberwocky," who exclaimed, "O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"

WILLKIE PUTS SOUTHERN FOES IN BONDAGE CLASS

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 29—(AP)—Wendell L. Willkie contended today that the only Democrats who would not support him for the presidency were those either "bound" by parties or controlled by "corrupt and nauseating party machines."

The Republican nominee in response to press conference questions, asserted he could not see how Democrats who subscribed to the 1932 platform, the historic principles of the party and the beliefs of Woodrow Wilson could vote against him.

Willkie said he could see no reason why a Democrat "should not vote for me in preference to the president."

Asked whether he intended to interpret the Republican platform in his acceptance address at Elwood, Ind., Aug. 17, he said "that is a privilege that I expect to assume. I don't know whether it has any historic precedence or not."

Earlier a reporter had remarked Alf M. Landon took his own view of the platform when he was the Republican nominee in 1936.

Willkie said he had written about half of his acceptance talk and a rough draft would be finished soon. He added, however, that he would delay writing the farm section until after his conference on agricultural problems at Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 5.

Southern Hopes Told

He said his hopes were rising daily that he would win some of the Southern states.

"I don't see why any Democrat who subscribes to the party platform of 1932, who subscribes to the historic principles of the party or who subscribes to the principles of Woodrow Wilson, should not vote for me."

Turning to the Republican side, Willkie insisted he was advocating the principles the party stood for—opposition to President Roosevelt's policies, particularly from a domestic standpoint. The nominee said there was a great body of both Republicans and Democrats who have a common viewpoint.

"The only Democrats who won't vote for me are those bound by regard for parties or controlled by the corrupt and nauseating party machines that dominate some majorities of the country with relief and other funds furnished by the federal government."

Formal Statement Issued

A formal statement issued later by the nominee was substantially the same as his impromptu press conference remarks. It said, however, that "the people who should not vote for me are those who believe in the New Deal and those Democrats bound by rigid parties or those controlled by the corrupt and nauseating party machines."

Willkie talked during the day with Russell Davenport, of New York, one of his earliest supporters, and Paul C. Smith, general manager of The San Francisco Chronicle and a close friend of Herbert Hoover.

The three discussed methods of coordinating activities of Willkie-for-President Clubs with those of other groups formed to promote the Nominee's candidacy.

Willkie also conferred with Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, of Tulsa, Okla., a Democrat supporting him and former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Lawson said she would meet about Aug. 10 with John W. Hanes and Lewis W. Douglas, other Willkie Democratic supporters, to map a program of organization for a new group of independents and Democrats.

Jeeter And Uncle Tom

From the Buffalo Evening News

Now that Jeeter Lester is about to close his record-breaking career on Broadway in "Tobacco Road," it may be of interest purely as a speculative exercise to consider the reasons for his popularity. Some of these reasons seem obscure and probably all will never be accurately analyzed. Certainly Jeeter was in striking contrast with that old Southern favorite, Uncle Tom. Both were products of Southern sociological and economic conditions, but Uncle Tom was all sweetness and light. So were Little Eva and almost all the others except Simon Legree. As for Jeeter, he seemed wholly lacking in a moral sense, and his associates from the half-witted Dude to the turnip-eating Lov Bensey were an unsavory lot. Although some have tried to argue that the principal interest in the Lesters was concerned with their sociological status, it may be doubted. Probably, most persons were simply amused by Jeeter's almost total lack of normal moral standards. He represented something of the Old Rogue that is said to exist even among the best people.

Voter's Duty

This is, by unanimous agreement, one of the "times that try men's souls." The outcome of Tuesday's presidential election may fix the trends and shape and even determine the eventual fate of our American system. When he goes to the polls next Tuesday therefore, the individual voter faces a far heavier than ordinary responsibility to his country and countrymen.

That responsibility rests upon members of the Democratic party as truly as upon the affiliates of all other parties and upon the independents without party affiliation. No American voter can avoid it—and there is only one way to meet it squarely and fully: By casting one's ballot in obedience to the counsels of his own conscience and the dictates of his duty as he sees it.

Many Democrats may find that course unpleasant or painful. Party developments this year compel them to a choice between blind loyalty to their party's divergence from a party principle proclaimed by its founder and scrupulously maintained until now, and loyalty to that time-honored principle and cardinal article of party faith. There are honest differences of opinion on this subject. There is not or should not be abuse or criticism of any Democrat who charts his course by the plain path of his duty as he sees it no matter to which decision it leads him.

"The principles on which the justice and safety of free government rest," wrote a distinguished Southern Democrat, "are as fixed and unchanging as the stars in the firmament and the tides of the sea." Adherence to a fixed party principle under the compulsion of sincere personal conviction may be loyalty to country and party too. The thousands of Democrats who are choosing that course do not challenge the right of fellow-Democrats to take the other course. Their own right to stick to party principle handed down by their party's founder and kept inviolate for a century and a half is equally clear and unchallengeable. It is fortified indeed by the example of President Franklin Roosevelt himself, who has testified proudly that, as a Democrat, he voted in 1904 for the Republican presidential candidate because he considered that Republican nominee "a better Democrat than the Democratic candidate."

For the individual Democratic voter the choice he must make at the polls Tuesday is simple enough despite rabid partisan effort to twist and confuse it. He should vote as his conscientious judgment and sense of duty to country and party alike counsel him to vote. As a patriotic American and a loyal Democrat he can do no other. And having performed that duty honestly and fearlessly he can, with good heart and conscience, ——"leave the rest to heaven."

Letters

NOV 11 1940

Race Harmony

Editor The Telegraph:

Having completed a visit through the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, I have gathered some useful information. I found that white people and Negroes who have never been South believe that the whites and blacks living in a state of fear and suspicion of each other from day to day, each being filled with hatred, ready for bloodshed at any time. Some of this is brought about by racial newspapers and by Negroes from the South who want to appear sensational and make mountains out of molehills.

The Negro and the white men who have never been South asked me many questions. One Southern Negro attempted to question me but I answered him by telling him that he knew just as much as I did and I would appreciate his allowing me to answer the gentlemen who really wanted information.

Some asked how the two races lived together. My answer was that they live just like you all live together here. The only difference is the Southern people are personally interested in each other's welfare. One asked what I meant by the statement. My answer was that they are friends and they will lose hours, days and weeks if necessary to assist in adjusting each other's difficulties, though one be white and the other be black.

This statement startled them.

One asked if I could rest at night. I asked, why not? He said that he was told that a Negro would be lynched for anything. I told him I had 365 restful nights a year, with absolutely no fear of a mob. And I asked if he had any more.

Macon. J. T. SAXON.

National Cotton Week

May 17 to May 25 has been designated as "National Cotton Week." Georgia, with the rest of the nation, will devote that period to efforts to stimulate the discovery of new uses for cotton and to increase consumption of the southern-produced staple.

There is, today, a surplus of 13,000,000 bales of cotton hanging like a cloud of depression over the cotton markets of the world. While that surplus remains it is hopeless for southern cotton producers to expect to obtain the price they should for their new crops. A huge surplus inevitably depresses market prices and, until it is consumed, the seller must remain at the mercy of the buyer.

Two of the most important methods for reduction of this surplus are through increased consumption, by discovery of new uses and by increased use of cotton goods by the general public.

During National Cotton Week the retail stores of the nation will put added emphasis on cotton. They will show, in their displays the beauty of modern cotton textiles and, if she doesn't already know it, Miss America can then learn that she can confine her costume to cotton goods and still rival any woman of the whole world in allure and attractive appearance.

It is largely to the women that the south must appeal if cotton consumption is to increase. The women do 70 per cent of the family buying for the nation and it is, largely, to make the women "cotton conscious" that National Cotton Week is devoted.

The week, in past years, has achieved remarkable results. Its good, however, is progressive and it is expected that the impetus to cotton purchasing this year will be greater and more effective. than ever before.

An Old Southern Custom

Gov. Paul Johnson, of Mississippi, and Editor Frederick Sullens, of *The Jackson Daily News*, have revived an old Southern custom that vanished years ago. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Gov. Johnson revived it, for the old custom to which we refer was that of horsewhipping or caning the editor of a newspaper about something he wrote—or at any rate, of trying to horsewhip or cane him.

And that is what seems to have happened in this case. We do not attempt to assess the blame for the quarrel, but from all accounts it appears that it was Gov. Johnson who attacked Editor Sullens in the Jackson hotel lobby, and not the other way round. And that is in accordance with the old Southern custom we are speaking of. For usually it was the editor who was the victim of an aggressor.

Years ago, especially before the War Between the States, the Southern editor was held directly and personally responsible by his readers for what his paper said. And often, in those rather violent times, editors were made to suffer physically for their outspoken expressions. Of course, sometimes an editor's opponent suffered physically, too; the editors did not always get the worst of it.

Sometimes it was not merely a matter of horsewhipping or caning or fisticuffs in the days of the Old South; the *code duello* was occasionally the last resort in a controversy between an editor and a politician, or some other opponent.

It is recorded that the editor of *The Richmond Examiner*, John M. Daniel, fought several duels and once was severely wounded. George D. Prentice, of *The Louisville Journal*, was shot at, as were others.

It is no wonder that A. P. Hudson, in his *Humor of the Deep Old South*, says of ante bellum editors that "theirs was a fighting occupation." Hudson relates that during the 22-year existence of *The Vicksburg Tri-Weekly Sentinel* (1838-1860) five of its editors "came to violent ends on account of personal difficulties resulting from editorial utterances." This must be the high record even for the Old South.

"Among gentlemen of the lower South," Mr. Hudson observes, "the only proper redress for libel, the most manly rejoinder to adverse personal criticism, the most effective reply to political differences, was to go out and shoot an editor."

Mr. Hudson, of course, is not to be taken quite literally in the foregoing paragraph, but there was enough violence of this sort in the fighting days of the Old South to give much point to what he says.

Some readers may remember, too, a story of Mark Twain's about his experiences as a young journalist in Tennessee in which gunplay and threats of gunplay supplied the dominant motif. Though Mark Twain's account is more amusing than accurate, it, too is not altogether without point.

The custom of going out and shooting an editor, or giving him a whipping, survived the War Between the States for a good many years, but there was a steady decline. In 1903, Narcisso G. Gonzales, editor of *The Columbia State*, was killed by a brother of Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina. In 1908, Senator E. W. Carmack, then editor of *The Nashville Tennessean*, was killed in an encounter with Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son, Robin. Perhaps there have been other fatalities of the kind since the turn of the century, but we do not recall any others in the South, offhand.

We do, however, recall several instances in which editors were caned, including some here in Alabama, since the turn of the century. But such incidents have been almost unheard of for the last 25 or 30 years.

Now there has been a revival of the old custom in Mississippi. Perhaps this is its dying gasp. Let us hope it is.

The Cotton Stamp Plan

On the measure of success which the Cotton Stamp plan meets in Memphis depends the future extension of the program which we believe is the most practical method yet devised for the dual purpose of assisting the needy obtain essentials and of reducing the cotton surplus.

More than 12,000 Shelby County families are eligible for participation. Some will be given stamps. Others will be permitted to purchase them. In exchange for the stamps the possessors may obtain cotton goods.

The majority of merchants with whom we have discussed the plan are enthusiastic over its possibilities for great good. It is sincerely hoped that beneficiaries of the plan will show the same enthusiasm, and thus, jointly, make the plan work as it can work.

It is intended to be a co-operative undertaking between the Federal Government, the local community, and those whose economy requires that they be given practical assistance. When it was first projected by the Government, a number of cities immediately asked that they be selected for the plan's inauguration.

Memphis was chosen because it is in the heart of the Cotton South, because it demonstrated that it believed the plan practical, and because it immediately recognized its advantages. If the plan succeeds here, as we believe it will, it will be extended to other centers, and in time its far-reaching beneficial effects will be proved.

The cotton industry, the Government, and all agencies with an eye to practical relief undertaking have their eyes on Memphis. Let's not disappoint them.

SOUTHERNER GETS VACANT POST ON COMMERCE BODY

Colonel J. Monroe Johnson Nominated for ICC Place

(The Associated Press)

Washington, May 2.—President Roosevelt today nominated a Southerner—described by the White House as "a man familiar with the problems of the South"—to membership on the interstate commerce commission, thus leaving unchanged the commission's geographical complexion.

To succeed Marion M. Caskie of Alabama, who resigned, Mr. Roosevelt selected Colonel J. Monroe Johnson of South Carolina, now assistant secretary of commerce.

Without exception, Southern political leaders who commented said they were pleased that the president named a Southerner. Some expressed disappointment, however, that the appointment had not gone to their state.

Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary, who called Colonel Johnson conversant with the South's problems, said more than 15 senators had asked the president to name a Southerner to succeed Caskie.

In Montgomery, Ala., Governor Frank M. Dixon, a leader in the South's fight for more favorable freight rates, commented:

"Colonel Johnson is a man the South can rely on absolutely for fair treatment."

Similar comment came from members of the South's congressional delegations.

Senator Byrnes, Democrat, South Carolina, called it "a splendid appointment." Senator George, Democrat, Georgia, said Colonel Johnson was "a good, straight, honest man."

"He is a capable man and I am sure he will be sympathetic to the South's problems," remarked Senator Russell, Democrat, Georgia.

"He is just the kind of a man

the South needs on the commission," said Senator Hill, Democrat, Alabama.

"Colonel Johnson's background will make him understand our transportation problems in the South," commented Senator Pepper, Democrat, Florida.

In its recent decision in the long-fought South-to-North freight rate case, the ICC, by a one-vote margin, prescribed reductions on numerous commodities shipped into the North.

A veteran of the Spanish-American and World wars, Colonel Johnson has been assistant secretary of commerce since 1935 and is the last of the chief aids of former Secretary Roper still in the department.

The one-time bureau of air commerce and other bureaus dealing with transportation reported to him. The civil aeronautics authority was created by Congress as an independent agency after the bureau of air commerce had been criticized for its handling of aviation problems.

Recently Mr. Roosevelt proposed to incorporate the CAA into the framework of the commerce department. This proposal has met sharp opposition on Capitol Hill.

Colonel Johnson's appointment is for a term ending December 31, 1941.

How Romantic Dixie Got Popular Name

HOUSTON, Texas, May 9.—(AP) A New Orleans bank was responsible for the popular term "Dixie," applied to the land below the Mason-Dixon line.

Henry E. Elrod, Houston engineer and numismatician, said the Citizens Bank of New Orleans was the originator, through its 10-piastre notes.

The notes were issued in 1852, printed half in French and half in English. On the face of the note was the word "Ten" and its corresponding French word, "Dix."

Southerners called the bills "Dixie." In those days states issued their own money and much of it was almost worthless. The New Orleans bank was in prosperous condition, however, and the bills spread over the Southland, which gradually became known as the land of the "Dixies," and, finally, Dixieland.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE STUDENTS HEAR HALL EXPLAIN C. P. PROGRAM

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 12.—Students at Birmingham-Southern College here this week defied a local red-baiting campaign to invite an official spokesman for the Communist Party to appear before them and present his Party's position.

The occasion was a discussion on "An Economic Program for the South" held at the college cafeteria on Wednesday, May 8. The program was sponsored by the Toreadors Club, a student discussion group whose members are economics majors. Speakers were R. F. Hall, Alabama secretary of the Communist Party, and Col. John D. Hill, a prominent Birmingham corporation lawyer and a colonel in the army reserve.

About fifty "Toreadors" were present, packing the small room in which these discussions are usually held so tight that more chairs had to be brought in.

HALL WARMLY RECEIVED

Mr. Hall opened his remarks by telling of the campaign of prosecutions on trumped up charges which the government is waging against the leaders of the Communist Party. He showed that these prosecutions were part of an attempt to stifle the voice of the Communist Party and keep its message from teaching the people, as well as an attempt to terrorize and intimidate all labor and progressive movements.

"Much as I appreciate the honor of being invited here," Mr. Hall stated, "I realize that that invitation does not come because you are Communists or Communist sympathizers, but because you want to hear for yourselves what the Communists have to say and judge for yourselves whether you agree with it. You are curious to know what this thing is that Martin Dies and Mabel Jones West are so anxious to keep you from hearing."

This statement was received with laughter and applause by the students. Mabel Jones West is the local equivalent of Mrs. Elizabeth (Red Network) Dilling.

Mr. Hall then presented a well-rounded economic program for the South, calling among other things for Federal action against farm tenancy, Federal aid to education, a continued campaign for the Wagner Health Bill "in spite of the fact that the Roosevelt administration and the Democratic Party have deserted it," support of the anti-lynching bill, the Geyer bill for the elimination of the poll tax, and the Pepper-Marcantonio bill to create three million jobs, measures to increase farm purchasing power, raise wages and living standards, protect civil liberties and the right of labor to organize.

He also demonstrated that this program would only be feasible as a program for the welfare and democratic rights of the Southern people, both Negro and white, and that only a people's front, led by labor and including farmers, city middle class and the Negro people, could put such a program across.

He also pointed out such a program for the South could only be carried out while America remains at peace and called for a determined fight against every step in the campaign of the Roosevelt administration to involve the U. S. in the imperialist war on the side of the British and French imperialists.

CAPITALISM'S VOICE

Hall concluded by stating that this program was not a program of "Communism" but a program of immediate action and by explaining why his Party regards socialism as the ultimate solution and dealing briefly with what socialism would mean to the South.

Col. Hill was introduced as "a representative of capitalism and the army" who would give the capitalist point of view on what should be done about the economic problems of the South. However, he offered no program and his only answer to the constructive program offered by Hall was to deliver a representative selection of the familiar red-baiting attacks against the Soviet Union.

Although he spoke warmly of his hatred for war he tried to involve the sympathies of the students on the side of British and French imperialism. "I want you to understand that I'm perfectly neutral in this war," he said, "I don't care who whips Germany."

Col. Hill also tried to appeal to race prejudice to offset the favorable impression made by Hall's speech by stating that he was "unwilling to join John L. Lewis and my nigger brothers" on any program.

He devoted most of his speech to retrying before the students a case which he had lost for one of his corporation clients before the National Labor Relations Board.

Col. Hill's only contribution to the subject under discussion was a statement that he favored cooperative marketing associations for farmers. However, a few moments later, he exposed the fact that even this statement was made only for demagogic purposes by attacking the existing marketing associations for their "corrupt leadership."

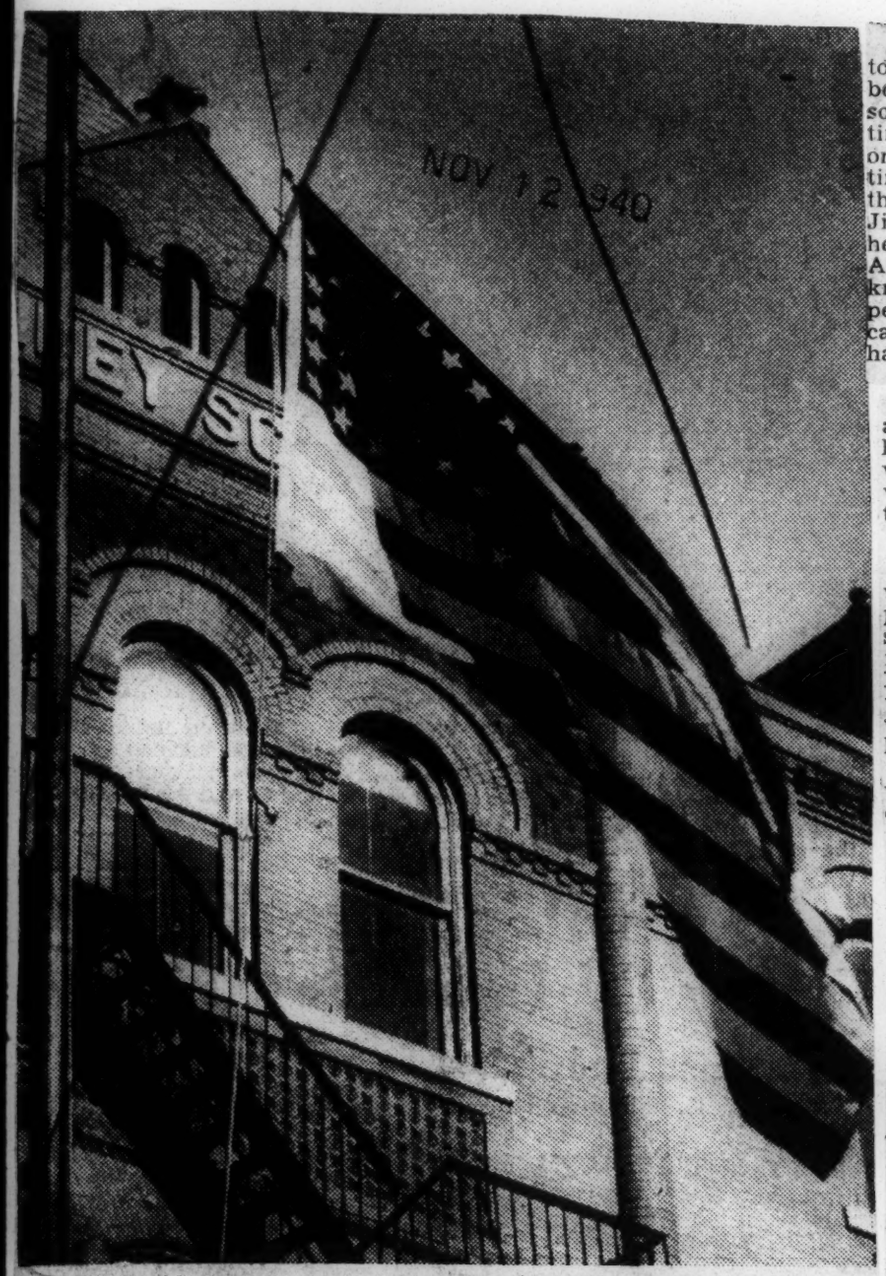
SHARECROPPERS' "SOLUTION"

As for the sharecroppers and other terribly poverty-ridden groups in the South, Col. Hill stated that the only thing that could be done for them was to "try to improve their outlook on life." In the discussion which followed, Hall answered this by saying that the only way to improve their outlook on life was by improving their conditions and giving them opportunities for education, employment and decent living standards which they do not have at present. This response brought immediate and spontaneous applause from the students.

Col. Hill's speech made a very poor impression on the students, as everyone recognized that he had dodged the entire subject of the discussion and presented nothing constructive on any subject.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH



HALF-MAST FOR JIM—Jim, the Negro janitor at Henley School, is dead, and Tuesday the teachers and children honored his memory by lowering the school flag to half-mast, as shown above. Teachers praised his long years of faithful service and planned to send flowers.

Only A Janitor, But In Death He's As Mighty As Any Man

Henley School Custodian Dies Of Pneumonia, And Pupils And Teachers Alike Are Sad

Jim is dead—only Jim, the janitor, but the flag at Henley School Tuesday flew at half-staff.

The burning fever of pneumonia took the life out of his 250-pound body at Hillman Hospital Monday, so Tuesday at the request of the tiny tots he had stood guard over on the school grounds for the first time this Fall, and the children in the upper grades who had known Jim longer, plus the teachers whom he served so willingly and Miss Anna Greene, principal, who had known Jim longest of all, obtained permission from the Board of Education to display the school flag at half-staff.

It's a mark of honor to Jim.

His whole name was Jim Hall, and no one knew exactly how old he was—45 or 50, they guessed. Jim was big, which didn't help any when he caught "flu" and that turned into pneumonia.

School Nurse Helped Him

His school friends saw that he was cared for. Miss Greene, the principal, sent the school nurse to see about him, and she took him immediately to Hillman Hospital. Miss Greene paid him one hospital visit and was leaving the school to visit him again Monday when she heard of his death.

NOV 12 1940

Teachers plan to send flowers when the funeral is held, and some of them will attend services.

Jim had worked at Henley School 18 or 20 years, and the teachers had come to rely on him tremendously. He was so dependable, they said; "we felt safe with Jim."

He never left the building until every teacher and student had gone for the day, no matter how long he had to wait — sitting out front in the doorway smoking his old pipe. And he took pride in seeing that everything was kept in place. When teachers returned in the Fall, they'd find their desks exactly as they left them—and that's something they like.

Jim was friendly and good-humored, too. Sometimes, he'd get a scolding for one thing or another, but he just kept smiling, and took the reprimand with a quiet, "Yes, mam."

A Premonition Of Death

He liked the children, particularly the young babyish ones, just starting to school and sort of lost without Mama. He'd keep a watchful eye out to see they didn't stray from the school grounds or get hurt.

He took his job seriously, and especially wanted the building to be comfortable when the teachers got there in the morning. Last week while he was very sick, he defied doctor's orders and tramped to the school early one morning to stoke the furnace so the building would be warm when Miss Greene and the teachers arrived.

Jim had a premonition he would die this year About two weeks ago he went around and paid the small debts he owed different teachers. And Mrs. Tom Carr, director of the art project at the public school museum at Henley, recalls that last May Jim wept when school closed, because he said "I'll probably never see the teachers again."

Jim was such a humble fellow, he probably would be surprised at all the fuss they're making about him —especially about the flag. But everyone thought it very fitting that the American flag should be lowered for Jim. Woven into its very fiber are those immortal words—"All men are created equal." And Jim, a faithful servant, is receiving the same recognition usually afforded the most distinguished citizens.

No high state dignitary was he.

No soldier returned from the wars.

The clang of a coal scoop in the bin at the school, the long stoking rod used to break up the clinkers in the furnace, the broom which was almost a part of him and the dust rag which trailed from his hip pocket were all the war equipment he knew.

But the flag stands at half-staff for him, mark of honor and respect from the students who knew him and from Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of city schools, who believed with the children that Jim was due more than ordinary honor in death.

Bryan Ala.

Madison Ga., Madisonian
December 6, 1940

28

A NEGROE'S APPEAL

Southerners too often forget that Negro ignorance and inefficiency hurt the white South hardly less than the Negro South. Even self-interest demands that we do more for Negro schools health work, farm and home agents, vocational training, etc. The Progressive Farmer presents a letter from a thoughtful Negro, S. B. Thomas of Georgia, who presents this truth from the point of view of his own race:

"In 'A Platform for Rural Progress,' you were thoughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for Negroes. I wan to thank you for mentioning us.

"We compose a large percentage of the population of the South There can be no permanent prosperity in the Southern States with us idle, unskilled, and unlettered Neglest of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life, and our employment has been paid for many times by the South. We are just what you make us, an asset or liability We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid from our white friends.

"My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to Southern wealth rather than a drain on it We want white friends who will not only show tolerance, but who will take an active interest in our well being."

ONE WORD MORE

NOV 14 1940 By RALPH McGILL.

"EXCLUDING THE SOLID SOUTH"

Certain political writers who had selected Mr. Willkie as the winner in our recent election keep repeating a phrase, "excluding the solid south," in their political variations.

The Constitution

The south long has been used to being excluded from equality in tariffs and freight rates. Not until the present Democratic administration was there any effort made to give the south something approximating fair treatment. And not until the present administration came to power was it possible for the south to make any dent in the selfish and vicious freight rates and tariffs by which eastern industry had, by virtue of political dominance, kept down industrial development in the south.

It now appears the south has come to have the balance of power in national elections. This has come about through a curious turn in the trends of politics growing out of the past eight years of campaigning. Or, perhaps one might say, out of the past four years.

In the recent election Wendell Willkie had an edge, often not very great, in the rural and small-town areas of the east. Mr. Roosevelt had a margin of about 2,000,000 votes, "excluding the solid south." Most of this was supplied by cities over 400,000 in population.

Atlanta, Ga.

The south, heretofore, has voted about as have the less urban sections of the east and middle west. In this past election it was the south, plus the urban sections of the east, which joined to give Mr. Roosevelt his tremendous victory. It was a victory greater than that scored over Mr. Hoover in 1932.

It is quite possible the south and the urban east, as represented in congress, will be unable to join on legislation. The union is a new one, growing out of political preferences. Be that as it may, if the lineup remains the same four years hence, the south will retain the balance of power.

This should mean the south will be able to continue its fight to escape the fate of being the economic slave of the industrial and financial east. The politicians already have seen the south's stronger position. It will be interesting to watch.

SOME VIEW WITH ALARM

It is true that every city with a population of more than 400,000 (Cincinnati excepted) voted for Mr. Roosevelt.

Some of the eastern political writers are attempting to prove the south in unholy company because of this urban vote which was joined with that of the solid south.

This is entirely fanciful. It will disappear or not disappear in the next election, depending upon the political realities of 1944.

The writers who pursue that subject would attempt to say, if one follows their reasoning, that any city less than 400,000 is a bucolic, pastoral and rural area. The cities of the south are urban, even though they do not have (New Orleans excepted) the required 400,000 population figures in the Bureau of Census reports. The willy-nilly argument that any city of more than 400,000 is urban and those under that figure rural villages is specious.

It is an effort to say that the rural south joined with the industrial east to defeat Mr. Willkie. This is only partially true. Mr. Roosevelt had a slight edge in some sections of the rural east. He even gained in Maine and in New England generally. And New England, where he got more votes than in 1936, is the dominant rural section of the east.

Industrial workers in cities of less than 400,000 voted for Mr. Roosevelt. The farmers of the south voted for him. Their tobacco and cotton problems are not those of the farmers of the east.

The effort to make out an unholy alliance between rural, the south and the industrial east will not stand up.

And no matter how hard the boys figure with the phrase, "excluding the solid south," the cities of 400,000 and those less than 400,000, like the south, are a part of the nation.

And the cities of more than 400,000 are just as much a part of America as a tenant farm, and are a part of the problem. And it is impossible to classify all cities of less than 400,000 as "rural."

MOANING AT THE BARS

The prospect is interesting. It also possesses amusing sidelights. At one of the better bars around town on the day following the election, a gentleman with a Willkie button on his lapel said, very sorrowfully:

"The worst mistake we ever made was in not letting the south go its way in 1861. They have sure enough ruined us in 1940."

Another interesting sidelight is that, at the time of the American convention of the bar association, a well-known Georgia jurist was surprised, one day, to have a voice over the telephone in his New York hotel room say that Mr. Wendell Willkie wished to speak to him.

He was dubious, but, when the next voice came on, it was Mr. Willkie.

"Mr. ———," he said, "I have learned through a fellow lawyer from the south that you are in New York and that your judgment may be trusted. I want to ask you if, in your judgment, it would be worth my while to make a campaign in the south, particularly in Georgia and Tennessee?"

The Georgia jurist, still surprised, said in substance:

"I must in all candor tell you this, Mr. Willkie. I think you will get a good vote but that you have absolutely no chance to carry Georgia. I am not too well informed as to Tennessee, but in view of the fact that the organization and sentiment of the state is overwhelmingly Democratic, I do not believe it worth while to campaign there."

The word of the Georgia jurist, given at the time the Willkie board of strategy was in session deciding on a southern speaking campaign, caused the board to call off a tentative speaking engagement throughout the south.

The solid south remains in the Union. If the boys now wish to exclude it, we are sorry.

The South's Interest

NOV 13 1940

Many political observers, Democrats and Republicans alike, are wondering once again why we do not abandon the electoral college and elect the President and Vice President of the United States by popular vote. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, promises to introduce a bill into the Congress which would abolish the electoral system.

Birmingham Herald

Southern states which cling to the poll tax and other means of limiting suffrage, of course, will question such a change closely. For, as one of our newspapers to the east points out, Alabama has far more electoral votes than its actual list of qualified voters warrants. If the electoral system should be abolished it would be necessary for Alabamians to open wide the gates to persons who do not now enjoy the privilege of the ballot—either that or take a great loss in influencing the outcome of national elections.

B'ham, Ala.

The way must be paved for poll tax reform in Alabama, but we do not believe the people of our state are yet ready to let down the bars entirely. This should not be overlooked if the electoral college question comes up in Congress.

Southern Folklore

OCT 29 1940

GOD BLESS THE DEVIL, *by James R. Aswell, Julia Willhoit, Jennette Edwards, E. E. Miller, Lena E. Lipscomb of the Tennessee Writers' Project. With Illustrations by Ann Kelley of the Tennessee Art Project. University of North Carolina Press. $2.*

New Masses

HERE are twenty-five pieces of folklore, taken down with careful attention to the idiom and speech patterns of native Tennesseans so that the tales retain a flavor of their spoken originals which most such collections lack. The stories are excellent; when read carefully they offer not only belly-laugh humor, but tell us much about Tennessee and the American past. This book is another example of the fine work being done by what remains of the Federal Writers Projects.

RALPH ELLISON.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 29, 1940

FORMER BOOTBLACK IS NOW A PHYSICIAN

Willis Briggs Receives Call From Negro He Helped Years Ago

A former Raleigh man—who rose from a bootblack in the old Yarborough House to a respected Negro physician—visited here yesterday for the first time in 27 years.

Dr. Dennis Branch, whose story resembles a character out of Horatio Alger, was shining shoes in the Yarborough in 1907. Today, he serves the Negro population of Newport and a radius of 30 to 40 miles of the Eastern Tennessee city, as a doctor.

Willis Briggs, Raleigh attorney, and the late E. T. Maynard, another local lawyer, first noticed Branch. Impressed with the boy's ambition and personality, they secured an appointment as mail carrier here for him.

With the money he made in the Post Office Department, Branch financed a course at Shaw University. After graduatiion there, he obtained employment as a Pullman porter.

Frugal and industrious, Branch continued to save his money, and at last he obtained enough to take a medical course at Howard University in Washington, D. C. After graduation, he still had a nest egg of $600.

An official of the Aluminum Company of America persuaded him to go to Newport, Tenn., where the company had thousands of Negro workmen. Dr. Branch went to Newport in 1915, where he has been ever since.

Dr. Branch has not forgotten the man who helped him get his start. Each birthday and every Christmas, he sends Willis Briggs a gift. He called on Briggs yesterday, and wished him Thanksgiving greetings.

Monroe, Ga., News
December 17, 1940

A Unique Character

One of the oldest, if not the oldest persor in Monroe, is 'Uncle Ky" Jennings, colored He claims that he was born July 12, 1846. He will be 95 if he lives until next July. He says he has not been sick a day in sixty years gets about splendidly, save for a deformity brought on by an accident. "To what do you attribute your longevity and good health,' we asked the old darkey. He said: "To the goodness of God."

Two Southern Traditions.

A story going the rounds a couple of years ago ran like this:

SEP 18 1940

A Northerner met a Southerner and their talk turned to politics. The Southerner complained bitterly of the way the Washington government was sticking its clammy hands into the private lives and business of citizens. Furthermore, he lamented, the pyramiding public debt was certain to bring misery to his children.

"Did you vote for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932?" asked the Northerner.

"Sure I did," said the Southerner. "He was the Democratic candidate."

"How about 1936?"

"He was the nominee, so I voted for him again."

"And what if he tries for a third term in 1940?"

"Well, I guess I'll vote for him once more, if the Democrats nominate him. But I'll tell you one thing—if you damn Yankees don't quit voting for him he's going to ruin the country."

World Telegram

Wendell Willkie, himself a straight-voting Democrat until four years ago, stated clearly at Amarillo, Texas, the challenge which now confronts that Southern state of mind. Southerners this year will not find it so easy to walk into the polling booths, shut their eyes, hold their noses and stamp the rooster. They will have to ponder what Mr. Willkie said:

"The people of the South are faced with a conflict of traditions. . . . You must judge which you value most."

Mr. Willkie, a student of history, acknowledged that necessity had driven Southerners to establish their tradition of Democratic voting in those days after the war between the states, "when a super federal government reached down into the most intimate domestic economy and life." But, he said:

New York, N.Y.

"In order to follow the tradition of voting Democratic in 1940, they must abandon the tradition which is theirs and the whole country's—a tradition, 160 years old, that was so firmly imbedded in the minds of the country that, when the republic of Texas was established, Sam Houston saw that there was written into the Constitution a provision for rotation in office, because he knew that it was subversive to have long continuance in office."

The tradition of a solid Democratic South runs back to the malodorous carpetbag days of Thad Stevens. A cool appraisal of present issues and personalities would seem to argue for a reversal of the habit of partisan voting. For are there not today, prominent in the ruling clique of the Democratic party, men as ready as was Thad Stevens to deny or circumvent the people's right to self-government?

Boss Hague, Boss Kelly, Boss Flynn. Corcoran, Ickes, Hopkins. Men who institute purges. Men who consider independence almost a crime. Men who would use public money to influence votes, or who condone such practices. Men who do not trust the people to manage their own affairs. Men who, in their own estimation, have somehow acquired the right to demand that the people accept what they hand down.

The other tradition runs back to the birth of the Republic. And it, too, was established by Southerners—by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, each of whom renounced a third term.

Indeed, this is one election year when the people of the South will not find it easy to confide their judgment to a party machine. They will have to choose, each according to his own conscience.

Survey Shows Cotton's Trend For 40 Years

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Study Reveals Many Changes in South's Big Crop.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 4.—Forty years of cotton production in Georgia has witnessed many changes in the acreage planted, yield per acre, production, and farm value, according to facts compiled by the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.

The 40-year figures cover the period 1899-1939, and show that the crop is still termed "King Cotton" in the south's Empire State.

OCT 5 1940

In 1899, Georgia farmers planted 3,521,000 acres of cotton, nearly twice the 1939 acreage of 1,999,000 acres. However, only 167 pounds were produced per acre in 1899, compared with 227 pounds last year.

Value Similar.

Production in 1899 was 1,231,000 bales, while the 1939 crop was placed at 915,000 bales. The price per pound 40 years ago averaged 7.2 cents, compared to 9.4 cents in 1939. Total value of the crop was very much the same, however; 1899—$44,318,000, and 1939—$42,778,000.

In acreage planted, Georgia had her biggest cotton years just before the United States entered the World War. In 1914, farmers planted 5,157,000 acres, and in 1916, 5,062,000 acres. Smallest acreage was in 1939, when the state's acreage dropped below the two-million mark.

Yield of lint per acre has had many ups and downs during the 40 years. The year 1937 saw the largest per-acre yield, when 270 pounds was averaged by Georgia farmers. Smallest per-acre yield was 106 pounds which occurred in 1923 when the boll weevil was at its worst.

Production of cotton in Georgia has remained above the million-bale mark, except the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1932, 1934, 1938, and last year. Largest production was in 1911, at which time 2,769,000 bales were produced. Smallest production came in 1923 when only 588,000 bales were grown.

As for price, it has ranged from 5.7 cents per pound in 1931 to 35.8 cents in 1919. Only $24,766,000 was realized from the crop in 1932, while the largest return came in 1919 when $296,827,000 was the total value. Not since 1929, has the farm value of cotton in Georgia exceeded the 100-million-dollar mark.

The South, A Good Place For The Negro

Judging from the economic status, the Negro of the South is in no worse shape than his Northern brother. For the advantages our Northern brother boasts of having, the Negro of the South is FAR ahead—He at least learns to be self-reliant. He learns to think; to master situations, and by so doing, makes good of most opportunities.

SEP 22 1940

By not having the so-called Northern advantages, the Southern Negro gains in social graces and expands in the field of management and executive ability. Exercise is the life of any talent. Most northern trained Negroes sooner or later look to the south or some product thereof to exercise their training in teaching more specifically.

Bureau Journal

The Northern mixed schools afford no opportunity for social contact and development for Negroes; there is no place in the ledge they sell the Negro student. North to capitalize on the know- Since we ultimately look for outlet to all our desires and emotions "down South," let us not fail to give proper appreciation.

The Negro has contributed much to American culture in all phases. It was recently stated over a nation-wide broadcasting system from the World Fair, in New York that "If America has any folk music, it is the Negro plantation songs of the South." Moreover the Southern Negro has inspired such songs as, The Negro National Anthem; let us not stray too far from our source.

Proof of these facts are expressed in material achievements in our Southland. Making allowance for all that the Negro has to combat: prejudice, discrimination biased enforcement of the law and making out with less than his portion of Federal appropriations as well as making out with less than his share in state and local school funds, the South as produced more noteworthy citizens than any section of our great nation.

From the days of Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass, in their fight against slavery oppression and the late Booker T. Washington, whose ambitions were born out of oppression, the success of the Southern Negro, has been preeminently an influence for good on black America.

Joe Louis, a southerner by birth; the imprints of dixie had been stamped upon him indelibly

FDR WANTS SHIP DEAL DETAILS KEPT SECRET

WASHINGTON, — President Roosevelt intimated this week that the full record of his negotiations with Great Britain leading up to the swap of U. S. warships for West Indian colonies need not be made public property for ten years at the earliest. He said he believed the State Department has a ten-year rule in such cases.

before his family migrated North. Weigh, if you please the Negroes North and South in the balance; I am convinced that his advantages; his material gains and his opportunity for the future lie largely in the soutland.

The pressure of life in the South has given the Negro ZEAL, created VISION and aroused HOPE! He started from the plantations of the South. Shall a child forget its parents? No, Never! Lincoln, the emancipator of the South said, "All that I am and all that I hope to be, I owe it to my angel mother." Have we lost the love for our mother?—the South which contributed to the development of our race spiritually and mentally; which gave physical development through honest labor and when the days "we hate so much' were "Gone with the wind," turned with abolitionists, to re-construct the economic life of this section.

What had we then? What have we now and what forces contribution to our gain? When did we have Negro Judges; Secretary of the Treasury and Negroes in other important offices of State? It will behoove you to think and check before you scoff at your MOTHERLAND—the South.

—From The Southwestern (Pine Bluff, Ark.) Torch.

Festival Chorus Readies Costumes

Girls in the dancing chorus of the Cotton Jubilee, opening night feature of the second annual National Cotton festival here October 3-5, are busy these days preparing the costumes they'll wear in the various numbers in which they will appear. Here Miss Martha League is being fitted by Alfarata Calhoun while Mrs. Elizabeth Jones takes down the measurements. The chorus will be one of the features of the Cotton Jubilee. Others will be singing choruses, a style show, negro spirituals, comedy and dramatic skits and other entertainment.

Roosevelt And The South

Alabamians and other Southerners cannot be charged with failing to put their country's interests above the interests of their own immediate section. Alabama and other Southern states have sent many more sons into the national defense than have states in other sections. We are a patriotic people here in the South.

But Southerners love their homes and their soil. They have been forced to fight, and fight hard, for many of the gains in national recognition. It is no wonder that most Southerners cling to the Democratic party and the Democratic presidential candidate, for this reason, among many others. For the Democratic administration has given the South many of its due.

Under the Roosevelt administration the South has fared better at the hands of the national government than it has during any Republican administration since the War Between the States.

Mr. Willkie, in a New England speech, said that he would stop industry from moving into the South if he were elected president. He rebuked the Roosevelt administration for spending "too much money" in the South.

NOV 2 1940

Alabamians should not put their selfish interests above national interests when they go to the polls Tuesday. But it will be well for them to consider their own sectional interests in addition to the broad national and international problems all of us must face during the next four years.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 22, 1940

Blake

Finds Some Competition at P. T. A. Meetings But Praises Fine Work

By MORGAN BLAKE

TO P. T. A.'s, in recent days,
I've done a lot of speaking;
'Tis quite a feat, oft to compete,
With several babies shrieking;
The other night, while in a flight
Of fervent elocution
About this land, so free and grand,
Its matchless Constitution,
Five babies sweet began to bleat
In tones most penetrating,
As if to drown out ev'ry sound
Of poor Old Blake's orating;
I shouted loud to keep the crowd
From listening to the babies,
But finished weak, too hoarse to speak,
And almost with the rabies.

Parent-Teachers' Associations were not in existence when you and I and Maggie went to school. Whenever one's parent had a meeting with one's teacher in those days it was always an evil omen, presaging dire disaster.

But now these P. T. A.'s are doing a wonderful job for improving school conditions and relations. Attending public school is much more pleasant and interesting than in the old days. No longer do they have the atmosphere of a concentration camp. The teachers come down off their high pedestals and take off the cloaks of chilly dignity. They adopt the role more and more of comrades rather than masters.

I was overemphasizing, of course, the role the small babies play in these social gatherings of the parents and teachers and the children. In most of the P. T. A. meetings I have addressed there have been little, if any, competition from crying babies. Out at one school the other night there were a flock of them on hand, but I have had too much experience with such audiences to really be upset by babies bawling, if it is not too prolonged.

About the most serious competition I ever had in a public address occurred up in north Georgia some years back. I was speaking in a church, and in the middle of it a big dog came in the front door, ran down the middle aisle, stopped in front of the pulpit and began to howl. I had been decrying certain social irregularities and must have stepped on that dog's toes.

An Original Simile

John Pierce, who writes the sports news in the Plainsman, student publication at Auburn, recently gave vent to a description of a muddy field which must be utterly original. It was in reference to that game between the Auburn and Tech Rats played in a pouring rain and much mud.

In commenting on this condition Pierce said, "The field was as greasy as a 30-cent steak."

A Pretty Fair Coverage

This columnist, in a speaking tour through the years throughout the State of Georgia, may not have as thoroughly covered the state as have some of the candidates for office, but for a layman it's been a pretty fair coverage.

The other night I spoke at Calhoun for the first time. And that made every town of any size on the highway from Atlanta to Chattanooga, inclusive, except one—and that is Adairsville. The records disclose four speeches at Marietta, five at Cartersville, three at Dalton and one at Calhoun. Now, if somebody will just issue an invitation on behalf of Adairsville, the grand slam will be complete.

The most thoroughly covered highway has been from Atlanta to Auburn, Ala. There hasn't been one town missed, either in Georgia or Alabama, that way, and most of them on to Montgomery.

Yes, sir, on every highway, north, south, east and west, out of Atlanta to the state lines every town of any size has been spoken in except Adairsville. And if somebody doesn't invite me there pretty soon I'm going on my own, get me a soapbox and recite "Casey at the Bat" on the public square.

What a great blessing it has been to meet the good people of our state in this way, without asking them for election to any public office! There can't be any finer folks in the world than in dear old Georgia. They are the salt of the earth.

Calhoun a Fine Old Town

For many years, driving through Calhoun, I had been impressed at the fine-looking Rooker Hotel. Wednesday evening Mrs. Blake and I took our first meal at this hotel and saw the place from the inside. The hotel would be a credit to a city three times the size of Calhoun.

We were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Warren Cutts, he being the pastor of the Baptist Church. Roy McGinty and his wife also dined with us. Roy is editor of the Calhoun Times and president of the Georgia Press Association. Later in the evening I spoke at the church.

It was most interesting to learn that Calhoun was the native heath of three most distinguished people, each of a different race. One was Sequoyah, the famous Indian who made up an alphabet for the Cherokee Indians, by which the Bible and other famous works were translated for them, and they also had a newspaper of their own. Another was Dr. M. A. Matthews, who until his death last February was the pastor of the largest Presbyterian Church in the world and one of the most famous preachers in America. His church was at Seattle, and he started his ministry at Calhoun. The other is Roland Hayes, the internationally famous Negro.

Perhaps the most famous athlete to represent Calhoun was William David Bell, now an officer in the United States Air Corps. After making a phenomenal record as a football player and track man at the Calhoun High School, he went to the University of Georgia, where he continued to play football with even more success. Bill played halfback for the Bulldogs in the early thirties, and will be remembered, among other feats, for his 65-yard run for a touchdown against Tulane in New Orleans.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
November 13, 1940

Such a World

"Caveat Emptor," Excuse of the Mob, Still With Us . . .

* * *

Should Take South Back Into Union . . .

* * *

Agreement of Men Was Violated . . .

By W. T. Anderson

TO the Editor of The Telegraph:

Honestly, Mr. Anderson, don't you as a newspaperman, think it is about time to stop "write-ups" on a civil war that has passed into oblivion for over 75 years? In your column of Sunday, November 10, you speak as follows: "That if Lincoln had lived the Southern states would have been paid for property acquired under the Constitution in the form of slaves."

Since when, Mr. Anderson, did God give man the right to purchase man, to sell and barter man on the auction block—and how could the South have been paid for something that from a Christian and humanitarian viewpoint they never owned? If you in your ignorance bought, sold and bartered "man, the son of God," black, white or red-skin, you can only be referred to the Latin adage "caveat emptor."

R. E. STERLING.

Macon Ga., Nov. 11, 1940.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE—On the first question I say no, that no matter is ever settled until it is settled right. The agitation about Christianizing the world began two thousand years ago, the crucifixion came on, and the greatest number of books on any subject have been about this, and it is still the greatest topic of discussion.

The seven articles of the original Constitution of the United

States contained in Art. IV. a clause saying "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping to another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom service or labor shall be due."

✣ ✣ ✣

That article could have applied to escaping slaves, and it was contended that it did. But to settle various controversies as to states' rights reserved to the states, and to make the federal government more satisfactory to its creators—the states—Art. X was drafted along with nine others called the Bill of Rights, this Art. X. providing "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

The 11 Southern states had laws providing for slavery, and there was no provision in the Constitution giving the federal government any jurisdiction whatever over this matter, and interference with it by the federal government was expressly forbidden in Art. X., and Art. IV. provided what should be done in event slaves escaped to another state.

✣ ✣ ✣

THE argument of Mr. Sterling about the Christian and humanitarian viewpoint being a basis for denying ownership of slaves, after they had been sold to the South by Northern slave-traders, is what brought on the war. The laws of the land were flouted and evaded and overthrown by the sentimentalists—the "Christian and humanitarian" agitators who had no respect for the laws of their country, and the Constitution as an agreement under which the Union was formed. "Caveat emptor" [let the buyer beware] is the retreat for those who would rise above the laws of man instead of amending them by fair means—like any mob.

This is no defense of slavery. None was offered in our issue of November 10. In violating property rights of the whites, however, the human rights of the whites and blacks were both destroyed, because the Negroes or colored people brought out of Africa into civilization were being given every comfort and care, the same as white men would give valuable horses or other animals with values of approximately $1,000 each—they were well-fed, well-housed, well-clothed, doctored and looked after as well as white people, taught the language and trades, and how to work and make themselves generally useful—and without this property interest they never could have maintained their toe-hold in the white man's civilization and they never would have enjoyed this country and its advantages. Who would have bothered with them in their ignorant and untrained state? They had no value as workmen when they first landed, and without their salability they never would have been brought here.

✣ ✣ ✣

IF THEIR savage and untutored state was better than what they have experienced since arriving here, then their enslavement was an outrage. They would have been denied, probably, this "Christian and humanitarian" care about which our correspondent writes, but that is something else. Because I have never been quite sure that we confer a benefit upon humankind by awakening ambition, by taking the man who is happy in his ignorance, leading him up on the heights and showing him the world and all its beauties and arousing a desire on his part to own the world. Consider Hitler, for instance. I am inclined to believe if a man is happy, we ought to let him alone. For, after all, what we all seek is happiness, and who can be sure the other fellow hasn't got something on us? Why should we want to drag him out and arouse longings he cannot fulfill? And whose awakened ambitions were ever completely satisfied?

But from 1442 to 1500 there were 100 million of these Negroes or colored people brought out of Africa as slaves—another Garden of Eden story. It is a shame to charge such a movement to God, but where in history has there been such another exodus, or anything to compare with that? It is difficult to believe it was not a part of the Divine plan, all the way through, including the Civil war in which they were freed.

And, I insist, they ought to have been freed after they made enough mass progress to maintain themselves in the white man's competition—when they were prepared to cope with the problems of civilization.

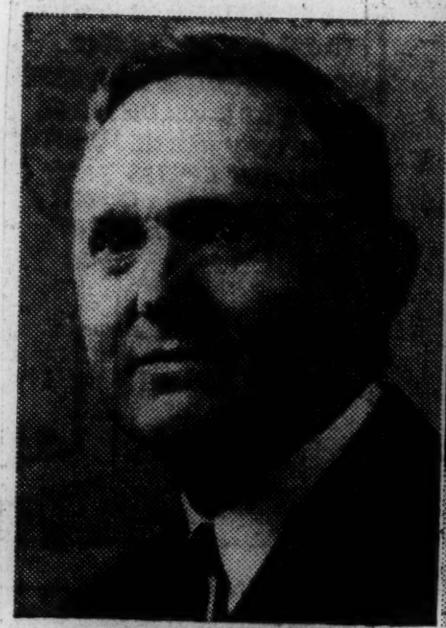
✣ ✣ ✣

BUT IT WAS an outrage upon justice and the solemn covenant of the United State Constitution to have done it the way it was done. And the Negro has suffered more from this injustice than anybody, because he still had to look to his former white master for aid and advice and guidance, and the former white master was so impoverished and so taken up with his own struggle for existence that he could give but scant consideration to his former property that he once valued so highly and saw to it that this property had everything needed to prosper it.

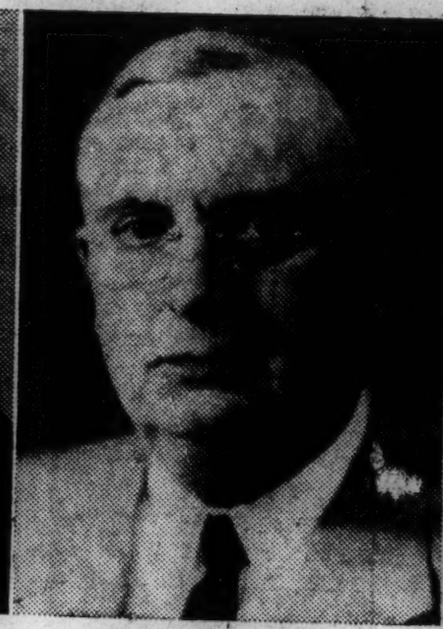
Think of six million dependent, penniless, hopeless, jobless, roofless, poorly clad, hungry, untutored Negroes being turned loose upon the South, where the white people were as poor as the Negroes, after Sherman for the federal government had killed every food animal, had run off all the horses and mules, had burned every smoke-house and residence within reach—great God, was there ever such a crime of brother against brother?

Columbia, S. C. State
October 29, 1940

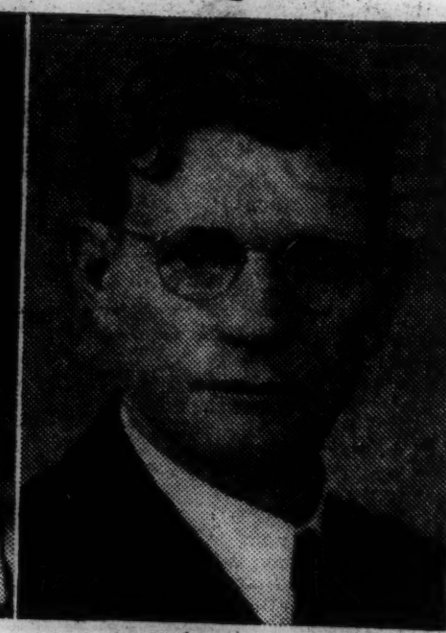
To Address Engineers' Council Tonight



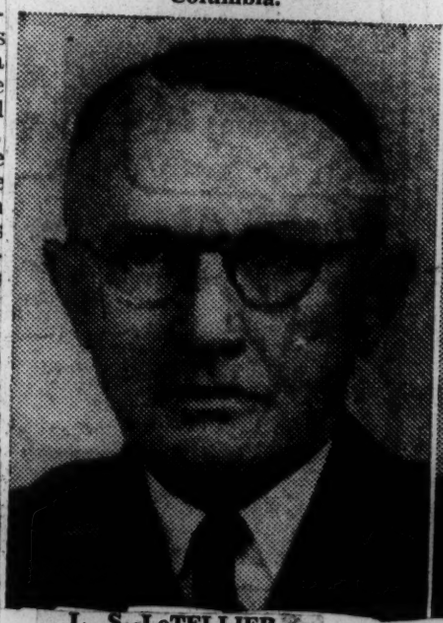
J. S. WILLIAMSON,
Columbia.



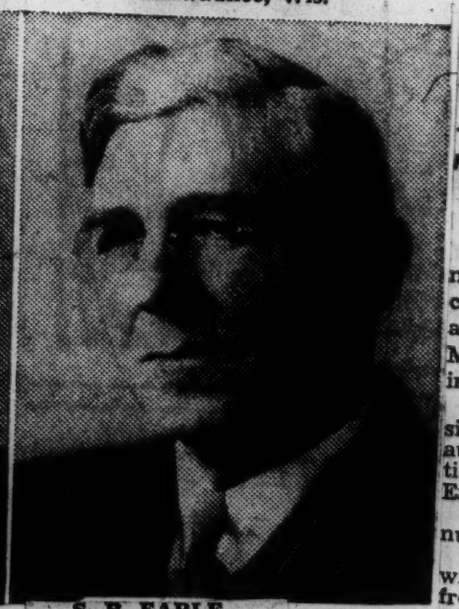
JAMES L. FEREBEE,
Milwaukee, Wis.



N. W. DOUGHERTY,
Knoxville, Tenn.



L. S. LeTELLIER,
toastmaster, Charleston.



S. B. EARLE,
Clemson college.

Group Meets In Charleston This Morning

The business sessions of the 21st annual convention of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners will begin at the Francis Marion hotel in Charleston this morning.

There will be two business sessions today and a luncheon under the auspices of the South Carolina Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

This evening there will be the annual banquet.

Principal speakers at the banquet will include engineering authorities from as far away as Wisconsin.

The address of welcome will be extended by Henry W. Lookwood, mayor of Charleston. Other speakers will be J. S. Williamson, South Carolina state highway engineer and president of the National Association of State Highway Officials; Dr. Samuel B. Earle, dean of engineering at Clemson and vice president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Col. A. C. Polk, president, National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners and a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Also: Dean N. W. Dougherty, chairman Tennessee State Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners and dean of engineering at the University of Tennessee; George T. Seabury, secretary American Society of Civil Engineers; C. E. Davies, secretary American Society Mechanical Engineers, and Edward Larson, executive secretary National Society of Professional Engineers.

In way of entertainment Miss Caroline Legare will give an interpretive reading and H. S. ("Dick") Reaves will tell Negro stories. Singing will conclude the program.

States contained in Art. IV. a clause saying "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping to another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom service or labor shall be due."

❖ ❖ ❖

That article could have applied to escaping slaves, and it was contended that it did. But to settle various controversies as to states' rights reserved to the states, and to make the federal government more satisfactory to its creators—the states—Art. X was drafted along with nine others called the Bill of Rights, this Art. X. providing "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

The 11 Southern states had laws providing for slavery, and there was no provision in the Constitution giving the federal government any jurisdiction whatever over this matter, and interference with it by the federal government was expressly forbidden in Art. X., and Art. IV. provided what should be done in event slaves escaped to another state.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE argument of Mr. Sterling about the Christian and humanitarian viewpoint being a basis for denying ownership of slaves, after they had been sold to the South by Northern slave-traders, is what brought on the war. The laws of the land were flouted and evaded and overthrown by the sentimentalists—the "Christian and humanitarian" agitators who had no respect for the laws of their country, and the Constitution as an agreement under which the Union was formed. "Caveat emptor" [let the buyer beware] is the retreat for those who would rise above the laws of man instead of amending them by fair means—like any mob.

This is no defense of slavery. None was offered in our issue of November 10. In violating property rights of the whites, however, the human rights of the whites and blacks were both destroyed, because the Negroes or colored people brought out of Africa into civilization were being given every comfort and care, the same as white men would give valuable horses or other animals with values of approximately $1,000 each—they were well-fed, well-housed, well-clothed, doctored and looked after as well as white people, taught the language and trades, and how to work and make themselves generally useful—and without this property interest they never could have maintained their toe-hold in the white man's civilization and they never would have enjoyed this country and its advantages. Who would have bothered with them in their ignorant and untrained state? They had no value as workmen when they first landed, and without their salability they never would have been brought here.

❖ ❖ ❖

IF THEIR savage and untutored state was better than what they have experienced since arriving here, then their enslavement was an outrage. They would have been denied, probably, this "Christian and humanitarian" care about which our correspondent writes, but that is something else. Because I have never been quite sure that we confer a benefit upon humankind by awakening ambition, by taking the man who is happy in his ignorance, leading him up on the heights and showing him the world and all its beauties and arousing a desire on his part to own the world. Consider Hitler, for instance. I am inclined to believe if a man is happy, we ought to let him alone. For, after all, what we all seek is happiness, and who can be sure the other fellow hasn't got something on us? Why should we want to drag him out and arouse longings he cannot fulfill? And whose awakened ambitions were ever completely satisfied?

But from 1442 to 1500 there were 100 million of these Negroes or colored people brought out of Africa as slaves—another Garden of Eden story. It is a shame to charge such a movement to God, but where in history has there been such another exodus, or anything to compare with that? It is difficult to believe it was not a part of the Divine plan, all the way through, including the Civil war in which they were freed.

And, I insist, they ought to have been freed after they made enough mass progress to maintain themselves in the white man's competition—when they were prepared to cope with the problems of civilization.

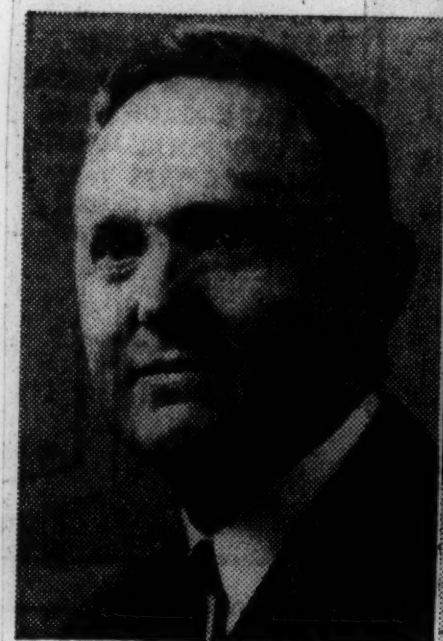
❖ ❖ ❖

BUT IT WAS an outrage upon justice and the solemn covenant of the United State Constitution to have done it the way it was done. And the Negro has suffered more from this injustice than anybody, because he still had to look to his former white master for aid and advice and guidance, and the former white master was so impoverished and so taken up with his own struggle for existence that he could give but scant consideration to his former property that he once valued so highly and saw to it that this property had everything needed to prosper it.

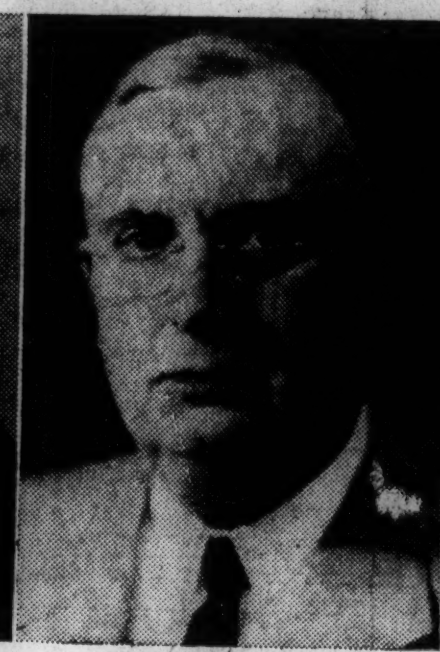
Think of six million dependent, penniless, hopeless, jobless, roofless, poorly clad, hungry, untutored Negroes being turned loose upon the South, where the white people were as poor as the Negroes, after Sherman for the federal government had killed every food animal, had run off all the horses and mules, had burned every smoke-house and residence within reach—great God, was there ever such a crime of brother against brother?

Columbia, S. C. State
October 29, 1940

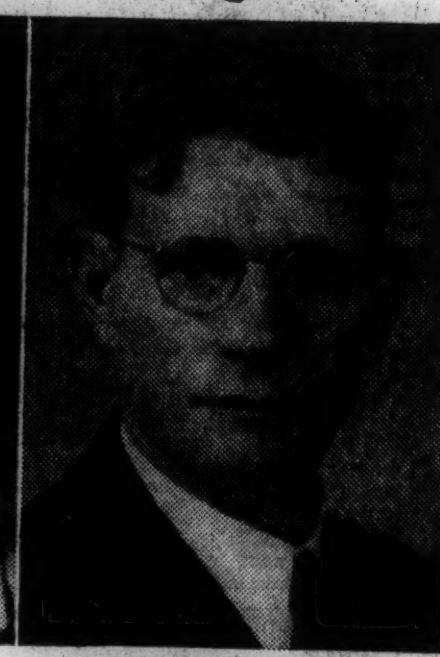
To Address Engineers' Council Tonight



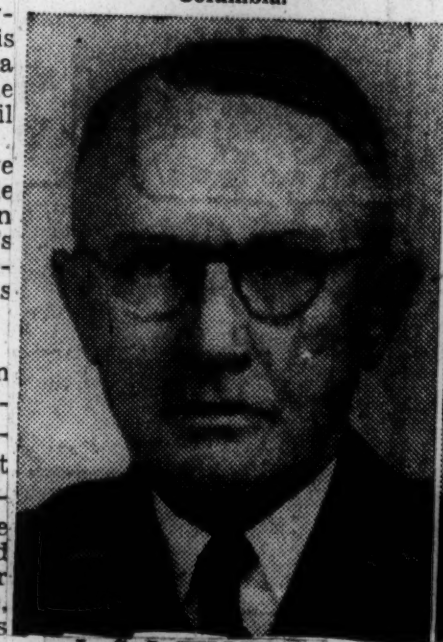
J. S. WILLIAMSON,
Columbia.



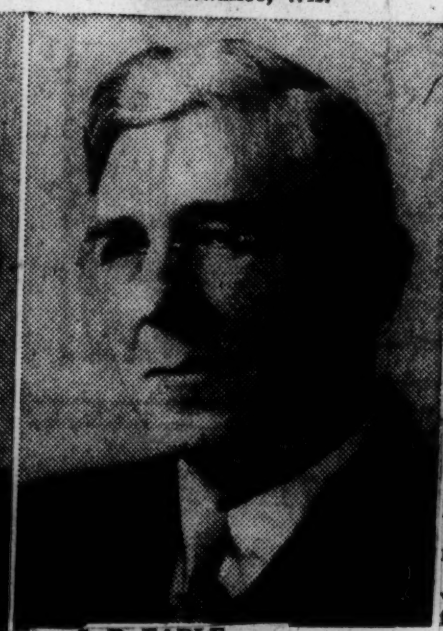
JAMES L. FEREBEE,
Milwaukee, Wis.



N. W. DOUGHERTY,
Knoxville, Tenn.



L. S. LeTELLIER,
toastmaster, Charleston.



S. B. EARLE,
Clemson college.

Group Meets In Charleston This Morning

The business sessions of the 21st annual convention of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners will begin at the Francis Marion hotel in Charleston this morning.

There will be two business sessions today and a luncheon under the auspices of the South Carolina Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

This evening there will be the annual banquet.

Principal speakers at the banquet will include engineering authorities from as far away as Wisconsin.

The address of welcome will be extended by Henry W. Lookwood, mayor of Charleston. Other speakers will be J. S. Williamson, South Carolina state highway engineer and president of the National Association of State Highway Officials; Dr. Samuel B. Earle, dean of engineering at Clemson and vice president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Col. A. C. Polk, president, National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners and a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Also: Dean N. W. Dougherty, chairman Tennessee State Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners and dean of engineering at the University of Tennessee; George T. Seabury, secretary American Society of Civil Engineers; C. E. Davies, secretary American Society Mechanical Engineers, and Edward Larson, executive secretary National Society of Professional Engineers.

In way of entertainment Miss Caroline Lesare will give an interpretive reading and H. S. ("Dick") Reaves will tell Negro stories. Singing will conclude the program.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 THE SOUTH
IMPROVEMENT OF

Macon Ga. Telegraph
November 17, 1940

Maconite Tells Rotarians Of Peoria About the South And Injustices It Suffers

Editor's Note—Raymond Cropper is president of the Macon Rotary Club. He makes his living through operation of the R. C. Cropper company, of Macon, dealers in agricultural implements. He was born in Russellville, Ohio, and has been in the South 26 years.

He buys many agricultural implements and other goods from manufacturers and dealers in Peoria, Ill. Recently the Rotary Club of that city prevailed upon Mr. Cropper to address that club. He decided that because, in his opinion, the South was greatly misunderstood by the rest of the country, his observations and reactions while residing here would be of great interest to the Middle West the vicinity of his birth-place.

A copy of Mr. Cropper's speech was secured, and without his knowledge was presented to the Macon Rotary Club at its meeting Nov. 13, Mr. Cropper being an embarrassed but pleased by-stander. The reproduction brought tremendous applause, and upon Mr. Cropper rising to acknowledge the ovation, the entire club arose as further evidence of enthusiastic approval. Following is the speech in full—the address of a Northern man gone Southern.

By RAYMOND CROPPER

I would like to speak to you of the economic bondage of the South. Bear in mind that I was born and reared in the North, and please believe me—these facts I have absorbed during twenty-six years in the South are not brought here in any spirit of controversy. They are merely presented to a group of Rotarians, by a Rotarian, who feels that when these wrongs are righted, the South will be not America's Economic Liability No. 1, but America's Economic Opportunity No. 1.

When people in the South mention the war, they are not talking about the present war, or World War 1, or the Spanish War—but the War Between the States—the Civil War. Oh, this is not true along the federal highways, in downtown Atlanta or New Orleans, but neither do you find there the real South.

A seven year old of Macon visited in Massachusetts for the first time this summer. He wrote his Grandmother this card: "Dear Grandmother, I have just found that Grant won the war."

As GWTW Said It

"There was a land of cavaliers and cotton fields called the old South. It was the last tableau of feudal days; the last ever to be seen of knights and their ladies fair; of master and of slave. Look for it only in books for it is no more than a dream remembered; a civilization Gone With the Wind."

That is the foreword of a popular motion picture based upon a current novel, written by a Georgian who will one day join the immortals.

This land embraced eleven Southern states, but the part most aptly depicted included what we now think of as the Deep South, the area contained in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Visualize, if you can, this wide expanse of country filled with pine, oak and hickory, with pleasant hills and whirling streams that became slow moving when they reached the fall-line which runs across this whole area from about the middle of South Carolina to the banks of the Mississippi river.

Paradise for Habitation

With rich sold, abundant rainfall and long growing seasons, it soon became a paradise for human habitation. The soil was new. It had never been turned by a plow and the decayed vegetation accumulated through countless centuries made it necessary that it be only tickled by a plow to smile back a harvest.

The land needed little or no additional fertilization and its price was cheap—whole counties sold for as little as a few cents per acre. In many instances the fine, original timber was cut and burned on the spot in order to clear the land for cultivation.

Wasteful? Yes, but there was no other way to do it. There was no demand for commercial quantities of lumber and it seemed to those early settlers that there never would come a time when timber would be scarce. All this happened in the years prior to 1800. And even later than that there was waste in many sections.

A Westward Migration

As the land was cleared, the plantation owners moved westward, but this migration was slow as indicated by the gradual adoption of new river shipping points. Savannah was settled in 1732, Augusta about fifty years later, Macon in 1823 and Columbus in 1828.

Savannah was the port used by sea-going vessels and the other three cities were at the head of navigation of their respective rivers, the Savannah river, the Ocmulgee river and the Chattahoochee river. About one hundred years elapsed between the founding of the original settlement and the establishment of the three additional river ports.

In all this migration, and the prosperity that accompanied it, the Negro played an important part. He, as a slave, well fed, adequately clothed and comfortably housed, was an ideal producer of farm products, but he lacked the initiative and the judgment necessary to work and act as an independent producer.

In the South under slave conditions he was considered immune to tuberculosis and other infections and contagious diseases, but with the break down in his living standard after freedom, he has become especially susceptable to these. Mentally and physically he fitted best into a scheme of living which gave him the intelligent direction of the educated whites — whites who considered him and his offspring as property, property of definite and distinct worth.

War Changes All

But then the war came and all this was changed. Lincoln said, "A nation cannot exist half slave and half free." Well said, but not entirely applicable to the South. With its large plantations, where each fine mansion house was literally the center of a feudal landed estate, the old South did exist in flower that was almost a picture of an ideal.

Of course, we know and the South knows that Lincoln was right, and yet the South was not half free and half slave. It was more nearly all slave. The masters were masters in name, but in fact the slaves and their welfare were the first consideration of the owners. On a large plantation there may have

On a large plantation there may have been a hundred or more slaves, but this did not mean that there were a hundred or more able-bodied men who obeyed the master's every call. In all groups of slaves there were families; families are made up of the old and the young, the strong and the weak, the producers and the dependents, and the obligation to protect and support the non-producers was one lived up to religiously by all slave owners.

Many Talents Needed

All of these slaves were not farmers. Each plantation sought to be self-sustaining. There were buildings to be built, leather to be tanned, cloth to be woven, shoes and clothes to be fashioned. A blacksmith was regularly employed, not only shoeing the work-stock but making and repairing tools and all useful articles needed on the plantation.

Each large plantation sawed its own lumber and each neighborhood, where proper clay was available, supported a brick kiln. Corn meal and flour were home manufactured, the grinding stones turned by water-power.

The slaves of the South, as a class, did not want freedom. They didn't know what to do with it. With one exception they were the only large group of human beings in the world's history who gained their liberty without fighting for it. The other was the children of Israel and it took even the Lord Himself forty years of training in the desert before they were prepared to enjoy their freedom.

The South lost the war and the Negro was free—free to depend upon his own initiative, free to work out his own destiny, free to subsist upon his scant earnings, free to be poorly housed, free to be thinly clad, free to be underfed, free to have tuberculosis as a resulting evil.

The Carpet-Baggers

While the war was going on, the slaves, six million of them, stayed at home, raising the food and caring for the women and children. The men at the front were not afraid to leave the women in the care of the slaves and the women were not afraid. Before the war, there was no attacking of white women by black men; that came with the Carpet-baggers.

These Carpet-baggers were the scum of the North that drifted in after the death of Lincoln, bringing all their belongings in a canvas or carpet satchel. They were adventurers, more like vultures who came to prey upon a land whose owners were helpless, whose spirit was paralyzed. Had Lincoln lived, the South would have been spared this period of insult, of degradation, of ravishment.

I have taken a large part of my time in trying to sketch for you the background for what has happened in the years following the war. I hope that by having done so, I may be able to make these facts stand out more clearly.

This story of degradation had its beginning. I repeat, at the end of the War Between the States. The South had lost horribly. The need for men had taken from her her boys and her old men.

All Her Assets Gone

The need for material had taken from her every asset she possessed. The war itself was fought upon her soil and the man, Sherman, woh spokes the words, "war is hell" did so while gazing at a devastated Georgai countryside. General Phil Sheridan, when viewing the valley of Virginia, said: "If a crow wanted to fly across that valley, he could only do it by carrying his rations under his wing."

When Lincoln referred to slavery, he had in mind the holding of the physical body of one man in bondage to another. He was instrumental in stopping that, but the economic bondage of a whole section, whites and blacks, alike, he did not live to prevent.

There was only one principal resource left to the people of the South—their credit, bolstered by their desire to rebuild and their love of the land. You will recall the ending of Gone With the Wind and Scarlett's return to Tara. That was true to type and the times—not a trumped-up close to a great story.

Finally, the foot-sore soldiers

returned home, to find, in most instances, their houses and other buildings gone, the families scattered, the stock stolen or dead. Only the naked land, adorned and guarded by lonesome standing chimneys. Not even a chicken, or an ear of corn; not one farm implement with which to try to restore his independence, his support or his self-respect.

Dependent on North

So the land owner would mortgage his credit to secure from the North the supplies necessary to enable his tenants, usually his former slaves, to grow a crop. Of what? Only of cotton, for it was a part of this desperate bargain that he buy his meat, his flour, his tools, his clothing, even his mules from the North, and grow only cotton to pay for them.

Thus was a chain of economic bondage placed upon the South, and by vicious propaganda she was made to believe that she could not raise a decent steer, and her meat was shipped from the West; that she could not grow foodstuffs, which were sent to her in cans; that her soil would not produce wheat, and the flour was shipped to her from the Mid-West; that she couldn't manufacture anything because she lacked skilled labor. God help us, we even believed hens wouldn't grow properly and an egg wasn't fit to eat, unless it was laid in Indiana or Illinois.

A few years ago a new secretary of the Chamber of Commerce found that during peach season, with hundreds of cars of the finest fresh peaches in the world at our doors, over half the Macon hotels and restaurants were serving California canned peaches.

Unjust Freight Rates

Another chain of this bondage is the unjust freight rate. It has been proved time and again that the one-ton-mile cost of moving freight in the South is less than in the central and western territory. The latest study shows that a freight movement actually costing $1.00 in official territory costs 94 cents in Southern.

Yet for over 75 years the South has suffered from a freight differential of about 40 cents per cwt. To illustrate—if a certain amount of freight costs $1.00 to move between two points in official territory, the same amount of the same class, between two points of equal distance in Southern territory, would cost $1.53.

Or to select a rate at random—a manufacturer of "vehicles, hand and parts thereof" wheelbarrows to you—located in Chattanooga pays a carload rate of 53 cents to deliver his goods into Akron, Ohio, a distance of 579 miles. A manufacturer in Sydney, Ohio, can deliver his to Richmond, Va., a distance of 575 miles, for 41 cents cwt.—a difference of 12 cents per hundredweight.

We have a manufacturer of overalls in Macon. The rate to Chicago on his product is $1.42 per cwt. He has a competitor, say in Philadelphia, the same distance from Chicago. The Philadelphia rate is $1.22 per cwt. How can we hope to compete? These unjust rates were laid upon the South after the war in a deliberate effort to keep her in a state of bondage.

As to Politics

In the matter of politics, we were taught that the Democratic party was the white man's party, and so it was south of the Mason-Dixon Line. We have been faithful, and what has it profited us? The Republican party knew it could not hope to carry the South, and naturally did nothing for us. The Democratic party knew it had us, so did nothing for us, either.

For the past 75 years the South has received only the crumbs from the politicians' table. Worse than that, she has been and still is the target of vicious attacks, the latest of which is the anti-lynching bill. We admit that lynching is a terrible thing, but we have cared for this ourselves by education and public opinion.

According to the Tuskegee Institute, there was just one lynching in the Deep South during 1939 and the number has been steadily declining for years. Yet, this bill would levy a fine of $10,000 upon the county in which any lynching took place, for the benefit of the family. What a golden opportunity that would be for the unscrupulous. And if it were honest, why does it exempt by name lynchings arising from labor disputes?

Other Discriminations

I could go on—but will only mention the discriminatory taxes laid by Northern states upon some of her products, such as margarine, made largely from cottonseed oil, one of the purest products man can eat, and yet the War Department is not permitted to serve it to a man in the Regular Army.

Or I might mention that while we were denied a different scale of wages by the Wage and Hour Division, WPA wages were set up on a scale 50 per cent lower in the South. The same arguments were used against us in that which were denied us later.

Or the latest—which is the allocation of the defense program. Leaving out the shipbuilding contracts placed in Virginia, the entire South has been given only 4 per cent of the defense program

North Begins to See

The South asks only for justice—an equal opportunity to develop into the great region she will finally become. And we believe the North is beginning to see with us the fact that a nation cannot live "half in economic bondage and half free," and more than it could live physically half slave and half free.

If the North does not give us justice, then the South has, in my opinion, a terrible weapon. She clings together closer than any section of the nation, and some day a leader will rise shrewd enough to place a balance of power between our two present parties, squarely in the center of the Deep South. But that, I pray may never come to pass.

The civilization of the cavalier is gone. The land of the cavalier but the world is becoming conscious of its plight. Not for always will its cry be unheard—and th ecotton field languishes, not for always will its prayer for justice be unanswered.

SOUTH STILL COLONIAL?

Houston, Tex., Dec. 1.—Kind of amusing for a Yankee, who has lived a third of a century in the south, to read your Arthur Sears Henning's articles telling why southern states stay politically "solid." Even more amusing to read E. O. L.'s letter in the Voice of the People a few days ago wondering why, southerners being the fine folks he has found them to be, they keep on voting the straight Democratic ticket, even when it means voting for a third term and for repudiation of our most cherished American traditions.

Truth is, the south has never accepted the results of the civil war—the war between the states—because the south has never accepted the results of the revolutionary war. The south, still 90 to 95 per cent Anglo-Saxon, is still British colonial. We can't hold even so small a community affair as a county fair without selecting a duke and duchess and a suitable number of ladies in waiting to attend them to lend proper color and dignity to the occasion.

This explains why volunteering, for the foreign war Mr. Roosevelt is taking us into next April, is so much more active in the southern states than in other states. Southerners are volunteering to fight for their real motherland, the British empire, not for the United States of America.

My private and personal laugh is over the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's administration is flooding the south with European aliens of the tribe least admired in the south. If anything can ever persuade the south to move into the United States and into the 20th century it may be this oriental invasion.

Also, Mr. Roosevelt's administration—or Mr. Wallace's—destroying the south's cotton industry, has driven a million and a half Negro farm families off the land onto relief in the cities and towns. This may help to break the spell.

FRANK PUTNAM.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
December 3, 1940

SOUTH'S PROBLEM

To The Commercial Appeal:—

I am visiting my son here and have just finished reading a letter from the Philadelphia Inquirer of Nov. 24. If there is so much suffering among our negroes, is there any reason other than that there hasn't been enough cotton, or cattle, allowed to be grown or raised? And is there any reason why the Southern people cannot take care of our negroes without begging for help outside the South?

To me it seems that this problem belongs to the South.

MRS. L. S. JOHNSON.
814 Court, Memphis.
(Philadelphia, Pa.)

COTTON SHIPPERS URGE CONFERENCE ON BIG PROBLEMS

Ask Meeting of U. S., Trade Representatives on Vital Developments

DEC 4 1940

Cotton problems "vital to the welfare of the entire South" should be discussed at the earliest possible date at a meeting of government officials and representatives of the various sections of the cotton trade, it was suggested at joint meetings of the board of directors of the American Cotton Shippers' Association and the national affairs committee of the same organization held in New Orleans Monday and Tuesday.

J. Robert Lindsay of Greenville, S. C., president of the association, and Garner H. Tullis, New Orleans, chairman of the affairs committee, presided jointly at the sessions.

At the close of the meeting Tuesday the following announcement was released:

"It is the sense of the meeting that a hope of arriving at some solution of vital problems could best be realized by a meeting of the various groups of the cotton trade. The meeting authorized the national affairs and contact committee to appoint a subcommittee of four members to contact officials of the department of agriculture, and to meet with growers and manufacturers and other interested groups in an effort to work out a solution to some of these problems which vitally affect, not only their welfare, but the welfare of the entire South; this meeting to be held at the earliest possible date, preferably at Washington, D. C."

The members of the board, in addition to the chairman, are Ben J. Williams, New Orleans, association vice-president; Marc Anthony, Dallas, past president; B. G. West, Blytheville, Ark.; T. W. Keesee, Helena, Ark.; Thornton Clark, Montgomery; T. W. Crews, Spartanburg, S. C.; Ed Peterson, Phoenix, Ariz.; George Cleveland, Los Angeles; Claude S. Hill, Oklahoma Cty, Okla.; J. M. Locke, Houston, past president; W. S. Carter, New Orleans; F. W. Lucas, Memphis; A. Starke Taylor, Dallas; Ernest Day, Waco.

The members of the committee, in addition to the chairman, are: Messrs. Anthony, Locke and Taylor, already listed as directors, and L. E. Bashinsky, Birmingham; Robert W. Dickey, Phoenix; Lamar Fleming, Houston; John H. McFadden, Memphis; C. N. Rainwater, Little Rock; Joseph Walker, Columbia, S. C.; Leonel Weil, Montgomery, and A. E. White, St. Louis, association past president.

Uncle Remus' Creator To Be Honored Today

92d Birthday of Joel Chandler Harris Will Be Observed.

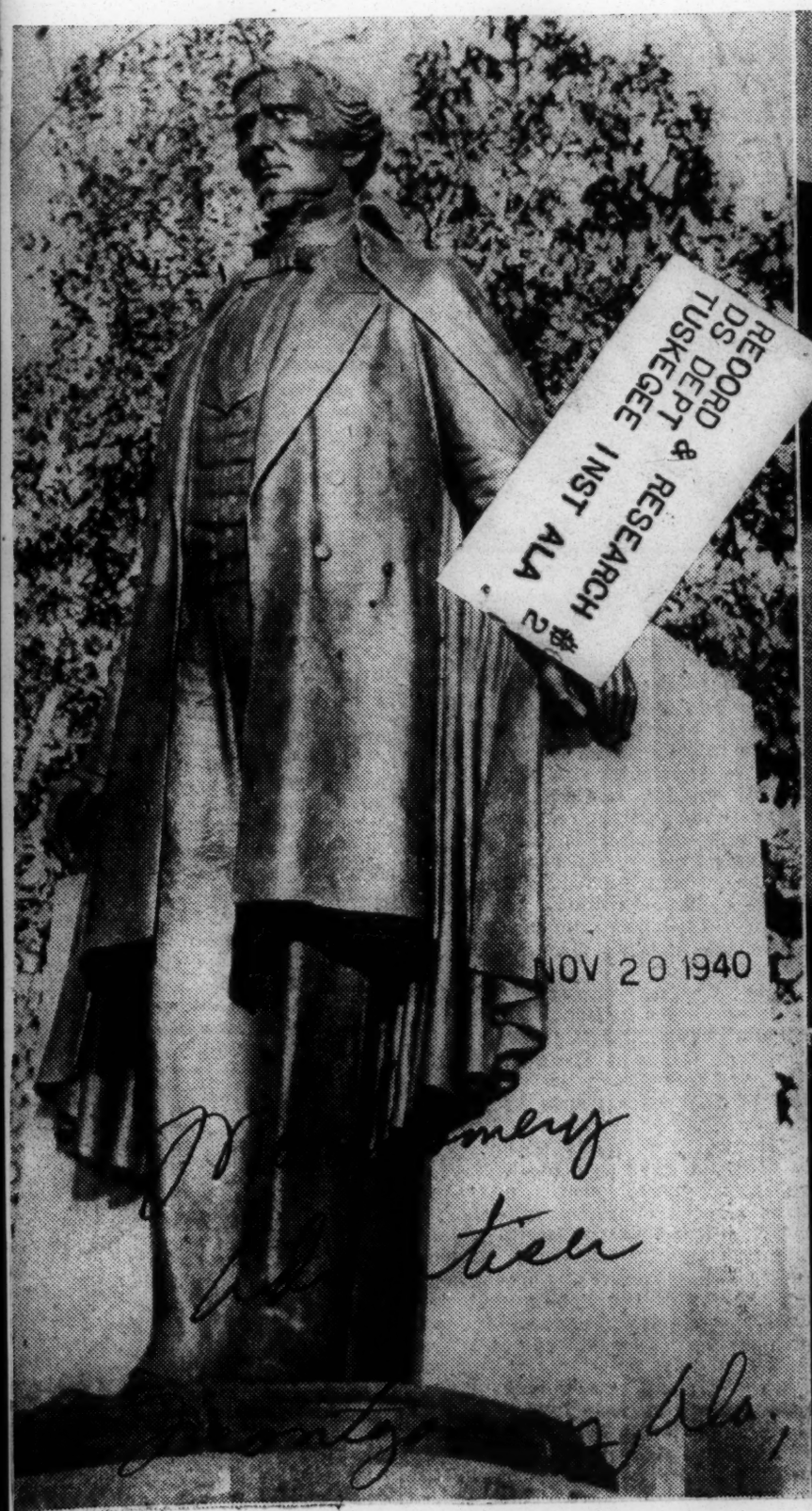
DEC 9 1940

The ninety-second birthday of Joel Chandler Harris, creator of the immortal "Uncle Remus," whose stories have thrilled young and old alike for years, will be observed today by members of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association at its annual meeting and luncheon at the Atlanta Woman's Club.

A short business session to begin at noon will precede the luncheon which will be served at 1 o'clock. Annual reports of officers and committee chairmen will feature the meeting.

Guests of honor will include the sons and daughters of Mr. Harris, and Mrs. Howard Pattillo, president of the Atlanta Woman's Club.

Closing event on the program will be a program and reception at 3 o'clock under the sponsorship of the Woman's Club.



RECORD & RESEARCH DEPT
TUSKEGEE INST ALA
#2

NOV 20 1940

Montgomery Ala.

IN LOVING TRIBUTE — Bronze statue (upper left) of Jefferson Davis, erected by U. D. C. and presented by it to State after its unveiling yesterday. Upper right, Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, instrumental in having general convention erect statue; left center, Frederick Hibbard, the sculptor; lower left, Dr. Francis P. Gainer, delivering the dedicatory address. Lower right, Mrs. Charles Bolling, president general.

Jefferson Davis Statue Will Be Unveiled Today

NOV 19 1940

Feature Of Convention Of U. D. C. Scheduled This Afternoon

The firty-seventh annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will reach a high point today with the unveiling of the $20,000 Hibbard statue of Jefferson Davis, first and only president of the Confederacy. Unveiling ceremonies will take place at 2:30 on the State capitol lawn with Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University, as the principal speaker.

Mrs. Charles E. Bolling, of Richmond, Va., president general of the Daughters, will preside. The entire convention of 1,000 or more delegates is expected to assemble on the capitol grounds for the occasion which has been anticipated since the monument was approved by the general convention in Dallas in 1936, and has been the subject of heated controversy since the selection of the model at the Richmond convention last year.

Introductory music will be by the Lanier band under the direction of Yale H. Ellis. Dr. Frank Tripp, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will give the invocation. Mrs. Henry McCorkle will lead the audience in the singing of "God Bless America."

Presentation Plans

Members of the Jefferson Davis monument committee, the general convention committee and distinguished guests will be presented by Mrs. Bolling who will next present the monument to the State of Alabama on behalf of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The monument will be unveiled by Addison Jefferson Davis, great grandson of the Confederacy's president, and will be accepted by Frank Dixon, governor of Alabama.

The singing of "Dixie" and the Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience and a benediction by the Rev. Edgar R. Neff, rector of St. John's Church, will close the service.

Jefferson Davis, who is to be so signally honored in Montgomery today, 51 years after his death, was born in Todd County, formerly Christian County, Kentucky, June 3, 1808. His family moved in his childhood to Wilkinson County, Mississippi, where he was reared. He was graduated in 1828 from the United States Military

Academy at West Point and served subsequently in the Black Hawk war of 1830 and 31.

In Congress And War

Davis served in the Congress of the United States from March 4, 1845 until June, 1846, when he resigned to command the First Regiment of Mississippi Riflemen in the War with Mexico. He distinguished himself in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista and was made brigadier general in the Army of the United States in 1847 but declined the appointment.

He was appointed to the United States Senate in 1847 and served there until November, 1851. He served as secretary of war of the United States by appointment of President Pierce, 1853-1856, and was again in the United States Senate from 1857 until January 21, 1861, when he withdrew with other Southern Senators.

He was chosen president of the Confederacy by the Provisional Congress at Montgomery and inaugurated Feb. 18, 1861.

Jefferson Davis was captured by Federal troops at Irwinsville (near Washington) Ga., May 10, 1865, and imprisoned for two years at Fortress Monroe, Va. After his release May 14, 1867, he returned to Mississippi and spent the remainder of his life in retirement.

He died in New Orleans, Dec. 6, 1889, and was buried there. In May 1893, his body was removed and brought to Montgomery where it lay in state for a day in the capitol where he had taken the oath of office. Davis's remains were taken from here to Richmond, where they now lie in the Hollywood Cemetery.

Cotton's Future

Pointing out that, without the government cotton loan, the staple would now be selling, in all probability, for not more than five cents a pound, I. W. Duggan, director of the southern division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, declares that, because of this support given the market, the import of present world conditions as they affect cotton has not been fully realized by the south in general.

Last year, says Mr. Duggan, encouragement was found in a net reduction in the end-season carryover. Domestic consumption was at a near-record level and exports amounted to more than 6,000,000 bales. This caused a reduction of more than 2,000,000 bales in this country, and a net reduction of about a million and a half bales of American cotton in the world.

NOV 24 1940

However, the carryover, despite this reduction, was 10,500,000 bales in this country and over 2,000,000 bales abroad. This, with the present crop of about 12,500,000 bales, makes an available supply this season of 25,000,000 bales.

The Constitution

In the past, continues Mr. Duggan, the American farmer has depended upon foreign consumption for disposal of about half the annual crop. Due to the blockade, to the necessity of British use of credits almost exclusively for war equipment, to the development of cotton production in other countries, exports of American cotton this year will certainly not be over 2,000,000 bales and, probably, more nearly 1,000,000.

Atlanta, Ga.

Fortunately, the domestic picture is brighter. With the rapid increase in industrial activity, due in large part to the defense activity it is expected that domestic consumption will establish a new record in 1940-41—probably 8,500,000 bales. The Army is using more cotton and industry is taking increasing amounts, and increased pay rolls mean increased purchases of cotton for household use.

The federal government also is taking a number of important steps to stimulate increased domestic consumption of cotton. The mattress program, the cotton insulating program, the increased use of cotton bagging, and other programs, are not only helping the groups being subsidized but will furnish welcome additions to the normal consumption.

However, the increase in domestic consumption, great as it is, will not make up for the loss of our export markets. Under present conditions we are taking into the loan our surplus cotton that ordinarily would be sold abroad. This the government can do temporarily, if there is a definite hope that our foreign markets will be reopened when the war ends, but if there is no such possibility we must face the fact that we have only one alternative, namely, to further reduce cotton production in the years to come.

* * * * *

Nearly one-third of all the farm people of the United States live on cotton farms. These cotton farmers are the lowest income group in the nation. Many of the factors causing this low income are man-made, such as the tariff, inequitable freight rates, etc., and can only be corrected through the help of government. Because of their already inadequate income, cotton farmers cannot be expected to bear the cost of needed adjustments. The south needs all the money it is getting out of cotton now. Even before the depression, the cash income of southern farmers was low by comparison with the rest of the country.

Several methods have been discussed for raising cotton prices and helping the agricultural situation generally in the nation. One effort which is receiving much consideration is outright governmental price-fixing. This, of course, would be the simplest method of solving the problem and providing parity income if it can be made to work. The disadvantages of the plan, however, seem to be too numerous for its adoption—at least until our situation is worse than it is now. Price fixing means regimentation. If it is to work, not only farmers but processors and handlers of the commodity all along the line must carry out their functions under strict and definite orders from a central authority. The government would have to give orders of how much to plant and how much to sell. In the agricultural program to date, when marketing quotas have been used, farmers themselves have voted overwhelmingly in grower referendums to place this measure of compulsion upon themselves. Past programs have been based on co-operative effort. This is quite different from being told by the federal government just what can be produced and what can be marketed.

Another method of maintaining or raising cotton income is to increase the present loan rates on cotton. This could be done without the regimentation necessitated by outright price-fixing, but the high-loan course also has certain advantages and disadvantages.

NOV 24 1940

Under such a plan domestic consumers would pay the loan rate for cotton consumed. The cost to the government would be on that portion of the crop sold in the export markets each year at world prices, and the higher the loan the higher the export subsidy required. Also under such a plan farmers would receive their entire returns at the time of marketing the crop. Producers would receive the same loan on cotton consumed domestically or exported, or the same price for the entire crop.

It must be remembered, however, that any plan that increases the price of cotton will tend to encourage increased use of rayon and other substitutes.

When it comes to adopting a program, it is likely that some parts of each of these, and other, plans may be used. Farmers want a program that gets results, but they also want one that works smoothly and takes other parts of the nation into consideration. And, regardless of the plan adopted, soil conservation and improved farm living will have to be basic features.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 16, 1940

C. I. O. Leaves Race Question To Southern Mill Employers

With the aim of explaining the disposition of the C. I. O. in respect of racial separation in the South and avoiding misrepresentation of it, The News and Courier reprints an editorial which appeared May 19, together with correspondence. The following is the editorial:

In Reply to Letters

Miss Lucy Randolph Mason is an official of the C. I. O., with offices in Atlanta. Frequently she sends to The News and Courier matter relating to that labor organization. A day or two ago came two communications from her, and one of them spoke of the important and growing strength of the C. I. O. in Southern textile communities.

The other letter was of an inquiring nature and expressed doubt as to whether or not newspapers printed her letters or tossed them into the wastebasket.

The News and Courier has been tossing them into the wastebasket, but this proposition it makes to her. If she will, with authority from the controllers of the C. I. O., affirm that it will defend and sustain the exclusive employment of white persons within the Southern textile mills and the exclusion of colored residents from the Southern textile villages, The News and Courier will give consideration and some space to her communications. The answer must be plain and without equivocation. It must be susceptible of but one interpretation.

Inferring from the expressions of John L. Lewis, The News and Courier believes that the C.I.O. is working to introduce colored people into the Southern cotton mills and villages.

The Southern cotton mills were built and have served as refuges for the poorest white people of the South from competition with negroes on the farms. If Miss Mason can speak for the C. I. O. and say that it is opposed to breaking down this racial separation in industry, The News and Courier will hear her gladly.

The following letter was then received from Miss Mason:

May 27, 1940.

Mr. W. W. Ball, Editor
The News and Courier,
Charleston, S. C.

Dear Mr. Ball:

Thank you for sending me the editorial in which you replied to my recent circular letters. You took a very interesting and unusual way to answer my inquiry. You ask if I will assure you "with authority from controllers of the C. I. O.," —"that it will defend and sustain the exclusive employment of white persons within the Southern textile mills and exclusion of colored residents from Southern textile villages".

I answer this question in the way you have asked, "plainly and without equivocation", that the C. I. O. has nothing whatever to do with your question which is one to be settled by the mill managements of the South.

No union in the C. I. O. and no C. I. O. official advocates the substitution of one race for another in union employment. It is the business of the unions to organize the workers employed by the manufacturers.

As you know, throughout the South textile operatives are white. In many mills the labor force, as distinguished from the machine operatives, is of the negro race. When the Textile Union Workers of America organizes a textile plant it organizes the workers just as it finds them. This means that the union may be composed exclusively of white operatives and white common labor, or it may mean that there are white operatives and negro laborers in the union.

As it is a matter of common knowledge that the employment of negro labor at very low wages has been used either to deprive white workers of employment or to lower their wages, the organization of both white and colored workers means an opportunity for both to work at the jobs in which they are found and at much better wages than they received before being organized.

So far as the C. I. O. is concerned, I have fully answered your question. We certainly cannot speak for Southern employers and you will have to turn to them to get further assurance if you think it necessary.

Sincerely yours,
LUCY R. MASON.

The News and Courier then addressed the following letter to Mr. John L. Lewis:

May 30, 1940.

Mr. John L. Lewis, President,
Congress for Industrial Organization,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

May I call your attention to an editorial article, herewith inclosed, in The News and Courier of May 19, 1940? Also, I inclose a letter from Miss Lucy Randolph Mason of May 14, 1940. Finally, I inclose a copy of a letter received today from Miss Mason.

While I would be far from casting any doubt on the accuracy of Miss Mason's statement I prefer, if you are prepared to give it, to publish an additional statement from you. In Miss Mason's letter I mentioned her expression, "That the C. I. O. has nothing whatever to do with your question which is settled by the mill managements of the South". May I ask if it is the policy of the C. I. O. to leave the question of employment, in respect of the race, entirely to the "mill managements of the South?"

If the answers to this be affirmative, it occurs to me that much confusion now existing in the textile states in the South in reference to racial separation or discrimination will be dispelled. I enclose a stamped envelope for reply.

Yours truly,
W. W. BALL,
Editor, The News and Courier.

Mr. Lewis replied, as follows:

Mr. W. W. Ball, Editor
"The News and Courier"
Charleston, South Carolina.

My dear Mr. Ball:

Participation in the board meetings of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has delayed my reply to your esteemed letter of May 30. I appreciate your interest in this subject.

Miss Lucy Randolph Mason has substantially given you the position of our organization. You know, I am sure, that the labor unions of the C.I.O. are voluntary organizations of men and women, which have no power of selection of their membership. Except under very unusual circumstances, the C.I.O. organizations simply take into membership those individuals who are employed by the corporations, and who have been successful in meeting the tests imposed by the personnel departments of the employer.

It is a fair statement to say that the membership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is composed of individuals for whom the employers of the nation have previously expressed preference by granting them the status of employment.

With my compliments, I am
Sincerely yours,
JOHN L. LEWIS.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 21, 1940

Black Belt, A Misnomer?

This from that esteemed newspaper, The Commercial Dispatch, of Columbus:

"The Tuscaloosa News and other papers in the blackland prairie belt of southwest Alabama persist in calling that area the 'Black Belt,' despite our frequent appeals to desist from using this misnomer.

"But they persist.

"It is unfair to that fertile and favored section of Alabama to call it 'the Black Belt.'

"In the North they construe this name as designating an area inhabited almost totally by Negroes.

"If they must call it 'black,' they ought to qualify it by the term the 'Blackland Belt,' or 'The Blackland Prairie Belt.'

"Outsiders are prone to discredit the South on the least pretext and we shouldn't give them any cue to go on at any time and in any manner whatsoever.

"Negroes live all over the South in happiness and contentment.

"But to intimate that they are herded into any section of the South to the extent that it is called 'the Black Belt' is unfair to the South and to the Negro race.

"It smacks too much of the notorious 'Black Belt' of Chicago where negroes live under the most shameful conditions."

We should like to accommodate The Commercial Dispatch, but we feel that we must face the facts—and, in facing the facts, we shall go on describing the area to which it refers as the Black Belt. We have pointed out not once, but dozens of times, that the Black Belt gets its name from the color of its soil when wet — or rather from the best types of this prairie soil which over in the western part of the State are the Houston and Bell clays.

That is still not to say, however, that as for the predominating color of its human inhabitants, the name is not also extremely apt. Lowndes County has more prairie soil in it than any other county in Alabama. At the same time, Lowndes has the State's largest percentage of Negroes. In Lowndes, 85.5 per cent of the people are Negroes! Next comes Greene in the area of prairie soil. In Greene, 82.4 per cent of the people are Negroes. Sumter is a great Black Belt county; 78.9 per cent of its inhabitants are Negroes; Wilcox is another, with 77.6 per cent of its people being Negroes.

It is not as though some outsiders were trying to foist upon the Black Belt an undesirable, unwanted name. Those who try to change the name of the Black Belt in Alabama to the Blackland Belt, or some other fancy thing, will find themselves in more hot water than did the fellow who tried to change the name of Arkansaw to Ar-Kansas. Generations of Black Belt people —the white people of the Black Belt — have known it as the Black Belt, and they don't want it any other way. Even with the Department of Agriculture it is officially known in its bulletins as the Black Prairie Belt—so it will keep on being the Black Belt with us until the Black Belt itself demands a change. After all, if a Smith wants to be known as a Smythe, that's his business and not ours.—Tuscaloosa News.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 24, 1940

Birmingham Street Corner

Some Saturday afternoon you might drive through Birmingham Negro sections and watch aromatic smoke curling from makeshift spits over which pork ribs are being barbecued only as they can be barbecued in Birmingham.

Barbecuing ribs is a Saturday afternoon ritual among Birmingham Negroes. Nearly every street corner in the more populous Negro districts has a huge tin container over which the toothsome ribs are smoked. And barbecued ribs, in case you don't know it, are among the world's most delicious delicacies, providing they are properly soused in genuine Alabama barbecue sauce. (Every man to his own recipe, every recipe different.)

Ribs should be barbecued to a crisp. The small particles of meat clinging to the bones —and some ignorant folks complain that there is too much bone, not enough meat— should be barbecued to a deep mahogany, golden at the outer edges.

Eating the barbecued rib is an art in itself. One leaves one's knives and forks at home, shuns sandwich bread. The rib is consumed not too gingerly in the manner an expert degrains steaming corn on the cob. But don't forget the sauce, which should be cooked into the meat. And don't pour it on with a spoon—douse it with a mop.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
June 11, 1940

Kate Barry D. A. R. Group Meets With Mrs. Cudd

The June meeting of the Kate Barry chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on Friday morning at the home of Mrs. A. D. Cudd on South Church street.

The meeting was opened with the Salute to the flag followed by "The American's Creed". The regent, Mrs. Jesse O. Willson, presided. After a short business session the meeting was turned over to Mrs. Bert Robinson, chairman of music, who had charge of the program. After singing the French national anthem, the Marseilles by the chapter Mr. Maury Pearson sang a group of Negro spirituals. He was accompanied by Mrs. P. D. Gilreath, at the piano. Mrs. Gilreath then played two piano numbers, "Rigandon" (MacDowell) and "To A Wild Rose" (MacDowell). Mrs. J. K. Robertson gave an interesting paper on Lafayette.

The following officers were elected to serve during the coming club year: Regent, Mrs. R. T. Thomason; vice-regent, Mrs. Bert Robinson; recording secretary, Mrs. B. W. Isom; chaplin, Mrs. H. T. Littlejohn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. E. Daniel; treasurer, Mrs. L. G. Southard; registrar, Mrs. A. D. Cudd; historian, Mrs. A. E. Tinsley; generlogist, Mrs. J. K. Robertson.

After the meeting the hostess served refreshments during the social hour.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 1, 1940

IN RE: CLAY-EATERS

Some days ago a reporter on The Columbus Enquirer discovered that Negroes eat clay and proceeded to publicize the fact. The Tribune added a few words of verification and The Birmingham News and Tuscaloosa News followed with admissions that "some do eat clay." Now comes Editor Yerby, of Greensboro, with the following:

"Some half a dozen years ago we had a large black cook who ate dirt. Pinkey was very sly about it, but when we accidentally caught her at it, she owned up and told us where her "dirt bed" was located—somewhere out on the Bates Mill Road north of Greensboro. She kept the sour-tasting dirt in her mouth much on the order of snuff-users. Her physical condition did not indicate that eating dirt was injurious to health."

A leading Eufaula pharmacist pops up with the statement that clay is good for the human system. In fact, he says that a great many of the prescriptions he fills contain kaolin and aluminum. He goes on to say that old-time physicians believed a dose of sand would put new life into lazy innards.

Of course, The Tribune wouldn't know and it will stick to the time-honored remedies and leave the dirt eating to others.—Eufaula Tribune.

'TOBACCO ROAD' RUN TO END ON AUG. 17

James

Forrest Theatre Occupant to Outdo 'Abie's Irish Rose' by 530 Performances

7-23-40

2,847 GIVEN SINCE 1933

Newyork

Edwin Walter Never Absent Once—$2,500,000 Taken In Here, $3,000,000 on Road

End of the millennium: "Tobacco Road" somberly announced yesterday through Mike Goldreyer, its press agent for all these years, that it would close its doors at the Forrest Theatre at the end of four weeks, or after the evening performance of Aug. 17. It will depart from Broadway after breaking every available record for length-of-run, having beaten its nearest competitor, "Abie's Irish Rose," by some 530 performances. When it closes it also will give Edwin Walter a local record all his own, for he is the only member of the cast who never missed one of the 2,847 performances.

The Jack Kirkland adaptation of Erskine Caldwell's novel of the Georgia "cracker" opened Dec. 4, 1933. It was during prohibition, since repeal did not go into effect until Dec. 5. Of the opening-night audience, about a third walked out before the end, and the reviews the next day were far from unanimously favorable. The play wavered for a few weeks and then "caught on." On March 18, 1935, a road company started out in Los Angeles, and either one or two companies have been playing most of the time ever since.

According to "Tobacco Road" officials, the play during its New York run has taken in some $2,500,000, and on the road about $3,000,000. The screen rights have not yet been sold, although there is strong bidding for them—a recent quoted offer being $150,000 cash, plus a percentage of profits. Even after the Broadway version shuts up shop, a touring company will be out, adding to the gross, for John Barton again is to be the road Jeeter Lester in a season that starts at the Erlanger Theatre, Buffalo, on Sept. 16.

Those Who Played Chief Role

Of the Jeeter Lesters—a character which has given his name to the language—Henry Hull was the first. Playing the role the greatest number of times was James Barton, nephew of John, and himself noted before that mainly as a vaudeville and musical performer. He did it 1,899 times. James Bell was second, with 305 times, then Will Geer—the current Jeeter—with a figure which by the end of the run will be 290. Mr. Hull had 233 and Eddie Garr, 120.

Since late this Spring, "Tobacco Road" has been playing at a top price of $1. The management figured that World's Fair crowds would also look in on Broadway's longest-run play, but many of them had seen it on the road, and business recently has not been world-shattering. The management had hoped the play might be around to celebrate its birthday in December.

MILL ADVANTAGE OF SOUTH SHOWN BY WRITER IN 1858

Time-Picayune

Book Found by Librarian Is Placed in Manufacturing Archives

8-11-40

(The Associated Press)

Atlanta, Aug. 10.—"I claim that the people of the South have advantages for the manufacture of their own crop of cotton beyond any other people on God's green earth."

New Orleans

With multimillion-dollar textile mills dotting the Southeastern states, this statement sounds as modern as today's weather report. But it was made before the War Between the States.

A Tennessee mill superintendent in a book published in 1858 made the claim and supported it with numerous arguments, among which was the "important consideration" of supplying "the present and future generations of slaves with their wearing apparel."

The author figured that there were more than 3,742,673 Negro slaves in the South being clothed for $15,045,000 a year. He computed the slave population increase at 27 per cent per year and called on Southerners to cease ignoring the financial opportunity under their noses.

Miss Alma Hill Jamison, reference librarian of the Carnegie library here, recently discovered the book tucked away in a shop and pounced upon it for her archives of Southern manufacturing.

'Southern Manufacturer'

It is titled "The Southern Manufacturer: Showing the Advantages of Manufacturing the Cotton in the Fields Where it Is Grown; Compared With its Manufacture in the Eastern States; With Estimates for Building Cotton Mills, etc."

Authorship is attributed to "E. Steadman, superintendent of the Sumner Manufacturing Company, Gallatin, Tenn."

As do current proponents of Southern industrial expansion, Steadman marshalled the climate as a principal argument. His reasoning was somewhat different. Today Southern industrialists contend the warmer climate cuts down factory heat bills, makes labor living costs lower.

Current arguments seek to woo Northern capital. Steadman directed his arguments at plantation owners, urged them to become self-sustaining and rid themselves of the influence of slave abolitionists whom he termed "meddling fanatics."

Steadman declared the Southern atmosphere was damper than that of the East because the section was nearer the equator, "giving the rays of the sun a more vertical direction, causing the air to become warmer and consequently more moist or damper."

Advantages Stressed

The dampness, he said, caused cotton "more readily to adhere" and thus enabled the manufacturer to "spin a finer, smoother and stronger thread with less waste and to run his machinery at greater speed with the same labor, and, as a resulting consequence, to produce a greater quantity of work on a given amount of machinery at no greater expense."

Steadman admitted lack of machinery manufacture facilities in the South made equipment and repair costs higher, but he contended this would be offset by lower labor costs. "The value of white labor in the South for factories is about 50 per cent lower for each hand than in the North," he wrote.

Another argument he considered potent was the relative income of a woman working on homespun cloth and a woman working in a cotton mill.

He detailed a calculation that a woman would net on homespun $4.93 in 48 days. In a factory she would get $16 for the same number of days. That, Steadman declared, was "more than 300 per cent advantage."

Confederate states' capitulation in the War Betwen the States put an end to Steadman's slave clothing profit arguments soon after he had published them. But it was scarcely more than a decade before Newspaper Publisher Henry W. Grady was giving new voice for Southern industrial advantages in his speeches on the "New South."

Honors for Alabama

NOV 23 1940

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your recent editorial commenting on the fact that Bowdoin College would have in the Senate of the next Congress two of her alumni who were classmates leads me to remind you that my alma mater, the University of Alabama, for ten years has had in the United States Senate two of its alumni who were classmates. Senator Bankhead of Alabama and Senator McKellar of Tennessee, the latter a native of this State, are graduates of the class of '91, and O. H. Cross, who was recently a member of the House from Texas, was also a graduate of that class.

But this is not all. In those days the University of Alabama was strictly a military college, ranking along with the Virginia Military Institute, and in the company of which I had the honor to be cadet captain was a young freshman private named William Brockman Bankhead, who recently died as Speaker of the House. The University of Alabama at the end of the last century had only 225 students, and what college can equal its record of having at the same time two of its alumni in the United States Senate and two in the House of Representatives, one occupying the highest honor in the latter branch?

In those good old horse-and-buggy days boys were trained for the professions and statesmanship rather than to be outstanding athletes and football players.

HENRY R. HOWZE.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 18, 1940.

SOUTH GETS PART OF BLAME IN DROP AT TEXTILE MILLS

Decline in New England Industry Traced to Substitutes; Other Causes

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 7.—The decline of the cotton textile industry in New England, leaving thousands unemployed and stranding entire communities, was attributed in a federal report Saturday to overexpansion of the industry and competition from substitute fibers and low-wage Southern mills.

The report, compiled by the work projects administration, used the closing of the Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., once the world's largest single cotton manufacturing unit, as an example of the plight of New England cotton mill centers.

The general decline in New England's cotton industry also was attributed partly to obsolescence of "machinery and mill management."

In the case of Amoskeag, which once employed 16,000 workers, the report stated that "although many factors affected its decline, the most important was the withdrawal of needed capital funds at a critical point in the history of the company."

Of the 11,000 workers directly affected by the closing, the report said:

"The types of adjustment available to those economically stranded in the depressed area have been limited re-employment in Manchester and adjoining communities, restricted emigration, and, as usually was the case, dependency upon some form of governmental assistance."

Serious Proportions

Gainfully employed persons in Manchester totaled 35,000 out of a population of 75,000 in 1930, the report said, and the shutdown affecting 11,000 was "of calamitous proportions."

The closing of the mill, however, the report continued, "raises the question of the social responsibility of business."

The owners' decision to withdraw capital they had "accumulated producing cotton and woolen goods in Manchester has meant unemployment, loss of income, migration and general disorganization of the labor market," it added.

More than a year after the shutdown nearly one-fourth of the dismissed workers had left the city and only two-fifths of the men and women remaining had had any work.

Only one-third of the men and one-sixth of the women were working when WPA investigators made a survey of former employes of Amoskeag in 1937.

Although Manchester business men and bankers took over the Amoskeag properties and leased them to industries, chiefly shoe-manufacturing establishments, only 3200 persons were employed by 1937, the report said, and by September, 1938, this number had fallen to 1600.

Relief Rolls High

During 1937 and 1938, the report said, a higher proportion of families received general relief in Manchester than in any other of 23 New England cities for which information is available.

In submitting the report, Corrington Gill, assistant commissioner of WPA, remarked:

"The loss of employment raised social and economic problems for the entire population which are still unsolved and which only local and federal relief and the works program have been able to mitigate."

Discussing the future of the stranded city, the report said:

"The city's economic prospects depend obviously on the establishment of new companies and the expansion of industries already operating there. The latter are now confined mainly to the boot and shoe industry.

"Accordingly, the problem of Manchester, as of other stranded textile cities, may be considered in terms of the economics of industrial location."

The report added, however, that "it should be clear industries oriented toward raw materials will not be attracted to Manchester for the simple reason the Manchester area has no raw materials."

Nor is Manchester so situated that it would have any attraction for industries that should be oriented toward markets, the report continued.

Lacks Skilled Workers

Asserting Manchester lacked a supply of highly skilled employes to attract industry, the report pointed out that the national labor relations act and wage-hour act limited the city in appealing to industry by low wages.

Citing the decline of the textile industry as early as 1929 in Lowell, Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., the report said that new industrial development in Southern New England—located nearer the New York—Philadelphia markets—had taken place.

Both Fall River and New Bedford, farther south in the state than Lowell, made considerably more progress than Lowell in re-employing workers, it said.

Between 1929 and 1936 jobs in industries other than cotton textiles increased 36.2 per cent in Fall River; 107.6 per cent in New Bedford, while in Lowell the number remained "practically stationary."

Issue Is Faced By Democrats

Southerners Will Bring It Up At National Party Meeting

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Freight rate parity discussions, long a fighting subject in the South, may enliven the democratic national convention when it takes up the task of writing a platform for the 1940 presidential campaign.

At least one delegation—Georgia—will press actively for a freight parity plank, while spokesmen for two others—Arkansas and Lousiana—said they would lend support to the move.

The Southern governors' conference of which Gov. E. D. Rivers, of Georgia, is chairman, has waged a fight in behalf of parity rates and Nov. 30, 1939, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a 5-4 decision ordered rate reductions of from five to 35 per cent on a dozen commodities.

The South has complained it costs less to ship manufactured goods from the so-called "official" territory in the east to Southern and western markets than to haul the same goods in the opposite direction.

Chairman James L. Gillis, of the

'On The Way Up'

"The South is on the way up." These words, quoted from *The Wall Street Journal* of last Monday, may be said to epitomize the extensive articles which go to make up the issue's "Southern Industrial Development Survey," a special section devoted to the South.

Twenty pages the nation's leading financial daily gives to the South, or more particularly the Southeast, as states west of the Mississippi River come in more or less incidentally. Those 20 pages are full of information about the South's resources and its possibilities, its shortcomings and its assets. And the net result of the survey, as expressed in a front page article, is that the South is making relatively faster progress than any other section of the nation.

"On the way up." On the way out of the bonds and shackles imposed by a bankrupt economy that followed the War Between the States. On the way up from dependence on outside capital and investments. On the way up from discriminatory freight and interest rates. On the way up to the heritage that rightfully belongs to the section by reason of climatic or other advantages.

But the way is not paved with mere words and pride in ancient graces. The way up is outlined with figures and statistics. *The Wall Street Journal*, being a realistic organ, crowds the 20 pages of its special Southern section with facts. There are reports on the South's agriculture, its cotton, tobacco and other special crops; on the South's minerals, its industries, its buying power, its educational program, and many other things that go into the making of a people.

Looking at all these things, the financial journal, in the conclusion of its leading article, says: "The South is meeting some of its major problems. It will take time and effort. However, these facts and conclusions seem certain: Industry is moving Southward and will accelerate that trend; buying power in the South and the standard of living are moving upward and will continue to progress. The South is on its way."

For that hopeful viewpoint, the South may be glad. The gladness is increased by the fact that *The Wall Street Journal* is a journal devoted to facts and what seems like sound conclusions from the facts. It has built up a reputation to that end in 58 years of service. The special section may be regarded as a due compliment, as a gesture toward a section of growing interest and importance in financial circles.

$8,000,000 FUND SOUGHT FOR ARMY TRAINING IN SOUTH

General Andrews Urges Congress to Authorize Appropriation; Favors Area for Winter Work.

A deficiency appropriation of $8,000,000 to finance army field activity in the fourth corps area is being sought in congress by Brigadier General F. M. Andrews, assistant chief of staff, who was here last week on a "get-together trip" to talk over details with local officers.

While in the city General Andrews praised this section as a winter training ground and revealed that 24,000 troops had been transferred to the fourth corps area during recent weeks, making it one of the largest peace-time concentrations on record.

$18,000,000 Total.

A total of $18,000,000 is being asked for winter maneuvers, it was disclosed yesterday, and the remaining $10,000,000 is to be spread over the continental United States and foreign garrisons.

General Andrews explained at a subcommittee hearing on the bill that the bulk of the appropriation would be spent in the south because it had been found impossible to do satisfactory training work in northern areas during the winter months.

Three units of 8,000 troops each, it was pointed out, recently have been transferred from other sections to Fort McClellan, Ala., Fort Benning, Ga., and Camp Jackson, S. C., while 12,000 are regularly stationed at Benning and 3,000 at Fort Bragg, N. C., a total of 39,000, all of the fourth corps area.

Woodring To Visit.

While here General Andrews was accompanied by several other members of the army staff.

Secretary of War Woodring already has announced he is planning an inspection trip through the area and that he will visit Atlanta, Fort Benning and other southeastern posts. The exact date for the trip has not been decided

Opportunity To The South

The United States and the lands to the south enter the fateful forties within the framework of a new era in human relationships. With the rest of the world thrown into turmoil by the headwaters of national jealousies and dictatorial frenzy, this hemisphere stands with unbroken ranks for peace among men and mutual cooperation for the common good.

While the backwaters of Europe's and Asia's wars and threats of war swirl against this continent, the people of all the Americas are as one in a determination that no tidal wave of hatred will engulf American people in the drowning bitterness of peoples who cannot live together in peace.

The western hemisphere has been able to fashion this unity because fear has been replaced by confidence; jealousy by a recognition of the need for cooperative living. Under the leadership of the United States through the "Good Neighbor" policy of the Roosevelt administration, a series of Pan-American conferences has brought about a mutual respect and more or less common front for the advancement of the better life in all the Americas. This leadership gradually has been yielded by the "Colossus of the North" to the other nations, until the position of this country today is largely that of an implementing factor rather than an originating denominator.

That which has arisen from these conferences, however, is merely the framework about which must be constructed a lasting and firm structure. So far this cooperation has been one of beautiful phrases, marked only here and there by the mixing of mortar for the security of the stones which have not yet been fitted against the skeleton. This is the task for the forties. It is, by and large, the task of the people of the United States. It is a responsibility which cannot be shirked. If it is shirked, then we may as well retire behind a turtle-like shell and permit our heritage of freedom to shrivel into the nothing it would then deserve.

All is not well in the lands to the south. The bright ray of hope remains, the sometimes feeble light of independence glows; but hunger and misery and revolt live, surging under the surface of the optimism with which we view the future of the hemisphere. Those nations in which democracy has been growing still nurture the spark. Those nations in which dictators, just as ruthless as those of Europe, reign remain dictatorships forged from the poverty on which autocracy gorges. Generally speaking, however, the rise of inter-American cooperation has been marked by the growth of a more orderly political life throughout Latin America. The only major attempt to seize power came in Chile against the so-called Popular Front government of President Pedro Aguirre Cerda. But the uprising itself was unpopular and the two disgruntled generals who led it were rather discomforted by the result. The revolt was a manifestation of the economic unrest of that country, which was intensified by the terrific earthquake damage of last Spring.

It is a situation such as this in which the United States must take the lead in rectifying. It is not a task for fearful, timid men, or for careless, reckless men. It is a planning task, a long-range program in which the abilities and the natural resources of the nations must be fitted into a complementing rather than a competing economic pattern, in so far as this is possible.

The future must be built upon mutual trade rather than the mere financing of purchases from the United States, which only siphons off the capital of these countries and leads to default of loans and impoverishment of the peoples with only a temporary advantage to this country. To that end, the selfish men of the United States must be restrained and the common good placed above the temporary advantages of exploitation.

Under the example of wars abroad, the Americas have begun to prove that men can live in peace; that borders should be symbols and not concrete and steel laced together over the bones of the dead of other wars. There are riches beyond the ken of men within reach in this western hemisphere. Riches of the earth and of the soul. Shall we pass it by, writing in that action a tragic finale to the hopes of all men—peace and plenty unto the end of time?—Atlanta Constitution.

Aid To South Going Back In Farm Bill

Senator Bankhead Says Roosevelt Will Favor Parity Price Payment

Quotes Agreement

Feels Senate Committee Will Restore Funds Cut Out Of House Measure

By ATTICUS MULLIN

Not only will the United States Senate place parity payments, farm tenant appropriations and money for white-fringed beetle control work back in the agricultural appropriation bill when it reaches that body from the House but Senator John H. Bankhead asserts that President Roosevelt, himself, will favor such a measure.

Senator Bankhead, who has been ill for a couple of weeks with influenza in Washington, has kept up with the agricultural bill's course in the House and has conferred with fellow senators who have visited him.

"This year," said Senator Bankhead "no effort was made by our friends to get the parity payment item included in the appropriation bill in the House. In view of the agreement that the President and I reached on the subject, to wait until later in the year to get a better understanding about the probable market prices of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice, we thought it best to wait until the bill got to the Senate. I am relying upon the assurance by the President that at an appropriate time before Congress adjourns he will favor including an appropriation to cover the parity payment plan. Very frankly, the President did not favor parity payment appropriation last year.

No Strings

"In his agreement with me this year," continued Senator Bankhead, "he did not make the passing of a tax bill a condition precedent. Later, he reiterated this arrangement in a conversation with Speaker Bankhead and later again with Senator Russell, of Georgia, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on appropriations. I am confidently relying upon his help. We are going to try to put the parity payment plan in the pending agricultural appropriation bill before it comes out of the Senate appropriations committee.

"The present understanding," continued Senator Bankhead, "is that there will be no great hurry in pressing for prompt passage of the appropriations bill. Senator Russell has informed me that he will not call a meeting of his subcommittee to begin consideration of the bill until after this week and it may be two or three weeks before the subcommittee starts to work on the bill."

Senator Bankhead in his statement to the writer said, "The spearhead of the opposition (to parity, tenancy removal, beetle control and surplus commodity appropriations) in the House is the committee on appropriations, made up largely of city and Eastern members of Congress. There are very few Southerners on that committee."

In Friendly Hands

Senator Bankhead says the Senate subcommittee on appropriations, of which Senator Russell, of Georgia, is chairman, is friendly to both the farm tenancy program and to the parity payments. He is a member of that committee and that is the committee which will hold hearings on the House appropriation bills which left all these farm item appropriations out.

Concluding his statement, Senator Bankhead said, "I also feel sure that the Senate will include a suitable appropriation to fight the white-fringed beetle and will also restore a suitable appropriation for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation."

Senator Bankhead meant this in addition to parity and farm tenancy.

If all items are restored it will mean something like $15,000,000 or more to Alabama alone, Alabama being one of the leading farm tenancy states.

A New Henry Grady?

Last Summer when Frank M. Dixon, Alabama's scholarly governor, addressed a group of citizens from Maine who were in this State on a Newcomen Society pilgrimage they wanted him to forgo his Democratic predilections and become an expatriate to that New England commonwealth. And again last week in Birmingham when he addressed the visiting city magistrates from all over the country he was invited to New York by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia to repeat his speech for the benefit of the benighted in that metropolis.

Governor Dixon has grown tremendously in mental stature since he has been in the executive office at Montgomery. He now speaks with authority not only with reference to Alabama, but he has become one of the most eloquent spokesmen of the cause of the South as related to the Federal Union. He is no professional Southerner, waving a bloody shirt in a demagogic appeal to the masses, but rather an intelligent American citizen who sees life steadily and sees it whole.

And now that Governor Dixon has very wisely divested himself of so much of the drudgery of the Governor's office, such as patronage, pardon and parole, he is able to devote himself to the Wordsworthian ideal of plain living and high thinking. He is an able and eloquent spokesman for the position of the South as a part of the Union as opposed to its position as a mere colonial possession of the industrial East. Is it not time that we should send him forth, therefore, as a new Henry Grady to raise his voice against the artificial and uneconomic barriers that are separating the states and threatening the institutions of the entire American commonwealth? We think so, and we hope he will accept Mayor La Guardia's invitation.—Anniston Star.

Salvation Of South Depends On F. D. R. Maverick Declares

"The people of Alabama had better help reelect Franklin D Roosevelt as president unless they want to see the South lose all aid from the federal government," Mayor Maury Maverick, of San Antonio, Tex., who is here attending the mayors' conference said today. "As a matter of fact they ought to draft him."

Maverick, once a stormy petrel of the House of Representatives and now the participant in many controversies in his home town because of his liberal views avowedly declared himself for a third term for Roosevelt.

He came to Birmingham from Washington where he appeared before a subcommittee of the House judiciary committee last week in behalf of the national anti-poll tax bill.

"I don't have much hope of the bill passing this session," he said but ultimately it will be passed and thousands of white people now disfranchised will have the ballot.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 THE SOUTH
IMPROVEMENT OF

Forest City, N. C. Courier
December 12, 1940

SEVEN SONS OF WM. LEE MAKE SUCCESS IN LIFE

Colored Couple of Union Mills, Now Nearing 70 Years of Age, Have Spent Lifetime Rearing Family.

PARENTS LIKED BY WHITE PEOPLE

By ARVAL L. ALCOCK

"No man need tell me about schooling children. It takes all you can make. And what have I got? Not a frazzling thing. Not a copper cent, just this old frame with the head blooming for the grave!"

The speaker, a seventy-year-old negro, William Castelow Lee, of Union Mills, then shook his head and pointed to an unfinished doorway in his home:

"See that. I started building this house thirty-seven years ago and haven't been able to finish it yet. I've worked hard in my life, but I'm seventy years old now and can't do much. But I've worked everywhere and I've worked hard. I built this house years ago and have raised seven boys here and, as God is my judge, in all that time no man ever came and said your boy has done this or that. I've see so many boys, white and black, that have got no manners that I schooled my children to make them useful."

Thus this old darky passed over almost a half century of sacrifice and toil that was necessary to make "useful" men of his seven boys, that enabled them to attend the Academy, several to attend college and one to take a special course at Columbia University in New York City.

"See that old frame." the Negro continued, looking toward his wife, Sallie Lee. "For almost fifty years she has been working and sewing and doing her part to help. She's sixty-nine years old and I'm seventy and we've both worked hard. Lots of folks think we're younger than that, but we're not. Sallie!" She had gone in the house. "Bring the Bible out here so I can show him where Marsa Jimmy wrote it in when I was born."

Turning the pages of the Book, the cover of which had long since fallen off, he found the record of births.

"There 'tis! Right where Marsa Jimmy wrote it. Born February 2, 1870. Yes sir, that's the date. I was born on the Andrews' farm on Cane Creek and me and Doctor Andrews grew up together (the late Dr. R. M. Andrews, widely known Rutherford county physician). I'm the last of the family living now. When I got the paper this week I saw where Miss Clara had died. They kinda forgot me this time. When the others died they let me know and I went to the funeral, but they didn't let me know about Miss Clara."

(Miss Clara Andrews, daughter of James and Lucy Melton Andrews, died in Charlotte, Nov. 10. She was the last of eight children.)

"My mother was owned by Colonel W. M. Long, while my daddy was a member of the Lee family. He was owned by Ossie (Osborne) Lee of Cleveland county and he descended from the same family that General Robert E. Lee did. I've got royal blood in me," and with shining eyes the old Negro threw back his head, squared his shoulders and seemingly challenged anyone to deny that fact. Of course he was kin to General Lee! Wasn't his daddy owned by Ossie Lee and didn't that make him a Lee and kin to all the Lees!

"I never had no papers on my daddy's family," he continued, "but he always told me he was kin to General Lee. Major Herbert Lee always called my daddy 'Cousin Lee'."

(Major Herbert D. Lee, who equipped and was commissioned Captain of Company D, 16th Regiment, known as the "Burnt Chimney Volunteers" during the War Between the States. This was the first company to leave the county. Capt. Lee was promoted to major of the 16th regiment and later to Lieut.-Col. After the war he was in the banking business in Shelby.)

"My wife was a Crews . . . " But Sallie interrupted to talk for herself.

"I was born and raised in Camp Creek township, on Jimmy Spratt's farm. Was my mother a slave. No, she was free," and then Sallie became highly indignant at the ignorance of youth:

"You young people! None of you know anything; don't even know what a free nigger is. My mother was free and her mother was free. I'm free and all my children are free. A free nigger is the child of a white woman. My mother's grandmother was the child of a white woman. The child always goes with the mother and she was white, so the child couldn't be a slave, so it was a free nigger. What? A white man's child born to a nigger woman? Why it would go with the mother and would be a slave." Sallie's father was originally owned by a planter in Forysth county.

Sallie is, perhaps, more widely known than her husband. She has been sewing for the "white folks" around here for almost fifty years. The names of some of the most prominent people in this section will be found on her books. She likes to keep a record of what she does, and even her husband keeps a scrap book. The teachers at the old Round Hill Academy and the faculty members of the Alexander schools, at Union Mills, all knew and are acquainted with Sallie Lee. In fact, the writers of historical papers to be read at the annual home-coming celebrations very often go to Sallie Lee for the names of some of the old teachers. These friends never forget Sallie, either, and write to her from all parts of the United States, and when they return for a visit, they always go to see her.

While she was taking in sewing for others, Sallie also made all the clothes for her children until they started wearing long pants. By that time they were off in school and Sallie and her husband had to work harder than ever to make enough to pay their tuition and board. The sons bought their own clothes from what they made working in hotels during the summer months.

While Sallie was sewing, her husband was working . . . working working . . . always trying to make enough to educate his sons.

"I worked in Forest City for Calvin Padgett's livery stable. I worked in Cliffside, then went to Rock Hill with Kelly Moore and was with him when they cut the road for the Southern railroad through here. I worked four years with A. P. Eaker, of Shelby, trestle foreman for the Southern. I was a trestle hand, but did anything, and was sometimes put in the car to cook. I worked all the way from Marion to Charleston. I worked for the C. C. & O. I worked in Cincinnati and from there followed a job into Canada up into the Thousand Islands, way up in the Georgian Bay among the Indians. I'd go anywhere to work. I have worked 18 hours a day cooking in hotels.

"I worked for the Chimney Rock Corporation when they had fourteen field crews surveying for the lake. I worked for Mr. Turner at the Esmeralda Inn for a year. I was a good cook and I cooked just like I was paying for the groceries myself. I didn't waste anything, and the devil may get me, but not for stealing or gambling."

The children?

What is there to say about them? They are just like countless other American boys, of all races, who have become "useful" men through the sacrifice and hard work of their parents. Walter, 48, is the oldest. He was educated at Lincoln Academy in Kings Mountain, then enlisted in the U. S. army. He was a member of Company M, 24th Infantry, and in 1912 was sent to the Philippines. He contracted a cough and was given a discharge with disability, which prevented him serving during the World war.

The next son, Crawford, 45, is a World war veteran. He attended the school at Uree, operated by a group of white people.

The third son, Russell, 43, volunteered during the war but was turned down on account of a childhood injury. He attended school

at Uree and Winston. He then went to Baltimore and became a chauffeur for Prof. Eugene Partington, director of the National Park Seminary for Girls at Forest Glen, Md. There the boy continued his education through the kindness of Prof. Partington's wife, who outlined special studies for him.

Roy, the fourth son, attended school at Uree and Biddle University in Charlotte where he completed three years of college work. Going to New York, he took a special course at Columbia University, and later attended an embalming school. Roy is 37.

Rex, 35, attended Lincoln Academy at Kings Mountain, Biddle University, Knoxville College in Tennessee and Virginia State College at Petersburg, Va. Finishing his education this boy became a personal valet to a prominent Russian and spent two years with him in France. He then became a valet to a U. S. Naval commander and returned to this country, going to California. He is now in Hollywood. All the other boys are in New York.

The sixth boy, Landis. 33, attended Biddle University, Knoxville college, and Stillman Institute at Tuscaloosa, Ala. He also attended Virginia State college at Petersburg, Va., and later took an embalming course.

William Castelow Lee, Jr., attended Lincoln Academy and finished at Dewitt Clinton high school in New Cork City. He is 27.

The parents?

They were so earnest in their desire to make "useful" men of their sons that they completely forgot self. Now, at the Biblical age of three score and ten, they are beginning to break; they can't work as hard as they used to. The old darky father gets mighty blue at times. His sons are all married and have families, and living in the big city it takes all they make to meet their own needs. But when the father goes to the relief office and asks for a little help, those in charge remind him of his seven educated sons and tell him that all they have is for those who are entirely dependent.

"We have never gotten completely out of everything," says Sallie Lee, who is not so easily discouraged.

But William Castelow Lee shakes his head and groans:

"It's mighty hard; it's mighty hard. And when the devil's got you there's no use to pray."

Clinton, N. C., Independent
December 5, 1940

A NEGRO'S APPEAL

Southerners too often forget that Negro ignorance and inefficiency hurt the white South hardly less than the Negro South. Even self-interest demands that we do more for Negro schools, health work, farm and home agents, vocational training, etc. The Progressive Farmer presents a letter from a thoughtful Negro, S. B. Thomas of Georgia, who presents this truth from the point of view of his own race:

"In 'A Platform for Rural Progress,' you were thoughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for Negroes. I want to thank you for mentioning us.

"We compose a large percentage of the population of the South. There can be no permanent prosperity in the Southern States with us idle, unskilled, and unlettered. Neglect of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life, and our employment has been paid for many times by the South. We are just what you make us, an asset or liability. We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid from our white friends.

"My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to Southern wealth rather than a drain on it. We want white friends who will not only show tolerance, but who will take an active interest in our well being."

Columbia, S. C. News
December 24, 1940

A GRAVE TOO LONG NEGLECTED.

While sites of less historical interest have been suitably marked in South Carolina, the grave of Gen. William Moultrie has been neglected. Indeed its precise location is in question. H. L. Koester, Sr., owner of Winsor Hill plantation at Ten Mile, near Charleston, says in a letter to the News and Courier of Charleston that the Moultrie family burying ground "is a natural wilderness," in which one not familiar with the premises could hardly discriminate the several graves. Forty-odd years ago Mr. Koester was escorted to the place by a very old Negro servant, who "for some years prior to the Confederate war had lived in a dilapidated mansion" once occupied by General Moultrie. Mr. Koester is "positive" that he then "saw the grave of General Moultrie," with the inscribed "marble flagstone, which was carted away between 1900 and 1903." He has vainly "tried ever since" to ascertain by whom the stone was removed. There are, he says, but three marked graves in the enclosure, all to the right of the old mansion; "Gen. William Moultrie is buried in front of the house." To find and suitably mark the old soldier's grave would seem to be a mission to interest the Daughters of the Revolution.

Dallas, Ga., New Era
December 12, 1940

A NEGRO'S APPEAL

SOUTHERNERS too often forget that Negro ignorance and inefficiency hurt the white South hardly less than the Negro South. Even self-interest demands that we do more for Negro schools, health work, farm and home agents, vocational training, etc. The Progressive Farmer presents a letter from a thoughtful Negro, S. B. Thomas, of Georgia, who presents this truth from the point of view of his own race:

"In 'A Platform for Rural Progress,' you were thoughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for Negroes. I want to thank you for mentioning us.

"We compose a large percentage of the population of the South. There can be no permanent prosperity in the Southern States with us idle, unskilled, and unlettered. Neglect of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life, and our employment has been paid for many times by the South. We are just what you make us, an asset or liability. We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid from our white friends.

"My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to Southern wealth rather than a drain on it. We want white friends who will not only show tolerance, but who will take an active interest in our well being."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH

Dixon Condemns Anti-South Stand Taken By G. O. P.

OCT 27 1940

Cites Willkie Talk; Mrs. Wates Appeals For Republican Vote

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. Dixon lashed out at Republican "discriminations" against the South, blaming this section's plight on the G. O. P., in a speech Saturday night as the presidential campaign moved into its last week before the voting climax Nov. 5.

GOV. DIXON

While Alabama's governor was striking a blow for the Democratic party in a militant address broadcast over the state, Republicans and Willkie Democrats were intensifying their efforts in an attempt to win as many votes as possible, with Mrs. Pearle Wates, Alabama Republican national committeewoman, delivering a microphone appeal to women voters in which she lambasted the New Deal and its policies.

Speaking under auspices of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Gov. Dixon, who has pressed the fight to wipe out unfair freight rates and trade barriers hampering the economic development of Alabama and the South, pointed to the tariff and freight rates as discriminations imposed on this section by the Republicans.

Because of such "discriminations," declared the chief eexcutive, the South has been greatly retarded in its economic development and has been described as the nation's "economic problem No. 1."

And, cracking down on Wendell Willkie, Republican standard bearer, Dixon asserted he had made "the direct intimation that we of the South have, in this election, no future to look forward to save a continuation of our chains."

Furthermore, declared the governor, in his speech broadcast over a statewide radio hookup originating from WSFA in Montgomery and carried over WSGN, The Birmingham News-Age-Herald station, and WAPI in Birmingham, together with other stations over the state, Wendell Wilkie has made it "impossible for those who know the true picture of the South to support him."

Birmingham's Mrs. Wates declared in an address delivered over WBRC in Birmingham that "There has never been a time in the history of the American government when women and their talents have been as necessary to the welfare of the nation."

MRS. WATES

"There are two reasons why women should be interested in their government," said Mrs. Wates. "The first reason is an economic one. As owners of 76 per cent of the wealth of the United States, they are as vitally affected by taxes as are the men. . . . Housewives, whose duty it is to stretch small amounts to cover large purchases, can easily see that the New Deal theory of spending the nation into prosperity just won't work."

Lashing out at Willkie for injecting a sectional issue into the campaign, Gov. Dixon declared:

"In a speech at Fall River, Mass. reported in the daily papers on Oct. 11, 1940, he (Willkie) injected a sectional issue into the campaign by comparing the expenditures under the Roosevelt administrations in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and the internal revenue tax collections in those states with the expenditures and internal revenue collections in Massachusetts, and then stated:

"'And that is one reason your factories up here in New England are idle while new factories that compete with you are being built in Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama.'"

Included with Gov. Dixon in the state committee's campaign to get out the Democratic vote in Alabama to assure the usual overwhelming majority for the party standard bearers have been State Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile; Democratic National Committeeman Marion Rushton, Montgomery; former Gov. Bibb Graves; Mrs. Lennard Thomas, Montgomery, Democratic national committeewoman; Judge Chauncey Sparks, Eufaula, lawyer and veteran legislator, and W. L. (Billy Lee) Dothan attorney and party stalwart.

Dixon's speech will be followed by addresses sponsored by the state committee over statewide hookups, to be delivered the last week of the campaign by Senators John H. Bankhead and Lister Hill, Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, vice chairman of the state committee's women's division, and J. Miller Bonner, former Wilcox senator and legal adviser to the governor.

Continuing his address, Gov. Dixon told Alabamians:

No Future To Look Forward To

"Not one word of apology for the action of his party in creating 'economic problem No. 1;' not one word of sympathy to us in our fight to remove the unfair freight rate differentials, not one word in apology for the burdens of the tariff, no sympathy for that poverty of a great section for those low tax collections, no recognition of the fact that the wealth of New England came from the unfair burdens which impoverished us throughout the years, nothing save the direct intimation that we of the South have, in his election, no future to look forward to save a continuation of our chains. . . .

"If the attack on us was with knowledge of the facts then it was unfair. If it was without knowledge of the facts, then this is no time for those of us whose lives are bound up with the welfare of these Southern states to undertake the basic education of anyone in our affairs.

"To the danger caused by our foreign affairs, of changing horses in the midst of the stream, of changing leaders in the midst of a storm, is added for us the danger of the election of one who would seek to perpetuate impossible burdens on our people. . . .

"Alabama," he continued, "is a Democratic state, by inheritance and today by choice. . . .

"We are asked by some to abandon our Democratic solidarity. Attention is called to the deficit, mounting astronomically even before the military emergency became acute, to the tremendous and towering bureaucracy in Washington, to other things that any sensible and patriotic citizen fears in our national government.

"But where are we to go? To the party which throughout the years has been the determined if not the avowed enemy of our section of the country, to the party which cannot help but take the credit for the impoverishment of our people? Rather must we stay with that party which, through the president, has aided in the fight to destroy the discrimination of the freight rate fight, has applied antidote to the tariff, has recognized the self-evident fact that this nation cannot live half rich and half poor and that there is no room with us for a colonial economy for any of our people.

"Remember that we in the South are now and have been asking nothing that is not basically fair. We are asking no advantage of any kind. We simply ask for the removal of economic barriers unfairly set up against us for the benefit of other sections and the long-range effect of which has been disastrous not to us alone, but to the nation. The president has recognized the situation. He and this administration have helped."

In excoriating the New Deal for its spending policies, Mrs. Wates warned that "money spent is money gone and cannot be used for a rainy day. When the nation's money is gone it can be replaced only by new and greater taxes, for the government cannot continue to borrow and spend, then borrow more and spend more, and not have to face the inevitable day of reckoning."

"As surely as the New Deal is returned to power Nov. 5," she continued, "just as surely will you see taxes raised to heights never dreamed of before."

Concerning the constitution, she said: "As women, the constitution is the greatest safeguard of your happiness and security you have ever had. The constitution gave this country democracy, and that is the only kind of government under which women have ever enjoyed any real freedom. . . . As women and mothers, you are the guardians of democracy. To you is given the task of keeping the torch of liberty burning as brightly now as during the American Revolution."

Mrs. Wates credited Republicans with bringing about woman suffrage, saying, "It remained for the Republican Congress of 1918 to really set the machinery in motion that would give us the right to vote."

She called on women to fight to help prevent President Roosevelt's election to a third term, declaring, "Since the third term is the greatest threat to democracy, it should be your immediate task to work to prevent it . . . The first step toward a dictatorship is the abandonment of all the old tried and true traditions."

"As women, as voters, as the true guardians of democracy," Mrs. Wates concluded, "do you have the courage and the strength to fight the New Deal? Are you willing to strike a blow for freedom by working for the election of Willkie? The salvation of democracy lies in your hands."

* * *

CHANGES—Capitol grapevine has it that when Capt. Charles Rowe goes into the regular army with other Alabama National Guardsmen Nov. 25, his place on the attorney general's staff will be offered to Judge W. W. Callahan, Scottsboro trial jurist of Decatur.

These same sources say that James A. Hare, Jr., Dallas legislator and code committee member, who helped recodify Alabama statutes and bring them up to date from 1923, will be sought by Atty Gen. T. S. Lawson at about the same time.

JUDGE CALLAHAN

Rowe is general trial attorney for Lawson and his services will be greatly missed. Judge Callahan would not be able to join Lawson's staff until his term of office expires Jan. 1. The Decatur judge reportedly will be offered the important post in the attorney general's office because of his reputation as a jurist and lawyer.

JAMES HARE

Three other of Lawson's assistants, James L. Screws, Francis M. Kahn and Francis Osborn, are reserve officers and subject to immediate call to military service. As soon as either is called, Lawson is expected to bring Hare into his department, if only for a few months, because Hare is subject to the draft. As for that, so is Lawson himself and others of his assistants, they having had to register.

Lawson is said to be seeking Hare's services because of the Dallas lawyer-legislator's familitarity with the new code.

Incidentally, the new 10-volume code will be published and distributed early in February.

* * *

SURVIVORS — Smiles will be broad and handclasps warm when the few surviving members of the 1901 constitutional convention gather Wednesday in Montgomery for speech-making, story-telling and general reminiscing about the hectic days when Alabama's constitution was framed.

But, withal, there will be a note of sadness among those of the 24 survivors gathered at the Jefferson Davis Hotel for the annual reunion when they recall memories of others of the original 155 drafters of the constitution who have passed on.

Gov. Dixon will address them, as will Judge Leon McCord, of the U. S. Court of Appeals, who, incidentally, was clerk of the legislative committee in 1903 that shaped and helped put into effect enabling acts of the constitution.

The late John B. Knox, Anniston, was president of the 1901 convention, and Frank N. Julian, state insurance commissioner and moving spirit of the fast-thinking group of survivors, was secretary. Julian is now permanent secretary of survivors of the constitutional convention of 1901. John O'Neill, Birmingham, is permanent chairman.

The two "baby" delegates to the convention—Judge J. Fritz Thompson, presiding jurist of Jefferson County Circuit Court, and Erle Pettus, Sr., Birmingham lawyer — are expected to be on hand when the reunion session begins at 11 a.m.

Former Senator Tom Heflin, John Heflin, Judge Solly, Ozark, and other surviving delegates, pages and attaches of that historic body.

Among pages Julian expects to be present are Grover (Red) Prowell, Birmingham insurance man; Henry Long, former tax commission head, and Charles Eyster, Decatur lawyer.

CANDIDATES?—Political gossip now has it that Graves forces will back either Dr. A. H. Collins, state education superintendent, or Melvin Hutson, Decatur, Eighth Circuit solicitor, for lieutenant governor in 1942 when Bibb Graves goes to bat for a third term. Both Collins, who was appointed by Graves to the post he holds, and Hutson reportedly are eying the lieutenant governorship, and either would make a strong race.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH

Dixon Condemns Anti-South Stand Taken By G. O. P.

OCT 27 1940

Cites Willkie Talk; Mrs. Wates Appeals For Republican Vote

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. Dixon lashed out at Republican "discriminations" against the South, blaming this section's plight on the G. O. P., in a speech Saturday night as the presidential campaign moved into its last week before the voting climax Nov. 5.

GOV. DIXON

While Alabama's governor was striking a blow for the Democratic party in a militant address broadcast over the state, Republicans and Willkie Democrats were intensifying their efforts in an attempt to win as many votes as possible, with Mrs. Pearle Wates, Alabama Republican national committeewoman, delivering a microphone appeal to women voters in which she lambasted the New Deal and its policies.

Speaking under auspices of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Gov. Dixon, who has pressed the fight to wipe out unfair freight rates and trade barriers hampering the economic development of Alabama and the South, pointed to the tariff and freight rates as discriminations imposed on this section by the Republicans.

Because of such "discriminations," declared the chief eexcutive, the South has been greatly retarded in its economic development and has been described as the nation's "economic problem No. 1."

And, cracking down on Wendell Willkie, Republican standard bearer, Dixon asserted he had made "the direct intimation that we of the South have, in this election, no future to look forward to save a continuation of our chains."

Furthermore, declared the governor, in his speech broadcast over a statewide radio hookup originating from WSFA in Montgomery and carried over WSGN, The Birmingham News-Age-Herald station, and WAPI in Birmingham, together with other stations over the state, Wendell Wilkie has made it "impossible for those who know the true picture of the South to support him."

Birmingham's Mrs. Wates declared in an address delivered over WBRC in Birmingham that "There has never been a time in the history of the American government when women and their talents have been as necessary to the welfare of the nation."

MRS. WATES

"There are two reasons why women should be interested in their government," said Mrs. Wates. "The first reason is an economic one. As owners of 76 per cent of the wealth of the United States, they are as vitally affected by taxes as are the men. . . . Housewives, whose duty it is to stretch small amounts to cover large purchases, can easily see that the New Deal theory of spending the nation into prosperity just won't work."

Lashing out at Willkie for injecting a sectional issue into the campaign, Gov. Dixon declared:

"In a speech at Fall River, Mass. reported in the daily papers on Oct. 11, 1940, he (Willkie) injected a sectional issue into the campaign by comparing the expenditures under the Roosevelt administrations in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and the internal revenue tax collections in those states with the expenditures and internal revenue collections in Massachusetts, and then stated:

"'And that is one reason your factories up here in New England are idle while new factories that compete with you are being built in Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama.'"

Included with Gov. Dixon in the state committee's campaign to get out the Democratic vote in Alabama to assure the usual overwhelming majority for the party standard bearers have been State Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile; Democratic National Committeeman Marion Rushton, Montgomery; former Gov. Bibb Graves; Mrs. Lennard Thomas, Montgomery, Democratic national committeewoman; Judge Chauncey Sparks, Eufaula, lawyer and veteran legislator, and W. L. (Bill) Lee, Dothan attorney and party stalwart.

Dixon's speech will be followed by addresses sponsored by the state committee over statewide hookups, to be delivered the last week of the campaign by Senators John H. Bankhead and Lister Hill, Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, vice chairman of the state committee's women's division, and J. Miller Bonner, former Wilcox senator and legal adviser to the governor.

Continuing his address, Gov. Dixon told Alabamians:

No Future To Look Forward To

"Not one word of apology for the action of his party in creating 'economic problem No. 1;' not one word of sympathy to us in our fight to remove the unfair freight rate differentials, not one word in apology for the burdens of the tariff, no sympathy for that poverty of a great section for those low tax collections, no recognition of the fact that the wealth of New England came from the unfair burdens which impoverished us throughout the years, nothing save the direct intimation that we of the South have, in his election, no future to look forward to save a continuation of our chains. . . .

"If the attack on us was with knowledge of the facts then it was unfair. If it was without knowledge of the facts, then this is no time for those of us whose lives are bound up with the welfare of these Southern states to undertake the basic education of anyone in our affairs.

"To the danger caused by our foreign affairs, of changing horses in the midst of the stream, of changing leaders in the midst of a storm, is added for us the danger of the election of one who would seek to perpetuate impossible burdens on our people. . . .

"Alabama," he continued, "is a Democratic state, by inheritance and today by choice.

"We are asked by some to abandon our Democratic solidarity. Attention is called to the deficit, mounting astronomically even before the military emergency became acute, to the tremendous and towering bureaucracy in Washington, to other things that any sensible and patriotic citizen fears in our national government.

"But where are we to go? To the party which throughout the years has been the determined if not the avowed enemy of our section of the country, to the party which cannot help but take the credit for the impoverishment of our people? Rather must we stay with that party which, through the president, has aided in the fight to destroy the discrimination of the freight rate fight, has applied antidote to the tariff, has recognized the self-evident fact that this nation cannot live half rich and half poor and that there is no room with us for a colonial economy for any of our people.

"Remember that we in the South are now and have been asking nothing that is not basically fair. We are asking no advantage of any kind. We simply ask for the removal of economic barriers unfairly set up against us for the benefit of other sections and the long-range effect of which has been disastrous not to us alone, but to the nation. The president has recognized the situation. He and this administration have helped."

In excoriating the New Deal for its spending policies, Mrs. Wates warned that "money spent is money gone and cannot be used for a rainy day. When the nation's money is gone it can be replaced only by new and greater taxes, for the government cannot continue to borrow and spend, then borrow more and spend more, and not have to face the inevitable day of reckoning."

"As surely as the New Deal is returned to power Nov. 5," she continued, "just as surely will you see taxes raised to heights never dreamed of before."

Concerning the constitution, she said: "As women, the constitution is the greatest safeguard of your happiness and security you have ever had. The constitution gave this country democracy, and that is the only kind of government under which women have ever enjoyed any real freedom. . . . As women and mothers, you are the guardians of democracy. To you is given the task of keeping the torch of liberty burning as brightly now as during the American Revolution."

Mrs. Wates credited Republicans with bringing about woman suffrage, saying, "It remained for the Republican Congress of 1918 to really set the machinery in motion that would give us the right to vote."

She called on women to fight to help prevent President Roosevelt's election to a third term, declaring, "Since the third term is the greatest threat to democracy, it should be your immediate task to work to prevent it . . . The first step toward a dictatorship is the abandonment of all the old tried and true traditions."

"As women, as voters, as the true guardians of democracy," Mrs. Wates concluded, "do you have the courage and the strength to fight the New Deal? Are you willing to strike a blow for freedom by working for the election of Willkie? The salvation of democracy lies in your hands."

* * *

CHANGES—Capitol grapevine has it that when Capt. Charles Rowe goes into the regular army with other Alabama National Guardsmen Nov. 25, his place on the attorney general's staff will be offered to Judge W. W. Callahan, Scottsboro trial jurist of Decatur.

JUDGE CALLAHAN

These same sources say that James A. Hare, Jr., Dallas legislator and code committee member, who helped recodify Alabama statutes and bring them up to date from 1923, will be sought by Atty Gen. T. S. Lawson at about the same time.

Rowe is general trial attorney for Lawson and his services will be greatly missed. Judge Callahan would not be able to join Lawson's staff until his term of office expires Jan. 1. The Decatur judge reportedly will be offered the important post in the attorney general's office because of his reputation as a jurist and lawyer.

JAMES HARE

Three other of Lawson's assistants, James L. Screws, Francis M. Kahn and Francis Osborn, are reserve officers and subject to immediate call to military service. As soon as either is called, Lawson is expected to bring Hare into his department, if only for a few months, because Hare is subject to the draft. As for that, so is Lawson himself and others of his assistants, they having had to register.

Lawson is said to be seeking Hare's services because of the Dallas lawyer-legislator's familitarity with the new code.

Incidentally, the new 10-volume code will be published and distributed early in February.

* * *

SURVIVORS — Smiles will be broad and handclasps warm when the few surviving members of the 1901 constitutional convention gather Wednesday in Montgomery for speech-making, story-telling and general reminiscing about the hectic days when Alabama's constitution was framed.

But, withal, there will be a note of sadness among those of the 24 survivors gathered at the Jefferson Davis Hotel for the annual reunion when they recall memories of others of the original 155 drafters of the constitution who have passed on.

Gov. Dixon will address them, as will Judge Leon McCord, of the U. S. Court of Appeals, who, incidentally, was clerk of the legislative committee in 1903 that shaped and helped put into effect enabling acts of the constitution.

The late John B. Knox, Anniston, was president of the 1901 convention, and Frank N. Julian, state insurance commissioner and moving spirit of the fast-thinking group of survivors, was secretary. Julian is now permanent secretary of survivors of the constitutional convention of 1901. John O'Neill, Birmingham, is permanent chairman.

The two "baby" delegates to the convention—Judge J. Fritz Thompson, presiding jurist of Jefferson County Circuit Court, and Erle Pettus, Sr., Birmingham lawyer — are expected to be on hand when the reunion session begins at 11 a.m.; former Senator Tom Heflin, John Heflin, Judge Solly, Ozark, and other surviving delegates, pages and attaches of that historic body.

Among pages Julian expects to be present are Grover (Red) Prowell, Birmingham insurance man; Henry Long, former tax commission head, and Charles Eyster, Decatur lawyer.

CANDIDATES?—Political gossip now has it that Graves forces will back either Dr. A. H. Collins, state education superintendent, or Melvin Hutson, Decatur, Eighth Circuit solicitor, for lieutenant governor in 1942 when Bibb Graves goes to bat for a third term. Both Collins, who was appointed by Graves to the post he holds, and Hutson reportedly are eying the lieutenant governorship, and either would make a strong race.

Atty. Gen. Buster Lawson, very much an up-and-coming young man in Alabama politics, also has eyes on the lieutenant governorship. Lawson, who hails from Hale County and who is the son-in-law of Montgomery's popular mayor, Bill Gunter, is well liked in all political camps and would be a formidable candidate.

And there are two popular legislators—Tuscaloosa's Aubrey Dominick, speaker pro-tem, and Chapman's Earl McGowin, House floor leader—who have been mentioned as likely candidates for lieutenant governor in 1942. It is virtually certain both would not run, but if either did, he would be a strong contender.

* * *

GAME—A legislative act requires Clemson and South Carolina football teams to play each other annually, and there are some persons who advocate similar legislation to bring the long-estranged University of Alabama and Auburn gridiron squads together for a game each year.

The South Carolina statute requires those two state school teams to play on Thursday of state fair week at Columbia. Obeying this statute, they played last Thursday, with Clemson's Tigers triumphing over the Gamecocks.

The Crimson Tide and Auburn's Tigers played last in 1907, with the game resulting in a tie, a lot of fighting and severing of athletic relations.

Those advocating resumption of this game between Alabama's principal colleges answer arguments that it can't be done by pointing to the annual Tech-Georgia game and games each Fall between other intrastate teams in which there is keen rivalry, such as the Tennessee-Vanderbilt and Mississippi-Mississippi State grid encounters.

Those who advocate such legislation for Alabama suggest that annual state appropriations to Auburn and Alabama be contingent on whether their football teams play each other.

But since the House and Senate usually are made up largely of Auburn and Alabama men, introduction of such a bill likely would precipitate a free-for-all in the Legislature.

SPIRIT OF DAVIS IS CALLED NEED

Cheers Ring As Statue Of Confederate Is Given To State

NOV 20 1940

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 19—(AP)—The spirit of Jefferson Davis was viewed Tuesday as a requisite to "serve a current need of the nation," outlined by Dr. Francis P. Gaines, Lexington, Va., as patriotism, national unity, and "a resurgency of respect for our past."

Dr. Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University, spoke to a crowd of some 2,000, including hundreds of United Daughters of the Confederacy, here for their annual convention, at the unveiling of a statue of the Confederate president.

Standing before the huge bronze and stone monument erected on the State Capitol grounds only a few feet from an inlaid star which marks the spot where Davis stood when he was sworn in, Feb. 18, 1861, Dr. Gaines said:

"Today we proudly exalt before the eyes of the world the figure of Jefferson Davis, not because we feel that he stands in need of renewed vindication, but because of pride in him and gratitude for him and our confidence that ultimately full justice will be done to him.

"But there is an even larger significance in this day's proceedings. Patriotism, certainly in the moments of national peril, is first of all a thing of the spirit, and the spirit of America today stands in need of a resurgence of respect for our past; yes, of hero-worship for our great."

Gleaming white walls of the capitol building resounded to cheers and strains of "Dixie" as Mr. and Mrs. Addison Jefferson Hayes-Davis, of Colorado, the former a great-grandson of the president of the Confederacy, pulled a cord and the drapes slid from the towering figure.

J. Miller Bonner, Gov. Frank M. Dixon's legal adviser, recalled that three times before had a crowd gathered on that same hillside to pay tribute to Jefferson Davis—when he was inaugurated in '61; when he dedicated a nearby monument to Confederate soldiers and sailors in 1886, and the last time when his body lay in state at the capitol May 29, 1893.

Purchased for $20,000 by contributions from U. D. C. members in every state, plus an Alabama appropriation of $3,000, the monument was presented to this state by Mrs. Charles Bolling, Richmond, president-general. Mrs. Bolling described it as "a token to us of what posterity may learn from the life of this man."

Following the dedication a reception was held at "the first White House of the Confederacy," occupied by the Davis family during the residence here and now maintained as a museum. First formal session of the convention was held Tuesday night, with the president's address the principal feature.

A business meeting will be held Wednesday, followed by an "1860 style barbecue" at the Country Club, memorial services in the afternoon, and a division presidents' session and ball for pages Wednesday night.

Convention leaders said Mrs. Bolling and a majority of other general officers, elected last year, were expected to be retained for an additional term in accordance with custom.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 16, 1940

An Apology to the South?

LOOKING down its New England nose at us lowly Southerners, the Lowell, Mass., *Sun* pontificates in a recent issue, and tells its public some things about Dixie which we denizens of the region had never heard before.

"Today," says the *Sun*, "the only reason why the South is so solidly Democratic is because no Negro is permitted to cast a ballot . . . Any Negro in the South who dares go near a polling booth on election day invites a bullet through his brain. That is fact, not fiction."

Well, well. Isn't that interesting! Has the author of the foregoing ever crossed the Hudson River, traveling in a westerly direction? Does he know anything at first hand about the Negroes of this region, or does he get all his information from the century-old tirades of his fellow-citizen of Massachusetts, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON? The foregoing sounds as though GARRISON'S *Liberator* was his chief "authority" on the attitude of the South toward its colored population.

This is not to deny that there are abuses in our interracial relationships. We might even cite a few things about Massachusetts which cannot be readily defended, but we forbear. As for our own sins, we concede that there are still occasional lynchings here in the South, episodes which cast an everlasting blot upon the good name of this section. There is also a certain amount of intimidation against would-be Negro voters, and it must be conceded that a few Negroes have been lynched in the past for trying to exercise the franchise, although such episodes are virtually nonexistent today.

But if the author of the Lowell *Sun's* curious editorial had been in the South on November 5, he would have seen many thousands of Negroes voting, without any interference whatever, real or implied. His statement that "no Negro is permitted to cast a ballot" below the Mason and Dixon Line is the height of absurdity.

The *Sun* owes the South an apology. Will we get it?

Shelby, N. C. Star
October 24, 1940

A DIRTY SLAM AT THE SOUTH

(The State)

You have heard much and read much about the disowned Democratic campaign pamphlet in which an attempt was made to link Mr. Willkie with Germany because his father and all his grandparents were born in Germany.

But have you heard of a certain Republican campaign folder designed to appeal to negroes?

One page in the Republican appeal had on it a drawn picture of a negro hanging from the limb of of a tree. A man with a gun on his shoulder, and a smile on his face, is presented walking away, and is labeled "The Democratic South."

Lawrenceville, Ga., News-Herald
November 21, 1940

A NEGRO'S APPEAL

Southerners too often forget that negro ignorance and inefficiency hurt the white south hardly less than the negro south. Even self-interest demands that we do more for negro schools, health work, farm and home agents, vocational training, etc. The Progressive Farmer presents a letter from a thoughtful negro, S. B. Thomas, of Georgia, who presents this truth from the point of view of his own race:

"In 'A Platform for Rural Progress,' you were thoughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for negroes. I want to thank you for mentioning us.

"We compose a large percentage of the population of the south. There can be no permanent prosperity in the Southern States with us idle, unskilled, and unlettered. Neglect of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life, and our employment has been paid for many times by the south. We are just what you make us, an asset or liability. We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid from our white friends.

"My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to southern wealth rather than a drain on it. We want white friends who will not only show tolerance, but who will take an active interest in our well being."

Enforcing Wage-Hour Law To Spell Ruin Of Many Cotton Mills

Southern Textile Group Pleads Against Measure With U. S. High Court

DEC 3 1940

WASHINGTON—(AP)—An assertion that enforcement of a federal wage-hour administration order fixing a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour for textile workers "would mean the undoing" of a "good percentage of the small mills of the Deeep South" was made Tuesday in a brief filed with the Supreme Court by a group of Southern textile companies.

The brief was presented on behalf of the Opp Cotton Mills, Inc., of Opp, Ala., and other concerns preparatory to oral arguments about Dec. 22 on constitutionality of the wage-hour act, which fixes minimum work week for employes.

"If the theory and practical effect of this wage order are to have the sanction of the courts," the brief said, "the far-reaching effects of this experiment are hard to comprehend.

"Inevitably, it seems, business would cease to be a local thing, and would be controlled almost entirely from the political center of this country. The predominant political voice would have to be obeyed in the farthest reaches of this broad land."

Contending that the South should have been given a lower wage rate than other sections because of "differences in production cost, transportation costs, living costs, and competitive conditions within the idustry," the brief added:

"If all other factors remain the same, will any candid person, willing to face the facts, have the hardihood to hope that the South can remain in business when wages are put at a parity with the North, or anywhere near it?"

"The South," the brief continued, "was barely able to survive when the average wage difference was 16 cents an hour—well over a 50 per cent wage differential.

"It is not charged that the South has been party to any 'sweat-shop' conditions, or is 'chiseling' in any degree. The South simply has not yet outgrown its industrial swaddling clothes. It has been engaged in the process of learning to crawl, in order that it may, in due time, be able to walk—a process which is slow and tedious, but one which is prescribed by the inexorable laws of life.

"Wages in Southern mills have been increasing with a fine speed consistent with healthy growth. While wages were showing an increase in the South of 34 per cent in the 10-year period preceding 1938, those in the North were increasing 13 per cent. The South is no more hostile to high wages than the North. In the vicissitudes of time a heavy hand had been laid on its development, bringing about conditions entirely different from those in other parts of the country. Wise men will accept the situation as it is, make a true appraisal of it and suit their action to the inexorable rules of development and growth."

SOCIAL CONDITONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"He never sold the truth to serve the hour . . ."

* * *

Or his fellow men to serve himself. These are things that can be said of Alabama's Donald Comer and we hope someone will say them when he addresses the Birmingham Real Estate Board today on the "Balanced Prosperity in the South" program sponsored by Gov. Dixon and other Southern governors under inspiration of Dr. Clarence Poe. To be a successful business man requires great talents. To be a statesman requires great and differing talents. Not often does it happen that talent at business and talent at statecraft are combined in a single individual. But they are combined in Donald Comer, and with them goes a sense of society that swells the total of his human serviceability.

The social-mindedness of Mr. Comer, it has always seemed to us, is vertical as well as horizontal. It runs horizontally through the contemporary scene but it runs vertically also up and down the Comer family tree. Donald Comer is a friend to his fellow men not only because he is loyal to the implications of the age in which he lives but also because his father was like that and because he has children and grandchildren whom he hopes to have remember him that way.

"There may be truth in your defense of radio newscasters against criticism for mispronunciations of difficult foreign names," writes a distinguished citizen of this city, "but when they perpetrate such things as 'Vilhelm-Shavin' they go too far."

When Prof. George D. Palmer, of the school of chemistry and metallurgy at the University of Alabama, made his address here as retiring president of the Alabama Academy of Science last March, this column thought it one of the most significant speeches we had ever heard on the future of the South. Our estimate is confirmed now in the fact that since the appearance of the speech in the magazine Science, reprints have been necessary to fill requests for it from all over the South, including an order for 500 from the Virginia Academy of Science. Entitled "Scientific Research, the Hope of the South," Prof. Palmer's address emphasized the low ranking of the South in scientific research and the golden opportunities lost or stolen because Southern science is not working as it should for Southern economy. He spoke of "the unbeatable combination of business and scientific research, backed by great resources" which had made the United States the leading nation of the world, and pled for such a combination in and for the South.

Sept. 5 * 1940

An even more notable result of Dr. Palmer's address is a present move for organization of a Southern Scientific Society. The Alabama Academy of Science has undertaken to sponsor next Spring at Mobile a meeting of delegates from various Southern state academies and other scientific organizations at which such a society is to be formed. That the scientists of the South will be persuaded thus to associate themselves seems to be assured. The real success of the venture, however, will depend upon the business men of the South, upon the extent to which they, too, are willing to cooperate in this vital interest.

* * *

As has so often been pointed out, not all the wealth created in the South each year is enough to make a proper economic civilization, no matter how it is distributed. The sum total is going to have to be increased if there is ever to be any hope of economic well being here. And it can be increased only if the men who do the work of the South join hands with those who discover the work of the South, in other words, the business men with the men of science.

* * *

An illusion of speed in the approach of Autumn has been given Birmingham by the midseason shift from daylight saving time. With sundown coming earlier every day anyhow, to have it come a whole hour earlier all at once has made football afternoons seem almost here, even though the thermometer says not. The illusion is heightened by the fallen leaves resulting from the hard rain last week after long drouth. We are not going to charge Mr. Horton anything for this brilliant bit of psycho-meteorological detective work.

* * *

A "born-and-raised" Republican who is going to vote for Willkie writes: "I wish to commend you and The Age-Herald for your fairness thus far in the campaign and to salute most heartily my favorite columnist."

The American South

No one knowing the character of the Southern people or the history of this section as it relates to unselfish contribution to the national weal will be surprised at the report which shows the South outstripping all other sections in supplying recruits for the Army. Since May the South has supplied 12,821 young men to the military service. Southern border states have made the next highest contribution.

The East, where there has been so much clamor for American war intervention and the loudest demands for total defense, was lowest with 2296 recruits contributed. Those come from states where unemployment totals are far higher than they are in the South, so the claim cannot be made that lack of jobs spurred Southern youth to hasten to the colors.

It may be unbecoming to place patriotism on a sectional basis, yet the fact remains that in no other section is pure Americanism less unadulterated than in our own South. The record puts to shame the detractors who shout provincialism and backwardness. At least, where the weal of the whole Nation is involved, this section is neither backward nor laggard.

FOUR COLLEGES WORK ON COTTON PROBLEM

All Are Seeking New Uses For South's Crop

SEP 19 1940

Four educational institutions, in co-operation with the Cotton Research Foundation, agency of the National Coton Council, are pressing research to discover new uses for the South's greatest staple, a report of the Foundation revealed yesterday.

The University of Tennessee is continuing a study of cottonseed hulls as a raw material for industrial chemicals. and the University of Pittsburgh is pursuing a chemico-economic study of cotton linters as a source of cellulose.

Texas Studies Linters

At the University of Texas, a project is directed at the preparation of cellulose derivatives from linters and off-grades of lint. The Texas Technological College has been awarded a grant to proceed with the investigation of the chemical composition of cotton burrs.

The broad program of research begun at the Mellon Institute by the foundation in July, 1937, has continued "aggressively," according to the report.

The investiagtions include studies of immediately practical problems, aimed at the development of new uses, and fundamental research projects.

Fellowship studies are proceeding along a score of lines, including dent-proofing of cotton lint and textiles and physical testing and processing of industrial extiles.

Lint Gets Much Study

Studies on lint, especiany on its ties, are being ocntinued intensely according to the report. "The practical objecttive is to facilitate the determination of the suitabiliy of coton for various industrial applications."

Everett R. Cook of Memphis is president of the Foundation.

SEP 19 1940

Fight On Oleomargarine Taxes Is Continued

Continuing its efforts to remove state taaxes on oleomargarine, the National Cotton Council yesterday urged representtaives of the cotton industry in Tennessee to contaacct their legislators.

The council, in a bulletin to delegates of the council, cotton merchants, oil mill representatives county home demonstration agents and warehousemen and compressors, said "the success of the council's legislative program depends upon the support given by everyone interested in the cotton industry locally."

THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

SEP 13 1940

The Negro's economic condition in the South, is the natural sequence of his political disfranchisement, by the democratic party in the South. Political ostracism is the forerunner of economic poverty. The man, who loses his right to vote, will soon lose his opportunity to work. A man without a vote is a man constructively without a job.

Relief has not relieved the Negro, but on the contrary, has enslaved him. It has not helped him to independence, but has made him a ward, dependent upon the cold charity of a baised public sentiment. We have had depressions and panics from time immemorial, but have never had one that made the poor poorer and the rich richer before the Roosevelt recession. We have never had a depression before where relief was distributed upon the ground of race or color, where human needs were measured by the color of the skin before the present depression. Relief is a political football and not a plan to relieve suffering humanity as conducted today.

The Negro is ten per cent of the population of the country, but has not received one per cent of the relief in either work or money, and the few Negroes that have been on the payrolls have spent the major part of their time locally and nationally, running over the country telling their race what a wonderful President we have, and what great things he is doing for the race, meaning what he has done for them personally. To hear these jackasses braying as they travel, you would think the President had a Negro in his cabinet; a judge on the Supreme court bench, a circuit judge or two, ten thousand Negroes filling major positions, with power to appoint other members of their race to places of responsibility, a hundred thousand Negroes filling minor jobs; when in fact the President has appointed only two Negroes to major positions, and neither has authority to hand out one job. Of course he has appointed several decent and respectable Negro men and women to advisory positions of trust and responsibility. The majority of the Negroes who are working in the relief service do not know the difference between freedom that Lincoln gave their parents and the dollar that Roosevelt gave them as pay for the non-liquidating jobs they fill. They are at the pie counter and don't give a ginger cake what becomes of the members of their race that are suffering in want and neglect.

But this is not where the shoe pinches tightest. It's the well organized conspiracy to shut the Negro out of all gainful employment, not only in the Government services but in private service. No administration before this one, made it possible for organized labor to control every line of employment before the Roosevelt administration. The power conferred upon Union labor, authorizes it, to confiscate the property of their employers and to monopolize all work to the exclusion, and the employer cannot help himself.

Under this administration at Washington, the Negro has lost 60 per cent of the work he had in private industry, and ninety percent of the jobs he had in the public service. The custodian service, and practically all the menial work done by Negroes before the present democratic administration came in, has been taken from them, and given to the poor whites throughout the South. There seems to be a movement on foot among the white people to reduce the Negro to the status of the European pauper, peasants and the Chinese Coolie. To kill his spirit and to crush his hope of enjoying the protection of American citizenship guaranteed him by the Constitution and its amendments. Yes, to make scums and lepers of their souls.

Can't the preacher see that the policy of the Government at Washington is killing his church and making a beggar of him and his children? Can't the doctor see he will have no patients because the people have neither work nor money to pay him for his service? Can't the Negro leader see that starvation and undernourishment will make paupers of us all? Something must be done to save the race from a slavery more damning than the slavery from which Lincoln freed us.

Third Term And Southern Tradition

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible.—Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

SEP 29 1940

THE foregoing should be of genuine interest to all real Democrats who question the validity and authenticity of The Commercial Appeal's position that opposition to a third term is in the very spirit of the Democratic Party of the South. It may also be pertinent in deciding as to whether the New Deal represents the Democratic Party of the South, or is in fact a Third Term Party committed to the doctrine of the indispensability of President Roosevelt as the symbol of its doctrinaire economic and social theories.

Commercial Appeal

SEP 29 1940

NOTHING could be more closely joined in spirit than the Democratic Party of the South and the traditions of the Confederacy. The words with which this editorial begins were written and unanimously adopted by a convention that assembled in Montgomery, Ala., in February, 1861. It was presided over by Howell Cobb of Georgia and it chose Jefferson Davis to head the Confederacy. It had been prompted and approved by men such as L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi. It was the meeting of the best minds and bravest spirits of the Confederacy.

Nothing could be clearer than that the founders of the Confederacy were opposed to any President's serving 12 years and nothing more evident than that they disapproved in the strongest terms of the idea of continuing eligibility for any man in the chief position of power in the state. The fact must be of influence with those who believe in the value of tradition when based on fundamentals, essentials and principles of Democracy that the South has adhered to not because they were old but because they were right.

Such an argument is, of course, of no value in the minds of those who apply either the "pooh-pooh" or "bow-wow" theory to the traditions and precedents, but they are New Dealers, not Southern Democrats.

THE Constitution of the Confederate States offers still further worth-while evidence of the differences between the basic principles of Southern Democracy and the New Deal. It strictly prohibited omnibus legislation and indefinite appropriations, such as almost countless millions to be spent by President Roosevelt as he sees fit. It also banned industrial bounties and class benefits.

Commercial Appeal

The Confederate keynote was the elimination of political waste and the keeping of each department or division of government well within its appointed sphere or orbit. In general, the Confederate Constitution followed the lines set out by the Constitution of the United States, but it differed in the extraordinary care taken to avoid the predominance of any one division of government over any other and the unequivocal precautions against the adoption of the gospel of indispensability for any one man as President.

The Confederate Constitution made it impossible that any President should be able to suggest with any tinge of credibility the unavoidability of keeping him in office. It also precluded the surrender of its proper functions by any branch of government to any other. The Democratic Party of the South from Thomas Jefferson on down has subscribed to those principles as fully as did the Confederacy.

SEP 29 1940

FOR traditions as such we have no automatic approval or condemnation, for we do matic approval or condemnation, for we do not cling to anything just because it is old or embrace something else just because it is new. In the case of the third term tradition, we believe it embodies sound truth and keen analysis of human nature, a thing that has not changed except in its details and exterior trappings.

So it is that we believe The Commercial Appeal is upholding and battling for the best things in Southern tradition and the finest principles of the real Democratic Party when it opposes a third term for President Roosevelt and the perpetuation in power and authority of the pseudo Democrats, the Progressives, the socialistically inclined Mugwumps and the downright Republicans with whom he has surrounded himself and on whom he leans.

We, All Of Us, Are Georgia Crackers

By W. T. ANDERSON

Georgia peaches must be appreciating the attention being given them by Georgians. Never before have the first peaches arriving in the market tasted so much like real peaches, and never have they looked so good. If something inanimate responds to praise and kind treatment and the "doling up" as these tree-products are doing, human-kind ought to be inspired to still further effort, and include everything and everybody. These little peach devils put lip-stick and paint on the "shade"—I mean the tree peaches. Never was the color so marvelous, and never was the flavor so good quite so early in former years.

It has been the subject of frequent remark and complaint that the early peaches were usually so poor that they destroyed the market for really good peaches, and made customers lay off even the good ones for an undue period. But not so this year, and it is hoped this will be the case hereafter.

And another thing about peaches—there has been a demand for especially selected and packed gift boxes of Georgia's grandest fruit but demands and appeals have been only voices in the wilderness. The giver who wanted to send to friends a sample of Georgia quality had to buy at random crates of peaches, find stickers on which to write addresses, lug the crates to the express office, prepay the express and trust to luck. If they were bad upon arrival at destination, the recipient never mentioned it because it was not nice to complain about a gift. It was like throwing a pebble into a lake only more expensive, but just about as resultful and gratifying.

Now, there is the "Giftpak," put up in three sizes. These peaches are especially selected, the degree of ripeness depending upon the distance they are to go, the advice being nothing further than 1,000 miles. These peaches are wrapped in cellophane, placed in special crates, and every detail is taken over by the Giftpakt people, sponsored by the Peach Growers Association. Orders should be addressed to Musella, Ga.

So Georgia is making progress. Other Georgia products are receiving more and more attention in the selecting of top-notch products and labeling, wrapping and crating them, so they attract the eye and whet the appetite. Even Georgia country-cured hams now have a copyrighted label and red ribbon tying and cellophane wrapping, and a standard cure, giving evidence of quality just like store-bought hams from the nation's best packing houses.

Our pecans have long ago gotten into high-class company and are sent out in any amount under conditions that encourage the customer to come back for more.

Georgia uses 52 million pounds of butter per annum, and buys 50 million pounds of this from other states, leaving a "measley" 2 million pounds for our people to supply—and there is no butter in the world any better than a properly-prepared cake of old-fashioned Georgia country butter. We should be grateful to other states for furnishing butter, of course, as long as we cannot get the Georgia product.

Remember the story about the Georgia cracker? We are all Georgia crackers when it comes to doing anything about what is wrong with us. The story is that you should go out on the back porch of a farm house on a hot July afternoon, about 2 o'clock; look across the field, look long and hard, and you will see two objects. One of these is a stump and the other is a Georgia cracker. After a long time you will see one of these objects move—that will be the stump.

Welcome peaches into the galaxy of recognized, properly selected and packed, exquisitely flavored, Georgia products. Some sweet day the Georgia cracker will move before the stump moves.

And the Georgia consumer is just as much a bone-head and immovable Georgia cracker as anybody else. It is a job everybody has to help in doing—this thing of pushing Georgia products to the front and consuming them.

Unfair to South

The south must demand either a reduction in recruiting quotas for the Fourth Corps Area or compulsory military service for the entire nation. In one week of July, the south supplied more than one-third of the new soldiers being enlisted for the enlarged army. More than 2,000 southern youths entered the fighting service, while not one of the seven other corps areas could enlist even a thousand men. One, with headquarters in densely populated Massachusetts, supplied only 179 men. The vast metropolis of New York supplied only 272 men.

One cannot blame the army for inducing southerners to enlist in view of the difficulties experienced in other sections. But it is not fair to the south, and all southerners will condemn an enlistment system under which the youth of one section is drained into the fighting forces while those of other sections sit back and await jobs in industries. Compulsory service at least will remove this inequitable feature and retain for the expanding south the vital youth necessary to complete the vision of a balanced southern economy.

If voluntary enlistment is retained and the drive for this type service intensified, the major burden again will fall to the south, and the region will find itself denuded of the young growth necessary if it is to exist and grow. New industrial opportunity which then would be the right of these youths, now being induced to join the army, would then go to other youths imported from other regions of the nation.

Once more, under this system, the colonial status of the south is emphasized, and another penalty is imposed. It would be perfectly proper, if the voluntary enlistment system is retained —which is doubtful, for even the south will not supply the necessary manpower—for the army to set up quotas for each section on a population basis which would then have to be reached within that section and not transferred in part to the Fourth Corps Area when it became evident that quota could not be attained in the proper corps area.

It is admitted that the army supplies many advantages to southern youth. That is beside the point. The essential fact is that the nation is building an army for the defense of the whole country by draining one rich and growing region in which these youths will be needed for other purposes.

If no change is made in the present system, it then will become necessary for southerners to seek, in their own way, to reduce the inequitable percentage of enlistments from this region and force other sections to meet their fair part of the responsibility.

Company-Owned Mill Villages Now Disappearing in South

Macon Telegraph

Textile Employes Now Buying Homes

8-6-40

ATLANTA, [AP]—Forces swiftly shaping a new industrial order in the South are destroying the textile mill village as a stronghold of employer paternalism. Macon, Ga.

For generations, one of the most typical features of the Dixie cotton manufacturing plan has been its adjoining village with row on row of small, duplicate houses.

These houses are owned by the company and rented to employes with the mill maintaining a paternalistic interest in welfare and social activities.

Such village systems are as old as the Southern cotton textile industry itself, born of necessity from inadequate transportation and unstable labor. Most owners regard them as "grand headaches" or "necessary evils."

On Way Out

Many persons now believe mill paternalism is on the way out. With labor turnover at the lowest point in decades, transportation a minor problem and wages stabilized by government regulation, there is a definite trend to end the "headache."

Some five years ago a few mills began selling their village houses to workers. In recent months, observers indicate, house sales have been made at a "quickening pace."

Commonly, preference to purchase is given the occupant and terms are for long periods of weekly payments. Most prices range between $300 and $1,000.

Only a small percentage of the nearly 700 Dixie mills actually have taken the step. Discussions wax warm among owners over whether it is wise policy. Some contend the village should merely be divorced from mill management by putting it in a separate corporation.

A survey by Harriet L. Herring, research associate of the University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science, showed more than 35 mills in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia already have sold nearly 4,000 houses to employes.

Village Rent Lower

And, she observed, "cotton mills are famous, both historically and currently, for playing the game of follow-the-leader, especially in matters relating to village policy."

Village rentals generally are lower than for similar housing outside. Mills used to consider this as part of a worker's pay. Despite this, the village always has been something of a financial liability because of maintenance and welfare services [nurses, recreation center and swimming pool] the mill provides.

Although wage minimums are established, managements are finding it difficult or impractical because of social pressure to attempt to raise rents.

Mill villages have long been subject of criticism because of the control they gave management over workers.

Labor Opposes Selling

Miss Herring found that leaders of organized labor, which has been campaigning to expand its influence in the South, oppose the selling of houses to workers. They contended that home ownership limits the worker's freedom to seek better pay by moving to another job.

"In less federally-regulated days a company-owned village was a handy device for keeping out agitators," Miss Herring said in a summary of her survey. "Now in case of labor difficulties the very ownership of its houses makes the hapless mill a suspect before the National Labor Relations Board.

"The village has become economically untenable, socially and psychologically indefensible and at times a downright tactical liability."

Miss Herring said there had been little building of new villages and few additions to existing ones for 15 years. In the last 10 years she noted a tendency of workers to move to farms within commuting distance and a growing influx of workers from farm families.

Some mills encourage workers to make agriculture a sideline, providing loans to help them buy tracts of land and raise their own foods.

One mill manager has interested local capital in building low-cost houses for long term sales.

Such moves, Miss Herring declared, "reflect a housing shortage combined with inability or unwillingness of mills to add to their villages even though they are not taking the drastic step of selling what they have."

PERSONAL PREJUDICE CALLED FOE OF MAN

Commercial Appeal

Former Memphis Lay Leader Is Christian Church Speaker

6-24-40

REDMAN'S FATE IS CITED

Memphis Press

Actions Of Our Forefathers Compared To Those Of Hitler—World Religious Needs Have Changed Little

"The centuries since Christ have brought little change in the world's religious need. It needed then, and it needs now, a revolutionary religion which makes revitalized and reinspired men and women—a religion powerful enough to overcome personal prejudices and to influence human behavior."

Edward H. Bertschi of Chicago, former Memphis lay leader, made this declaration yesterday morning while filling the pulpit of East End Christian Church for the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Walker.

Vacationing Here

Mr.. Bertschi, former young people's leader at East End Christian Church, is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Rosie Bertschi, of 1869 York. He left Memphis for Chicago five years ago to assume an executive position with the International Harvester Co., after serving the concern here as district supervisor.

Speaking on "Thou Art the Man," Mr. Bertschi said that many Christians, while professing to believe the teachings of Jesus Christ, fail to practice them in their relations with others, and asserted that Germany's action today is but a repetition of that of our own forefathers in dealing with the Indians

"Effective religion makes itself seen and felt in the everyday acts and attitudes of its followers," he explained. "The effectiveness and spread of the Christian religion was possible because people who had lost their respect for the organized church as it existed, could plainly see in the lives of early Christians evidences of the uplifting and inspiring qualities of their religion.

Perfection Of Character

"The goal of our religion," he continued, "is the perfection of Christian character. Its true purpose is to influence human behavior. To fulfill this high purpose, its members must do more than mechanically repeat creeds and profess a belief in ideals of Christian conduct. True religion is a potent, dynamic force in the lives of men and women, which revolutionizes ideals, attitudes and actions.

"If its influence is not visible in the lives of those who profess to have it, it will not and can not strike any favorable response in the lives of others," he declared. "We cannot expect other people to believe in our religion if we fail to back up our own convictions and professions of its value by applying it to our own lives.

"We in the South," Mr. Bertschi explained, "think that race prejudice and indifference to the well-being of other races is something which exists in the great Northern cities, yet like the ostrich with its head in the sand, we remain oblivious and unconcerned over the plight of the black men and women in our midst. We of the South can reach great heights of religious fervor about the necessity for carrying on the missionary work in Africa so the black man can be saved. We want the black men treated like God's children—with only one provision—confine the personal effort and vital concern to the negroes in Africa.

What Of The South?

"There is no determined, conscientious effort made by the average Southern Christian to save the negroes in the South," he insisted.

"In the past few years there has been much discussion in the North over the plight of the Southern tenant farmer. The South is condemned for allowing such conditions of poverty to exist, yet each day thousands of these same people ride back and forth to work in Chicago's loop district, passing through slums where people live in greater poverty, filth, and with infinitely less freedom, opportunity and much lower moral standards than the vast majority of the so-called poor tenant farmers of the South."

Mr. Bertschi said the world will not take the church seriously as long as its leader fail to courageously preach the true gospel and seek to drive out the selfishness, hate, indifference to human needs, insincerity, hypocricy and other nonChristian qualities, which the world observes in so many professing Christians today.

"The world today is starving for the kind of love Christ talked about," he said. "It is starving for a love which finds expression in kindly attitudes, in friendly interest and co-operation and a genuine concern for eliminating the causes of suffering, poverty and exploitation of humanity in the world."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 THE SOUTH
IMPROVEMENT OF

A Northerner Discovers The Lovable South

Nov. 3, 1940

His First Chagrin Disappears As He Learns Of Beauties

(Last Sunday there was printed on this page an account of an Alabama boy's experiences in New York City. It is only fair that a Northern boy, now in school in Birmingham, should have an opportunity to tell his impressions of the South and Southerners.)

BY JAMES SAXON CHILDERS

I HAVE JUST BEEN THINKING of my first two or three months in the South. I came South two years ago, and what an awful state of mind I let myself get into! How I hated the place! Long, long before I ever came South I wondered what it was like and I guess my imagination got away with me at times.

The South—where Winter never comes, where fried chicken is the main dish, where a Negro is always a servant, where the people know nothing and don't care, where the girls always call you "honey," where the darkies sing in the cotton fields at sunset and where all is peace and quiet.

If I'd been asked for a one-word description of the South I'd unhesitatingly have said, "Mellow." The movies I'd seen, the stories I'd read, all tended to give this impression. Southern belles in hoopskirts, Spanish moss trailing mistily in the moonlight, fragrant magnolias, frosty mint juleps, dignified, white mustached old gentlemen; all this, I believed, was the South. A Southerner in a hurry—never! Their blood, I had been taught, was too thin. They are not made to hurry. They take life easy; tomorrow is just another day.

For years I had drawn pictures in my mind of all those huge plantations stretching for miles, each plantation house with immense white columns in front. Why, when I was a small boy I remember how my mother used to sing and play to me those grand old songs of Stephen Foster; it was then that I could see the tall Southern pines bending in the gentle moonlight. I thought that all over the South there were darkies singing spirituals. I thought that every Negro was an Old Black Joe.

I believed that every river in the South was a Sewanee, a romantic stream lazily drifting its way to the Gulf; and all up and down these rivers were Negroes blissfully singing as they played their banjos and guitars. Any night at all, one could just listen from his back door and hear them singing.

Then in the magazines they always showed an old mammy cook with all the lucious goodies she had prepared. Every time they wanted to advertise some new food, they picked a Southern mammy's picture to give the advertisement its appeal. Surely, I used to say, these Southern mammies must be the best cooks in the land; just to go South to eat some of their dishes would be the treat of a lifetime. I would have that delicious fried chicken for breakfast, dinner and supper.

When I first learned that I was going South to school, my heart seemed to jump out of me. I was excited about a lot that I would see, but I was particularly excited about seeing the Negroes. I'd no longer have to be satisfied with only pictures of these rather mystifying people. In the South I could go for a walk on a moonlight night and actually see and hear the Negroes as they sat under the magnolia trees playing and singing their spirituals.

Then, too, I would see the Southern girls.

Ah!

Southern girls are, to the mind of the Northerner, the most beautiful girls on earth; we think it is the climate that makes them so beautiful. In the North we sort of believe that every girl down in Dixie is gloriously pretty, and sweet, and darned "cute." Friends of mine—who really didn't know any more about it than I—assured me that the Southern girl's drawl would get me the very first first time I heard it; these friends told me I'd just fall into sweet sleep listening to that famous drawl.

No one told me that these same girls would use expressions which I wouldn't exactly understand. I shall never forget the first time I heard a Southern girl say that Tom Smith had carried her to the dance the night before. "Why didn't you go in his automobile?" I asked. The girl thought I was dumb for asking her such a question, yet she had just told me Tom had "carried" her. That same night the girl told me something about "waiting on" a street car; up North, always wait "for" them.

Before I came South I believed that all Southern people were lackadaisical and nothing bothered them. Everyone had enough to eat, took it easy and nobody worried about tomorrow. I thought I was coming South where the warm breezes blew in from the ocean somewhere and no one even thought of Winter.

I knew that during January and February I would see all the robins and bluebirds that had built nests in the pine trees in front of my house the Summer before. I knew that the birds in the South sang all winter and that the woods would be paradise. That was the South I would live in during the school year, and it would be glorious.

* * *

MY FIRST MEMORY OF THE SOUTH is of the train ride from Atlanta to Birmingham. That's unfortunate: Railroads seldom go through the most beautiful parts of a country and never through the most attractive parts of a city, and this particular railroad had been successful in picking the ugliest of everything. I looked out of the window as we rode through the country and I saw nothing except red mud and sand and sometimes a patch of cotton; in the cities I saw only shacks and shanties.

Was this the promised land that they had told me so much about? If it was, somebody had been woefully misleading me.

Then I arrived in the city of Birmingham and here I expected to find the steel center of the South. I had imagined that in Birmingham one constantly heard the roar of the great blast furnaces, and every night the sky would be bright with the glare from the furnaces. I thought I would see men with sooty black faces walking to and from the huge furnaces.

I shall never forget my first night in Birmingham. I was in the room where I was supposed to live for a year. It was a frightfully dingy place, just like a boarding house room up North. The house didn't even have a cellar under it and it was damp and cold in the Winter weather. Then I looked out of the window and saw the backyard with ashes piled in one corner and tin cans lying haphazard around the garbage can. Was this the South? Was this the place I had heard about all my life?

Then came time for the first meal I was to have in the South. I was all set for some of those great Southern dishes I had heard about. I thought I could live in any kind of room just so long as they gave me enough of that good fried chicken and lots of waffles.

I went to the dining room and waited for the meal to be brought on. I waited quite a while, then I discovered that we had to wait until everybody was present; it wouldn't be polite to begin the meal until everybody was seated at the table. Finally when everybody was present, we all sat down and I was asked to return thanks. I just sat there and looked startled, but finally I learned that "returning thanks" meant saying the blessing, so I prayed. I was willing to pray, even "return thanks," for the food that was to come, especially the fried chicken.

On came the food; heaps and heaps of rice and some stuff they called grits. Then there were great dishes of slimy green things they called okra; I had to shut my eyes when I ate any of the okra. They had a lot of little field beans that cows and pigs just relish, but that I never heard of men and women eating—the landlady called them peas. Now peas to me are green and good to look at and they have taste; but these peas served that first night were different both to the eye and the palate In fact, I could almost have cried that first night.

The grits I simply couldn't eat at all, and I never have been able to cultivate a taste for it, chiefly because it doesn't have any taste. Put all the butter on it you want, and to me it still has no taste. Yet day after day we had it served to us. Grits one day. Rice the next. Sometimes both grits and rice. I had eaten rice as a cereal, but never as one of the main dishes at dinner.

* * *

FINALLY THAT FIRST NIGHT they brought on some delicious hot rolls and I thought that I would enjoy some of them; but I didn't think that for long. Throughout the rest of the meal, the lady who ran the boarding house kept saying: "Take one and butter it while it's hot." She kept saying that until finally I was thinking: "What the hell is the difference whether I butter these rolls while they're hot or not. I'm going to eat them and I should be allowed to butter them hot, cool, or cold as ice."

You know, that's one thing I still notice about you people down South. You have one way of doing things and you want everybody to do it that same way. I know that you do it out of the goodness of your heart—just as the landlady thought the rolls were better when buttered hot, so she wanted everybody to enjoy them. But maybe I don't like my rolls that way. Maybe there are a lot of things I like to do my own way. But Southerners want everybody to do the thing all the same; "It's a heap of fun when we all do it together," you say.

It was a long time before I could get enough to eat at any one meal. The trouble was that I didn't like the food and I didn't like the way it was prepared. I shall never forget one lady saying to me one night in a restaurant: "You'll get used to eating only half of what you ate up North. Why, you all eat too much up North anyhow."

There I was with not a good meal in a week. So homesick I didn't know what to do. And somebody talking to me like that. It wasn't what I called real hospitality, Southern style or any other.

Another dish that has caused me a lot of trouble is turnip greens. Next to my mother's delightful Roquefort cheese, turnip greens are the worst smelling of all foods. And by all means the least valuable. Here in the South people eat them and seem to relish them. I suppose that if I were hungry enough I could eat hay; but until I got used to turnip greens, I would have had to be starving to eat them.

Then I remember the first time I went to town in Birmingham; I'll always remember it. It seems as if it took me all day to get anywhere. People wouldn't move. They just stopped anywhere in the middle of the sidewalk to hold their conversations. When they did move, they only lagged along and never got anywhere or seemed to care whether they did or not.

I asked a policeman a direction and he listened to me while I talked, then said: "You're a Yankee, ain't you?" I told him I wasn't, but he shook his head and said: "You surely talk like one." From that day until now, I suppose I've been called a Yankee 100 times. There is no use saying you're not—not that I would mind being a Yankee—there's no use telling people that a Yankee is a person from only the New England States. Down here any one from north of the Mason Dixon line is a Yankee.

When I went into the stores everybody seemed to have all the time imaginable; they just sort of moved around occasionally and the sales girls chewed gum and talked and joked with their customers. When I went back to buy a shirt, the man kept asking questions and some of the other men came and stood around close and listened to me talk. I felt conspicuous and was unhappy.

On that first trip to town, I really hated the South and everybody in it. I wanted to go home and stay there. That day I saw a little boy crying on the street. I didn't blame him. "If I knew I had to live here the rest of my life," I said to myself, "I'd cry, too."

* * *

FOR THE FIRST TWO OR THREE MONTHS IN the South I wanted to get away from it. From the people. From their ways of doing things. I couldn't enjoy my life even when I went to my room at night: I was always almost smoked out of the house by the soft coal they burned in the fireplace. I couldn't see why people didn't have energy enough to go out and cut some wood to make a sensible fire that would enable them to stay in

the house without being smoked continuously.

Frankly, I had a hell of a time getting used to things down here. Sometimes I thought that the benefits I might derive in school simply weren't worth the struggle I was having to go through to adjust myself to all these strange ways of living. Then gradually, very gradually, I began to find that I was living less and less under a strain; I was beginning to find that I was actually enjoying myself a little. The biggest advance was when I began to understand why they do some things in the South differently from the way they do them up North; I began to realize that the Southerner has good reasons for living as he does.

Of course the greatest victory was when I started liking the food. However, I shall never take back what I said about grits and turnip greens. That goes once and for all with me.

For a long time after I came South, I never wrote much about the South in my letters home; I knew it would only make my mother and dad unhappy. Then, after I'd been in the South about three months, I wrote, without at all realizing what a change had taken place within me: "Mama, it's almost like you used to tell me. Sometimes I really can see how the old songs 'Sewanee River' was written. It's beautiful here at this time of year. Why, we haven't even had any snow yet and I'll bet you've had feet and feet of it. I wish you were here to enjoy some of this fine weather with me."

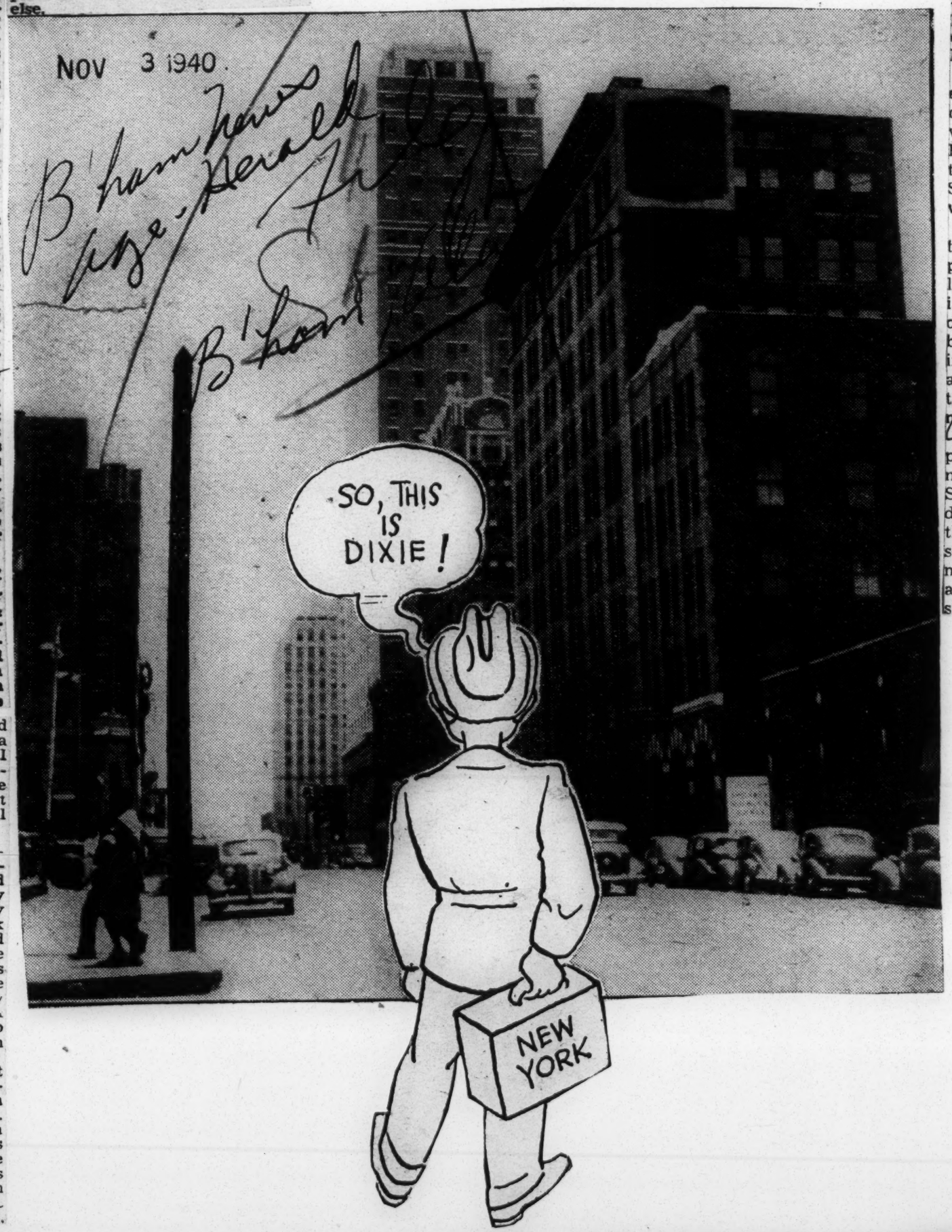
Then I began to make friends, lots of them. And when I say friends, I mean real ones. They were the kind that really mean what they say, and want to be your friend because they like you. I began to find that Southerners had time not only to stop and talk on the street, but time to help you in little ways, and big ways, too. There is no greater pleasure than to find that kind of people, especially in a school. I found, too, that if I wanted to say that a thing is beautiful, it was all right; here in the South it's not sissy to talk about beauty and admit that beautiful things mean something to you.

And then I began to notice a difference in the girls, a great difference in the girls down South and up North. I'll never be able to say enough for the Southern girls. They are the kind that make a man think that he would like to get married and rear a daughter. Furthermore all this talk about all Southern girls being lazy, is a lot of hooey. These girls down here can work and they can take responsibility; you sort of feel that they can go shoulder to shoulder with you right on through what life has in store for you.

I got the wrong impression about the South from all that silly magnolia talk that is so common in movies and novels about the South. I got the wrong impression from the red mud and the scrub pines and the shacks and shanties. I've had a lot of very wrong impressions about the South, but the impression I have at present, I sincerely believe is right: I believe that the South, with all its faults, is about as fine as a great region could be; and I believe that Southern people, with all their faults, are about as generous, as kindly, as friendly, as people could be—more so than any people I have ever known anywhere else.

NOV 3 1940

B'ham News
Age-Herald
B'ham



Southern Leadership

NOV 12 1940

B'ham News
Age-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

The defeat of Senator Sherman Minton, of Indiana, in the recent election and the death of Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, leave two important vacancies which are expected to be filled by senators from the Deep South.

Lister Hill, of Alabama, is expected to get the important post as Democratic whip in the Senate, a job which Sherman Minton had. Walter F. George, of Georgia, is in line for the chairmanship of the important Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, which was held by Senator Pittman.

Senator Hill is assistant whip for the Senate and usually the job as party whip goes to the man next in line. Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, is in direct line for the chairmanship of the foreign relations committee, but he already is chairman of the important Senate Finance Committee and his friends expect him to retain that job. A senator cannot be chairman of two committees.

Most of the important committee posts in the two houses of Congress now are held by men from the Deep South. This is due in part to the dominance of the Democratic party in the South which enables Southern senators and representatives to remain in Washington much longer, as a rule, than men from "doubtful states."

Madison, Ga., Madisonian
July 5, 1940

The Negro in Georgia and the South

(By W. H. Faust)

Four races around the world are doing marvellous things to make it better. The red, white, black and yellow. God made these races, gave each its place to fill in the world, endowed each with certain characteristics and abilities and left them here to become kingdom builders. The Negro is a wonderful being. Look for a moment at the things which he ha sdone to hepl the world particularly our section of hte globe.

1. They have been discovered of note—They are reported to have discovered the use of iron. They also domesticated the sheep, and goat and cow., Too, they first started Europe towards development of the fine arts. Those things alone would have made him worthy to stand in the presence of kings, had he no other achiements to his credit.

2. They are universally famed toilers—They have cut down our forests, tilled our fields, nursed our children and worked in every practical sphere of life. Workers they have been in ever worthy cause. Patient and persistent they make most capable workmen in all of the physical aspects of life.

3. They were along with the pioneers in settling this country. They attended Balboa in his finding the Pacific ocean, and were with Cortez in his conquest of Mexico, bringing in his rations—some rice and wheat and planaing them. A Negro was instrumental in giving America her great wheat fields, and millions of dollars accruing as a result. They came early to this nation and have ever made good citizens and unlike other races have been patient, loyal and easy going amidst those who were often inclined to mistreat them.

4. They have been good soldiers—During the Civil War no case was known of a Negro bei guilty of wronging his master's ily. In the same war they fought with valour and courage on both sides of this great conflict. In the World War, their prowess was manifest in many instances. They stood by Old Hickory at New Orleans and helped win a famous victory, At Santiago they demonstrated that they could bring credit to Old Glory on any field.

5. They have been scholars, scientists and musicians—what other man ever did with the simple peanut what Dr. Carver has done? What musicians has ever sung more sweetly than has Marian Anderson? What orator ever sounded forth more eloquently than Booker T. Washington? What poet has surpassed Dunbar in singing the songs of courage and faith? Roland Hayes, Caterina Yarborough have made for themselves a place of honor among the singers of the world. And the Spirituals they have given to the world have blessed mankind in a marvellous way. Take the tilt and swing of "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" and '.I'm Goin' to Shout All Over God's Heaben."

They have helped in a great measure to stabalize the faith of our fathers in the Bible. They offer us one of our most fertile fields in the mission work of the earth. They speak our language, know our habits and customs. They are easily won to Christ and inclined naturally towards religion. All the time and money and talent and effort we put forth in helping them into a finer and better religious experience will repay us a thousand fold in this present world and in the life to come double that reward.

Surely living here in the blessed Southland together we must join hands and heads and hearts in working out our common salvation. Our common destiny is closely intertwined and together we rise or fall.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 30, 1940

State's 10-Year Program Given As Many Points

Dixon, Comer And Other Leaders Plan For Prosperity

Alabama inaugurated a 10-point, 10-year program yesterday to raise the income of its citizens and bring about a "balanced prosperity."

Joining the campaign, being promoted on a Southwide basis by the Southern Governors' Conference, were civic leaders, State officers, and representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, finance, education and the press.

Gov. Frank Dixon and Donald Comer, textile mill chain operator and chairman of a committee named by Dixon to promote the program in Alabama, were voted authority to name committees and perfect organization for carrying out the diversified and long-range plan.

Objectives of the Alabama group are to:

1. Balance money crops (including forestry) with food, feed, and fertility crops;
2. Balance crops with livestock consistent with sound land use;
3. Balance farms with factories;
4. Balance scientific production of high-quality products with scientific marketing, including, grading, processing, packing and adequate transportation without trade barriers;
5. Utilize and develop all natural resources in keeping with wise conservation policies.
6. Provide adequate educational opportunities at all levels, and institute educational programs designed to aid in solving the persistent problems of our people;
7. Encourage thrift, home-ownership and local investment;
8. Beautify homes, communities, highways, and public grounds, parks and playgrounds.
9. Raise present average living standards by improving housing facilities, health conditions, and other essentials of human welfare; and
10. Balance economic gains with gains in culture and moral values.

Governor To Cooperate

The governor, asserting that problems of the South could not be solved "solely by attacking outside discriminations set up against us," pledged the "wholehearted cooperation" of his administration to the Alabama program and declared it to be "a 10-year plan to set in process gradual improvements that we know can come."

Joining hands, leaders of the State Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. pledged labor's aid, and enthusiastic pledges of support came from other sources, particularly representatives of Statewide women's organizations.

A proposal to select 14 committees with corresponding committees to be named in every county, such as Georgia is using, finally was abandoned and Dixon and Comer were given full authority to set up an organization.

Miss Loula Dunn, State welfare director, foresaw in the plan ultimate decrease of dependent and needy families, "with a corresponding savings to the taxpayers."

Comer asserted "we are plenty able to do anything we want to do," and said that "we are not suggesting that northern industry pick up, lock, stock and barrel, but we are suggesting that national manufacturers establish southern branches to serve southern customers."

Making Progress

"We're making progress in this State," Comer continued, "but still we have only $28 per school child a year. A survey shows that farm hands get 90 cents a day, without board, and that 300,000 young folk left Alabama in a decade because there was no place in our cotton economy for their brain...

"If we can change 90-cent agricultural workers into $3 factory workers it will go a long way...

"If our southern farmers can buy a trace-chain made south of Pittsburgh or an axe made south of Wheeling, W. Va., I don't know about it.

"We are endeavoring to blue-print our needs here and see how best we can meet them."

Dr. Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C., editor, pointed out the national average income was $2,620 annually, compared to $1,155 in Alabama, and said the balanced prosperity campaign "should arouse the South to the knowledge that these conditions need not continue if its people unite."

Gov. Dixon said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, soon would call a similar organization committee for negro leaders.

"They, of course, under any wise plan, could not be left out of the picture," the executive said.

Southerners Ban Delegate 'Compromise'

Threaten Fight Upon Convention Floor For Larger Representation

CHICAGO, July 16.—(AP)—Southern delegates threatened today to carry to the Democratic convention floor their fight for greater representation in future conventions.

The Southerners registered strong opposition at a rules committee hearing to a national committee "compromise" proposal awarding each State going Democratic in a presidential election an additional delegate-at-large at the next convention held, beginning with that in 1944.

When Northerners appeared ready to rush through the bonus plan, Aubrey G. Weaver, of Virginia, moved successfully to defer a decision until tomorrow. Should the plan win rules committee approval, some Southern delegates indicated they would carry the issue to the convention.

The delegate bonus issue arose from the 1936 convention's substitution of a majority vote rule for the rule which required a two-thirds vote of a convention to nominate a presidential candidate. Under this rule the "solid South" had a sort of veto power in choosing nominees. To offset the South's loss of this power the 1936 convention also proposed that a new delegate apportionment plan be worked out so that due recognition would be given States regularly voting the Democratic ticket.

A national committee subcommittee headed by Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island brought in the one-delegate bonus plan. It won out over a Southern proposal urging (1) three additional delegates at large for each State casting a majority for the Democratic presidential candidate, (2) one delegate to each congressional district, and (3) one additional for those districts electing a Democratic congressman or casting at least 15,000 votes for the Democratic candidate.

When the Green proposal came before the rules committee today, Gov. Burnet Maybank of South Carolina said it was "no bonus at all."

"When we agreed to give up the

two-thirds rule," he asserted, "we expected more than one delegate. This plan, moreover, gives no consideration to districts. We might as well not have any as one additional delegate."

DEMOCRATS MAY WAGE REAL FIGHT IN SOUTH

Commercial Appeal

Party Leaders Contemplate Actual Campaigning

7-24-40

WILLKIE CLUBS FEARED

Memphis

Fact That Herbert Hoover Broke The Dixie Front Is Pointed Out As Evidence This Might Be Done Again

By ARTHUR F. DEGREVE
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Democratic leaders Tuesday night contemplated the prospect of waging an active campaign in the Solid South for the first time in years to combat the activities of Willkie-for-President Clubs being formed in large numbers by party conservatives and antithird termers.

No action in this direction is expected to be taken until New Dealers have had time to gage the amount of hostility in the 10 Southern states that make up the traditionally solid Democratic bloc toward the Roosevelt-Wallace ticket. Informed experts say there is considerable grumbling about it now, but that a better feeling may develop before the November elections.

Martin Is Optimistic

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said the Republicans will charge the Democratic bastions in the South, and he is confident that some will fall. He and other G. O. P. leaders point out that Herbert Clark Hoover carried four states of the South in 1928 but didn't need them to whip Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York.

Mr. Martin contends that if it can be done once, it can be done again. Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee, expects to win some Southern states in November. Dixie legislators publicly are declaring that the South will remain loyal, but privately they caution against writing the South's 154 electoral votes as "in the bag" for the President at this stage.

They doubt that Southern party leaders would "take a walk" from the Roosevelt-Wallace ticket in great numbers, because there is nothing at the end of the stroll for them since Republican doctrines are anathema to many of them. Instead, they were inclined toward the belief that such antiNew Deal Democrats as Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada; Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, and Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith of South Carolina, would conduct a campaign of passive resistance against the third-term ticket.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) declined comment on the President's attack. He said he intended to support the Roosevelt-Wallace ticket. He did not say whether he would campaign for it. Mr. Wheeler fought the President on the Supreme Court expansion issue and flatly refused to seek second place on the 1940 ticket.

Senator Alva Adams (D., Colo.), foe of New Deal spending, said he had been in the habit of voting for the Democratic nominees, and assumed that "I will follow that precedent in November."

Ardent New Dealer Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) hailed the President's attack and warned:

"Those pastures on the other side of the fence may look very green now, but when that drouth hits in November, there will be very little feeding and that will be on dry burrs and shrivelled grass."

The bolters didn't disturb Senator Josh Lee (D., Okla.) who said that "those fellows are not bolting the Democrats; the Democrats are bolting them."

Lee Wants Roosevelt

"Their chief trouble is that they want to replace the brain trust with the power trust," he said. "I think we ought to keep Mr. Roosevelt in the White House and let Mr. Willkie stay in the power house."

Under normal conditions, the Democrats would start out in the November balloting with the assurance of carrying 14 Southern and border states. They are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

There is heavy Democratic sentiment in seven other states with a total electoral vote of 62: Arizona, California, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington and West Virginia.

The California registration gives the Democrats a superiority of nearly 1,000,000.

With the third term out as an issue and without the appearance of Mr. Wallace, whose Democracy is recently acquired, on the ticket, this picture would show the Democrats needing only New York's 47 electoral votes plus those of one remaining state to win the presidency again. The party has been claiming Illinois' 29 votes as virtually assured.

Educators Discuss Problems Of South

Birmingham News

NASHVILLE—(AP)—Educators and sociologists took up discussion of teacher education and reviews of panel groups' findings at the final session of Peabody College's annual curriculum conference Saturday after hearing speakers outline Southern problems and suggest improvement methods.

A community approach to tenancy, soil erosion, inadequate housing, health conditions and the one-crop system was urged Friday by Morris Mitchell, of State Teachers College, Florence, Ala., who termed "a shame to the nation" that "millions live in . . degradation" despite the South's "unlimited possibilities" in population, natural resources and food producing requirements.

A corrective move against the "evils of the plantation system" in the section was advocated by Prof. Marion Bush Smith, of Louisiana State University.

Dr. Raymond A. Kent, president of the university, suggested that youth, to take a place in modern community living, needed work experience before completing education, and proposed that high school curricula provide such job training for pupils before they graduate.

Cotton Bagging Use Will Be Encouraged

Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP)—The Surplus Marketing Administration announced Wednesday it would continue during the current fiscal year its program encouraging use of cotton bagging as cover for cotton bales.

7-24-40

Memphis

Designed to increase cotton consumption, the original program was approved May 1 by Secretary Wallace. Continuation will not change the maximum of 1,000,000 bale covers or "patterns" called for under the progam. This total has been allotted to six manufacturers.

Under the program, each participating manufacturer will receive 25 cents from the Government for each cover sold to cotton producers, ginners, oil mills or bagging distributors.

Study Of Southern Migrant Problem Slated In Montgomery

Age-Herald

Congressional Committee To Interview Roving Farm Workers Aug. 14-16

8-4-40

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— Families who make their living by "following the crops," as well as economists and educators have been invited to appear at a special congressional committee investigating interstate migration of destitute citizens Aug. 14-16.

Birmingham Ala.

George Wolf, chief field investigator in charge of the Montgomery hearing, said witnesses, coming from Florida, Georgia, South Alabama and other sections, also would include heads of families who make a crop each year but leave their farms to supplement their incomes by seasonal labor, and former farmers who have moved to industrial centers.

"Migration, the committee believes, should be regarded as a national problem, and one which must be solved by action initiated by the federal government, in collaboration with state and local authorities," a committee statement said.

"It sees the causes of such population movement as rooted deep in the nation's agriculture and industry, and considers that a thorough investigation and balanced recommendations are required if the benefits of free movement of people are to be preserved, and the serious threats to American standards of living and civil liberties are to be eliminated."

The Montgomery hearing will be one of six called to throw light on the migrant problem. One already has been held in New York, and others are scheduled for Chicago, Lincoln, Neb., Oklahoma City and San Francisco. Results will be reported to Congress next January.

Representative John H. Tolan, of California, is chairman of the special committee. Other members are Representatives Claude V. Parsons, Illinois; John J. Sparkman, Alabama; Carl T. Curtis, Nebraska, and Frank C. Osmers, Jr., New Jersey.

Willkie And The South

In an editorial Saturday morning *The Age-Herald* used the following language, as one of the reasons why Alabamians should support the Democratic ticket Tuesday:

"Mr. Willkie in a New England speech said that he would stop industry from moving into the South if he were elected president."

This was not a meticulously accurate quotation of what Mr. Willkie said, but was what *The Age-Herald* regarded then and regards now as a logical inference from Mr. Willkie's actual words in his Boston speech of Oct. 11. In that speech Mr. Willkie used the following language:

NOV 4 1940

Up here in Massachusetts last year the New Deal expenditures amounted to $33 per person. That is what they spent. But in the same year the internal revenue collections of the federal government in Massachusetts amounted to $37 for every man, woman and child. They collected in internal revenue taxes from you people of Massachusetts $4 apiece more than they spent.

Now, contrast this with what happened in some other states in the same year. In Alabama the New Deal spent $34 per capita and it collected in internal revenue taxes $5 per capita. In Arkansas the New Deal spent last year $40 per capita and the internal revenue collections were less than one-tenth of that. In Mississippi per capita expenditures of the New Deal were $41 and internal tax collections were only $3. That other $38 that was spent in Mississippi over and above taxes collected in Mississippi came out of your pockets here in Massachusetts.

Age-Herald

Birmingham Ala.

And that is one reason why your factories up here in New England are idle while new factories that compete with you are being built in Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama.

Of this quotation Gov. Frank Dixon said, in a recent radio speech, that Willkie had made "the direct intimation that we of the South have in this election no future to look forward to save a continuation of our chains."

The Age-Herald regards its inference as sound, but in view of the fact that it quoted Mr. Willkie as having said something he did not actually say, this newspaper is glad to set the record straight. There are enough reasons why no Southerner should vote for a man who deliberately attempts to stir up sectional strife and resentment against the South without charging him with saying more than he actually and explicitly has said. He has said enough to show clearly, as Gov. Dixon has pointed out, that in the event of his election the South would have "no future to look forward to except a continuation of our chains."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 THE SOUTH
IMPROVEMENT OF

Tree Culture In The South

Realization 20 years ago of the simple fact that "trees grow" has been an important factor in making the South our lumber center now and for years to come. This is indicated by a news worthy statistical survey of the Southern lumber situation. (The following is quoted directly from Mr. Horn's article.)

AUG 30 1940

Thirty years ago....a forest was looked upon as a mine, to be worked out and abandoned when its merchantable material was exhausted. The center of lumber production was in the South; but it seems to be generally accepted as a fact that the timber supply of that section was dwindling so rapidly that the life of the Southern lumber industry would soon be ended.... And some of the big Southern mills were already cutting out and moving west.

An occasional Southern lumberman of vision, like the pioneering Henry Hardtner down in Louisiana, began early to think seriously about forestry in its practical aspects....Would a tree grow fast enough under favorable conditions to enable the owner of a big tract of timberland to treat his timber as a crop and harvest a part of it every year in a never-ending cycle?

Hardtner measured off some experimental plots of ground—fencing some in to protect them from hogs and cattle, and leaving others unfenced; burning some every year and protecting others from fire. In this crude outdoor laboratory he studied the effects of ground fires and grazing, and measured the growth of the trees. Gradually he began to see daylight, and foresters beat a path to his door.

* * * *

Shortly after the World War, several of the Southern states, which were supposed to have cut out all their timber years ago, began to show up in the lumber statistics with figures showing greatly increased production....How could these supposedly cut-out states possibly produce so much lumber? The question seemed unanswerable, but the answer was simple: Trees grow.

Census Bureau figures showed exactly how much lumber was being cut and used every year; but there had never been any official or reliable figures regarding the total supply of timber and its yearly rate of growth. Without such figures it was manifestly impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate of how long the supply would last....In 1928 Congress was prevailed upon to make the necessary appropriation, and in 1932 the official Federal forest survey finally got underway in the principal timber-growing areas of the United States.... The survey for the entire country has not yet been completed; but in the lower South the work has just about been finished, and it is now possible to make some enlightening—and surprising—deductions.

The area included in what the forestry officials call "the lower South" does not embrace the entire South by any means, but it is an arbitrarily selected area comprising the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the timbered region of eastern Texas and Oklahoma, three quarters of Arkansas, and that very small strip of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri immediately adjacent to the Mississippi River....The total area embraced in this "lower South" is 213,000,000 acres, of which 122,000,000 are classified as productive forest land.

Probably the most surprising fact developed by the survey is the extent to which the lands of the South are now covered with growing timber. ....Almost 60 per cent of the land surface of this section of the country is still in forest growth and less than 30 per cent of it is cultivated. Furthermore, it appears....that the area under forest in the South is expanding rather than contracting; and survey officials say it is reasonable to believe that at least 60 per cent of the land surface of the South will be devoted to the growing of timber for generations to come.

Within this "lower South" area, the survey reveals, there is now standing the enormous total of 264,000,000,000 board feet of saw timber (trees 13 inches and up in diameter in hardwoods, nine inches and up in pine), not to mention the stand of trees of under-saw-timber size to the extent of 454,000,000 cords—or a total of about 1,333,000,000 cords in all trees five inches and up in diameter, the saw timber of tomorrow. (The trees under five inches in diameter are not considered at all, although they are the potential growing stock—the backlog of the supply.

What is even more eye-opening and encouraging is....that in saw timber alone the rate of growth is now almost if not quite equal to the drain; and when all of the growing timber and all of the drain are taken into consideration the situation changes for the better, with a total annual increment of 3,370,060 cubic feet and drain of 2,962,510 cubic feet. In short, in the South as a whole, right now the timber is growing faster than it is being depleted.

This means simply that in the South the manufacture of lumber and other forest products may be maintained at the current rate of production indefinitely....It will be a permanent source of wealth; a permanent provider of employment for labor; a permanent producer of profits for investors; a permanent source of tonnage for the railroads and other carriers; a permanent payer of taxes to the states and local communities.

The far-reaching significance of this and its great importance to the country as a whole will be realized when we remember that the South leads all other sections of the United States in the area of its privately owned commercial forest land, with 44 per cent of the nation's total and with 58 per cent of the stand of growing timber. In 1938 the South produced 70 per cent of all the nation's hardwood lumber and 41 per cent of its softwood. As an industry, the forests of the South rank second only to agriculture in importance; and Southern farmers have an annual income of $82,000,000 from their timber. The forest industries of the South support close to a million people, employing 24 per cent of all persons employed in manufacturing, and pay 19 per cent of all wages paid in manufacturing industries in the South. With the development of the pulp and paper industry in this section these totals will be measurably increased —and the South contains 42 per cent of the volume of all pulpwood species in the United States, a volume which is increasing through natural growth more rapidly there than in any other region.

A new and acute angle to the forestry problem has been created recently by the suddenly increased development of the pulp and paper industry in the South....The South's timber supply, although abundant, is not exhaustible, and it cannot support an unlimited increase in the present drain. Fortunately, Southern paper and pulp manufacturers are taking steps in the direction of conservation which are very promising—Stanley F. Horn in The September Atlantic.

South and the Border States

COVERING the Solid South and the Border States, these figures show President Roosevelt's portion of the 1936 Presidential vote, his present popularity, his percentage loss in the last four years, and his indicated electoral vote at this time:

Pathfinder

SOLID SOUTH

State	In 1936	Now	Difference	% Loss	Indicated Roosevelt Electoral Vote Now
Alabama	87.1%	82.1%	5.0	5.7%	11
Arkansas	82.1	74.2	7.9	9.6	9
Florida	76.1	66.1	10.0	13.1	7
Georgia	87.4	86.2	1.2	1.4	12
Louisiana	88.8	79.6	9.2	10.4	10
Mississippi	97.3	91.1	6.2	6.4	9
North Carolina	73.4	64.3	9.1	12.4	13
South Carolina	98.6	97.5	1.1	1.1	8
Texas	87.6	78.1	9.5	10.8	23
Virginia	70.5	64.5	6.0	8.5	11
Total Electoral Vote					113

Washington

BORDER STATES

State	In 1936	Now	Difference	% Loss	Indicated Roosevelt Electoral Vote Now
Kentucky	59.4%	54.3%	5.1	8.6%	11
Maryland	62.7	57.7	5.0	8.0	8
Missouri	61.4	51.5	9.9	16.1	15
Oklahoma	67.2	60.9	6.3	9.3	11
Tennessee	69.1	65.9	3.2	4.6	11
West Virginia	60.7	54.8	5.9	9.7	8
Total Electoral Vote					64

PATHFINDER POLL

Well in Hand

IF PATHFINDER's current test is any measure, President Roosevelt has the Solid South and the Border States pretty well in hand. Together, these two groups of states represent 177 electoral votes, but Wendell Willkie has a fair chance to take some of these in Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia, with an outside remote chance to get somewhere in Florida and North Carolina.

Among the Border States, according to our figures in the boxed-off tabulation, Missouri offers the closest race between Roosevelt and Willkie. The indicated Roosevelt percentage of 51.5 forecasts heavy inroads into the hitherto overwhelming urban vote in Kansas City and St. Louis—a vote comprising nearly 34 per cent of the state's population. In 1936, the Roosevelt percentage in Missouri was 61.4 per cent, or 10 per cent more than our poll gives him at present. In five of the last 11 national elections, incidentally, Missouri has gone Republican — in 1904, 1908, 1920, 1924 and 1928.

Kentucky, despite its proximity to the Solid South and its generally Democratic complexion, has a steady and sizeable Republican block of votes. However, because the Louisville vote represents less than 12 per cent of the total state vote, any defection to swell the possible Willkie total in the state must come from the country districts. As a Border State, Kentucky has gone Republican only twice in the last 11 national elections—in 1924 and 1928—but the results in many other Presidential years have been exceedingly close.

The third Border State in which Willkie has a fair chance is West Virginia. This has gone Republican eight times out of the last 11 national elections, and it may be regarded as possible Republican territory. At any rate, as a glance at the tabulation will show, our poll indicates that President Roosevelt has suffered a 10 per cent loss in his West Virginia strength since 1936.

As for the Solid South, our findings show that the only Republican possibilities in this area are North Carolina and Florida. And these are at best only possibilities—very slim ones, indeed—for these states have moved into the Republican column but once in recent history. That was in the stormy Smith-Hoover campaign of 1928.

All things considered, we repeat that President Roosevelt has the Solid South and the Border States pretty well in hand, even though our poll shows that in the 16 states covered, the Democrats have had some noticeable losses since their sweeping victory in the election four years ago. The point is that the Willkie campaign can't count on this area, except to the extent already indicated—that is to say, a fair chance in Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia, and an outside, remote chance in the states of Florida and North Carolina. But taken as a whole, the area covered this week is barren area for Republican hopes as far as the election goes.

In next week's issue, PATHFINDER will begin reviewing the election possibilities in the remaining states, with the latest figures in our poll. Particular emphasis will be placed on the populous "key" states, where both the Roosevelt and Willkie campaigns will center their heaviest artillery between now and November 5.

Ernie Hurja
Publisher

On the Origin of "Dixie"

Some time ago (PATHFINDER, June 8) I read an account in your "Answers" column explaining how the South came to be called "Dixie." The story was pretty good, "but that wasn't the way I heard it." I have talked with people who have seen the original markers on the Mason Dixon line, some of which are still in place, and they told me that they had on them the names of the surveyors. On the South side is the name of Dixon. According to David S. Muzzey, historian, people began to speak of the land south of this line as "Dixon's Land," then "Dixie Land," and this became shortened to "Dixie."

A. M. Honey

Paragould, Ark.

[There are several explanations of this term. PATHFINDER cited the one which most authorities regard as accurate and as being most logical. Still another is that slaves from the estate of a man named Dixy sang joyously of his plantation.—Ed.]

Savannah Co. Press
October 5, 1940

"SOUTHERN BLUEBLOOD"

Plans Are Progressing for Pageant.

The Negro Good Will Committee announces reports have been made from all groups which will participate in the pageant, "Southern Blueblood," to be presented at the Municipal Auditorium November 4. The chairman, the Rev. H. M. Parker, presented Helen Wilson and Gladys White of the 20th Century Club and Gladys Porter of the junior auxiliary of St. Augustine Church at the last meeting and they made encouraging reports.

The program committee reported the co-operation of pastors and leaders of organizations contacted. The Rev A. L. Patterson, D. D., president of the Savannah Protestant Ministerial Association, is co-operating and Mrs. Lucy B. McIntire will be mistress of ceremonies, it was announced.

James H. Cobb, Jr., by appointment of Miss Mary Battle Lowry, executive secretary of the Red Cross, made valuable suggestions to the publicity committee. "Southern Blueblood" is an historical pageant of good will, interpreted by old-time spirituals and selections of Stephen Collins Foster. The publicity committee will meet Thursday night at Steele's Building at 8 o'clock.

White Pallbearers For Deceased Servant

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Several young white men are scheduled to serve as pallbearers in funeral services, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, for Mrs. Bessie M. Harris, of 82 Ashby Street, SW. from the funeral chapel of Sellers Brothers.

OCT 16 1940

The Rev. D. T. Babcock, pastor of Big Bethel AME church, will officiate. Burial will be in Lincoln cemetery.

The deceased was the husband of Mr. Albert Harris and had been employed in the home of Mrs. Louise Ayres Robert, white, for 30 years.

Mrs. Harris passed at her home Sunday following an illness of two months.

The pallbearers, who as boys in the neighborhood of the Robert home came within the scope of Mrs. Harris' tender care, are: L. W. (Chip) Robert III, J. P. Allen, Jr., Bud Richardson, Frank Corrigon, John Horne, Jr., Pierce Robert and Asher Ayers.

Flowers and messages from members of the Robert family and from scores of prominent white residents of the city were received at the Harris home Tuesday.

WPA DIRECTOR FACES QUIZ ON 100,000 BOOST

Chicago Sunday Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—The New Deal administration apparently has become fearful of holding the so-called solid south, according to Representative J. William Ditter [R., Pa.], chairman of the Republican congressional committee.

"It is interesting to note in looking at this preëlection pay roll padding that the largest state increases include those of the southern states," Ditter said today. "In particular, Florida, Georgia, and Texas have been favored. The administration apparently fears that it may lose those states and is taking these steps to bolster its strength."

Ditter said an increase of 100,000 in WPA rolls, scheduled for this month before election, has turned the spotlight on the political use of the WPA by the New Deal.

OCT 13 1940

"Already complaints are being made about needless increases in many parts of the country," he said. Senator Guy M. Gillette [D., Ia.] announced Thursday that complaints had been received about these increases in certain parts of the country and summoned Acting Administrator Howard O. Hunter to testify this week regarding these charges.

SOUTHERNERS ARE PEOPLE

"This has been a voyage of discovery. I have found out that Southerners are people!"

Thus did Samuel Grafton, associate editor of The New York Post report to his newspaper after a hasty visit to Albany, Ga., on the heels of the recent tornado, according to H. T. McIntosh, editor of The Albany Herald, who has seen a copy of The Post article. Mr. McIntosh comments:

"Imagine that! Not animals, but people! Mr. Grafton had never been South before, and his impressions from this Section have been apparently gathered from 'Tobacco Road' and other sources of information equally far removed from truth. Adding to his frank confession that 'Southerners are people' is his no less startling statement that 'this is not generally known in the North.'"

To those who have studied the attitude of the North toward the peoples of the South, it has long been apparent that Mr. Grafton speaks the truth when he says "this is not generally known in the North." Ignorance of the South has been responsible for more discriminatory legislation than has fear of eventual industrial dominance.

Many men, holding responsible positions in the North have not the slightest conception of what the South is, nor how its people live. They are surprised to learn that Negroes are not publicly lashed at whipping posts for the amusement of the savage whites. They are completely bowled over when they are told Southerners read the same magazines, the same literature, see the same movies, listen to the same radio programs, and have the same reaction to events that Northerners indicate.

What a pity that Northern schools do not add a tour of the ignorant South to the curriculum of their wealthy institutions of learning. The first few such tours could be conducted under the protection of armed escorts if that would give the students a greater sense of security.—Dothan Eagle.

That Southern Accent

A writer in *The Chicago Daily News* Donald Douglas, says it is not courteous, or even funny, to call attention to a woman's Southern accent.

That, of course, is an alien viewpoint. A genuine Southern woman likes to be complimented on her Southern accent. What she doesn't like is Hollywood imitations of that accent. To speak of a woman's real Southern accent is like praising her biscuits or the color of her eyes, or the way she rides a horse, or anything else.

No, Mr. Douglas, it is no disgrace here in the South to tell a woman she has a Southern accent. She no more resents that than does a Kentucky colonel, of the old school, suh, resent being called sentimental when he looks upon the face of his lady love as the moonlight plays upon it through a wistaria vine where a mockingbird sings.

Triumphs for Free Enterprise

Convincing refutation of the charge that the South is the nation's No. 1 economic problem was contained in an address delivered Wednesday by W. D. Anderson, of Macon, before a joint meeting of the Southern Hardware Jobbers Association and the American Hardware Manufacturers Association at Palm Beach, Fla.

The jobbers were observing the golden anniversary of their organization, while the manufacturers' association could point to 40 years of successful operation. The speaker of the day made a running summary of the achievements of the American people, under our system of free enterprise, during the past 50 years, with special reference to the advancement made in the South.

The keynote was an appreciation of the marvelous developments, not only in industry and agriculture, but in cultural and spiritual values, in a period when genius and skill were unfettered, coupled with a solemn warning that the subversive economic philosophies which have gained the ear of ignorance and indifference would destroy the American way of life unless business men quit sticking out their chest at the nineteenth hole and boasting that they left politics to the politicians.

Since the South emerged from the wreckage of military government under Reconstruction our population has almost doubled and the deposits in banks have grown from practically nothing to 8.25 billion dollars, representing almost one-seventh of the total bank deposits of the country. In the past 40 years our bank clearings have multiplied by six and are now approximately one-eighth of the national total.

While the South was long regarded as an agricultural section, our manufacturing now exceeds the value of all agriculture by more than 260 per cent.

Capturing the greater part of the cotton textile industry, the South has 18 million active spindles, as compared with less than 6 millions for the rest of the country. Southern mills consume 80 per cent of all the cotton consumed in the United States.

In coming out of the long depression the South has been the country's bright spot. The value of our manufactured products in 1937 was only 3 per cent below that of 1929, while in the rest of the country it was 14 per cent below.

In 1938 the total internal revenue receipts from the South increased more than 46 million dollars over the previous year while receipts for the United States as a whole declined nearly 110 million dollars.

Turning from the amazing progress of the South to the country as a whole, the speaker made an impressive survey of the achievements of science and invention during the past half century and showed how the comforts and conveniences of mankind had multiplied. The world of chemistry and physics is opening new frontiers through the test tube. Last year American industry appropriated 215 million dollars for research work and 2 thousand laboratories have been set up to capture and harness the secrets of nature for the benefit of mankind.

American scientists have said that about 100 years ago the average person had about 52 wants, of which 15 were for the necessaries of life. Today the average person has 484 wants, of which 94 are for necessaries.

This, of course, is part of the answer to the charge that technology is playing havoc with our employment system. The fact is that the percentage of our population gainfully employed increased 25 per cent between 1870 and 1930, although it was the period of the greatest technological development in the history of the world.

The statement is made on the authority of President Milliken, of the California Institute of Technology that last year the wages of the average working man bought 7 times as much as in 1840, usually regarded as the beginning of the industrial era, and twice as much as in 1910.

We get some idea of this colossal development when Carl Snyder, in his "Capitalism the Creator," tells us that the electric power produced in the United States is equal to the human power of half a billion men working 8 hours a day.

But after all, we are finally reminded, this rich heritage will be lost unless business men, among others, see to it that the subversive philosophies centering around collectivism are driven from the American government.

Alabama's Memorial Day

Today is Memorial Day in Alabama and three other Southern states, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi. In recent years, Memorial Day has included tribute to World War veterans as well as to those who wore the Confederate gray nearly 80 years ago. Still, however, it is in honor of the men who defended the South in 1861-65 that the day is primarily observed.

In Alabama today, chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are turning thoughts back to the days when states rose against states and civil war was in the land. We are being asked today to remember those who fought then.

Thoughts of other days have a way, however, of being filtered through rose-glasses of time. The memories of yesteryear are softened and diffused.

There is a danger, therefore, that when we are asked to think of wars long past we will think only of the gallantry and the bravery of those who fought, and of the color and romance that always accompany times of emotional stress. Well it is to think of these things, but they are not all the memories of war.

Here in the South we know what it is to feel the invader's foot. Over this land battles once raged. Southern homes were fired upon. Southern women and Southern children fled in terror before raiding bands. The fire and the sword ravaged the earth and its people. That, too, should be remembered on Memorial Day.

But all these memories should not be enveloped in bitterness. Rather they should remind us that we honor not war, but those who fought bravely and well when they believed they had to fight. There is no praise for wrecked homes, for riches destroyed, for families disrupted, for the way in which men died amid the mud, their last breath gasped out only to the benediction of screaming shells. There is praise only for the men who, faced with a necessity for playing a role in a tragic drama, played their part as nobly as they could.

We can honor the men who fought in a war without honoring the war itself. That is true not only in regard to the war of 1861-65 but also of the World War, whose dead we also honor today. Perhaps some wars are just and right, but at best they are an unfortunate necessity. It is very difficult, however, to say which wars are good and which are bad. And so it is better as we look back today upon the wars of yesterday that we keep clear within our minds the distinction between honoring the dead and honoring the conflict in which they fought.

Let us encourage no illusions about the hideousness and the horror of war.

Educational Standards

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, touched upon a live topic at Alabama College's celebration when he charged that education in the South was dominated too much by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He said:

"Since the War Between the States progress of higher education in the South has lagged far behind progress in other sections of the country.

"It has not had the financial support necessary to enable it to discharge properly the functions it ought to perform. It has been and is today dominated entirely too much by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Because of lack of adequate financial support and because of domination by an association that is more concerned about the number of books in the library than the use of the books, it has not had the stimulus to experiment and to break into new fields."

Such charges, coming from the head of the state's educational system, are not to be taken lightly. They come, obviously, from experience.

We have many examples, here in Birmingham and in the rest of Alabama, of the power of the S. A. C. S. S. Earlier this week, Birmingham school authorities were notified that all the city's white high schools were in danger of losing their rating. The chief reasons assigned were overloading of classes and failure to maintain a certain standard for libraries.

The financial difficulties of the last few years have brought many schools into conflict with the S. A. C. S. S. and its rating powers. Most colleges and high schools of the South, we suspect, have had difficulty in the last decade in meeting the standards of the accrediting agency. And very naturally that fact has been an irritant to many educators.

The criticism of Dr. Collins, however, cannot be viewed properly unless we remember that it represents a difference of viewpoint between educators. It is a case of one schoolman disagreeing with another schoolman.

The S. A. C. S. S. is just what its name indicates, an association of schools and colleges. Its activities are regulated by educators. The standards it has prescribed are standards adopted by active school teachers and school heads, all working and living in the South. And no school in the South can be affected by a decision of the association except by vote of representatives of other Southern schools.

It is possible that the standards set up by the S. A. C. S. S. have been too rigid in view of the financial difficulties under which education has struggled in the last few years. Certainly the time has been one calling for leniency. But whether the association has been too strict is a matter of opinion.

All this is apart, of course, from the question of whether there should be any accrediting agency holding a club over schools if they do not measure up to certain minimum standards. In this respect it should be remembered that the strictures of Dr. Collins were all directed at the domination by the association of higher education. Apparently he recognizes some need of the association for high schools.

It seems to this paper, however, that even in the case of higher education the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has served a useful purpose. Freedom to experiment and enter new fields is desirable, as Dr. Collins insisted, but desirable also is some degree of uniformity in educational standards.

There is something to the thought that the standards are often placed upon secondary matters, such as the number of books in a school library rather than the use made of the books, but standards have to be on matters that can be measured instead of on intangibles. Sometimes it is necessary to choose between inferior standards and no standards. And we hardly think the critics of the accrediting system want to go back to the chaos of no standards.

Alabama Pays Tribute To Living And Dead Who Fought In 1860's

Only About 50 Warriors Survive; Montgomery Is Scene Of Ceremonies

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Alabama paid tribute today to that grand army of 120,000 gray-clad men it sent to the battlefields in the 1860's, of which only about 50 aged warriors survive.

It was Confederate Memorial Day, and those among the small remnant of the once great army of Robert E. Lee who were able to attend exercises shared the homage paid their departed comrades.

Governmental activity was suspended in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi in tribute to the Confederate dead. Banks and county offices also were closed. Other states in the Confederacy observe other dates, established by commemorative legislation.

Here in Montgomery—cradle of the Confederacy—graves of scores of veterans were decorated in historic Oakwood Cemetery. T. D. Samford, U. S. district attorney, delivered the principal address. A wreath was placed on a huge monument on the capitol grounds, erected to the memories of Confederate soldiers and sailors.

The observance throughout the state was sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Ladies Memorial Associations, who placed flowers beside the metal markers erected at the graves of all veterans.

Out of some 120,000 men sent by Alabama to the battlefields of the War Between the States, only 49 survivors are listed on pension rolls, the ranks are depleted with the issuance of each monthly pension check.

Peter A. Brannon, curator of the State Department of Archives and History, said this state sent more men to the war than any other seceding commonwealth. He said the South's whole fighting forces consisted of "considerably less" than 700,000 men, against a Northern army of over 2,000,000.

Latest pension records showed these survivors in Alabama:

John G. McDaniel, Bibb County; W. G. Harrison, Butler; James F. Cooper, Calhoun; A. W. Dorn, Calhoun; T. J. Waits, Calhoun; T. J. Turner, Clarke; John White, Clarke; Thomas Peoples, Clay; R. W. Holmes, Cleburne; W. H. Wilson, Coffee; John T. Brown, Conecuh; William Riley, Conecuh; J. M. Etheridge, Crenshaw; J. W. Moore, Dallas; G. W. Chumley, DeKalb; William U. Jacoway, DeKalb; I. R. Nix, Elmore; J. F. Drury, Escambia; H. M. Bell, Fayette.

A. H. Taylor, Franklin; L. M. Bailey, Geneva; M. M. Burch, Geneva; Soloman Bradshaw, Houston; R. T. Boatrite, Jefferson; John E. Hewlett, Jefferson; J. H. Nelson, Jefferson; Mathew M. Williams, Jefferson; Andrew J. Brown, Lauderdale; Pleasant M. LeMay, Lawrence; J. W. Dixon, Lawrence; William T. Bennett, Madison; William J. Canterbury, Madison; J. A. Stegar, Madison; W. H. Edwards, Marion; John L. Cox, Marshall.

J. A. Fowler, Marshall; William Parker, Mobile; W. H. Hasty, Monroe; Paul Sanguinetti, Montgomery; John D. McClanahan, Morgan; H. P. May, Pickens; J. A. Davison, Pike; Robert L. Killough, Shelby; George N. Rainer, Sumter; P. R. Crump, Talladega; Benjamin Prior Maddox, Talladega; J. R. Kennedy, Tuscaloosa; F. M. Mackey, Walker; S. R. Hartley, Washington.

Confederate veterans receive $65 per month each out of the state pension fund, while widows of veterans—of whom there are 1,318 on the pension roll—receive $30 monthly.

The South Builds

Revelation that southern construction contracts for April set a nine-year record for that month offers a startling insight into the development which is taking place in this section of the country. More than eighty million dollars was the figure, a statistic that should encourage all who have envisioned the great future possible to the south if only the section will take advantage of its resources.

The south, true, has had and will always have serious problems. This is true of all sections. But reports such as this on construction indicate, emphatically, that there is more truth on the side of those who see the south as the nation's No. 1 opportunity than with those who pessimistically look upon it as the nation's No. 1 problem.

It is only necessary to travel a little in almost any state of the south today to see the material evidence of an acceleration of that spirit which has lifted the south from the destitution which followed the War Between the States to its present economic status.

On every hand the sound of the hammer and the saw is to be heard. New homes, new roads, new factories are under construction here, there, and almost everywhere. It is the sign of reawakening to possibilities and indicates a new era of optimism and of courage.

Such material activity is the surest program for successful remedy of the human and social problems that perplex. Every added value constructed into the south makes its effect felt through all strata of society and it is the steady accumulation of new and better values that will, eventually, solve the problem of relief, of the tenant farmer, of the sharecropper and of the migratory seeker-after-work.

The future of the south must be a combination of industrial and agricultural activity. Each is dependent upon the other and each contributes to the prosperity of the other. When the right balance is struck between the two great divisions of human effort, the factories dotted over the land will bring new wealth and through the sonsumer markets their employes create, offer new opportunity to the modern, intelligent tiller of the soil.

So long as the south can continue such a program of building as that reported for April, there need be no doubt that, ultimately, the south will come into its own as the area with most widespread contentment and with the soundest economic basis for life of any.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

THE SOUTH

South

A Native at Large

BY JONATHAN DANIELS

NOV 23 1940

THAT story about the Southerner getting ready to vote for Roosevelt again but telling his visitor that "if you Yankees don't stop voting for him this country is going to hell" has grown a beard, but it is neither older nor less funny than the faith of Northern conservatives that they can continually count on Roosevelt opposition from the representatives of the Democratic South. Republican Senator-elect Ralph O. Brewster spoke that faith in a post-election interview the other day. Liberty was threatened, but he counted on the South to save it from F. D. R.

The Nation

"We must anticipate measures to curb the freedom of the press," he said. "However, the Southern bloc in Congress, though supporting Roosevelt, will stand for preservation of liberties, including the press."

Mr. Brewster's report on the South was that of a man from Maine speaking in Los Angeles. The South came out of the election with less division than any other region in the country. Only two politicians in the South of any importance made a show of not voting for the President, and "Cotton Ed" Smith's South Carolina and the Texas of "Cactus Jack" Garner gave Roosevelt big majorities.

New York Times

Neither of these old gentlemen is very important now even in the South. South Carolina will probably keep "Cotton Ed" in the Senate for the rest of his life. But Garner can stay at home in Uvalde not only on Election Day but forever after. I think that those whom Dorothy Thompson calls the Catilines of the extreme left and right are rarer in the South than elsewhere. There is an increasing silliness in the persistent romantic view of the South as a land of a fixed feudalism, of ladies and lords above a great mass of white and black slaves. We begin down at the bottom, but the number at the top is wonderfully rare. The South at its best is a middle-class land, and the middle class in the South is increasingly aware of its own relationship to the welfare of the black and white Southern poor. It is for the New Deal.

It is for liberty also, as much as any other section in America. It will fight as long as any region for a free press, though it anticipates no attack upon it. But in parts of the South it would do no harm if the press itself gave a little more evidence that it is free. In Tennessee, which went two to one for Roosevelt, half of the city papers, with more than half of the newspaper circulation in the state, fell into line for Willkie following the lead—or jerk—of absentee ownership in New York. Those papers are coming out of the campaign not only sharing the failure of a large part of the press elsewhere but also suffering from a continuing local understanding that what they said—and say—represents less indigenous opinion than distant control.

Northern conservatives need to remember two things. In important human respects the South is the have-not section in America. It is also the section which the census showed has had the greatest increase in population in America—the increase is young in a nation of more and more elderly people. Counting on conservatism from such a region is counting on the dumbness or the docility of the Southern people in support of a status quo in which a lot of them are hungry in a rich land.

But those who count on the South do not count on the Southern people. They depend instead on some shrewd and reactionary Southerners who by one or another variety of demagoguery have got Southern votes. There is, indeed, a good deal of evidence that reactionaries in the South have been skilful in getting the votes. Their skill has not been based merely on poll taxes and prejudices, both of which they freely use. Maybe it has been chiefly based on a sort of lethargy in an electorate which has never got much help out of politics and has sometimes been content with no more than a good show.

This election in the South was no mere traditional straight Democratic voting. It overturned the third-term tradition, on which Republicans said they based hope in the South. But the significant thing is that the Democrats voting the straight Democratic ticket for a third term were voting for the man they had demanded the right to vote for under no compulsion of custom. In virtually all the Southern states the rank and file of Democrats instructed their delegates to the Chicago convention to name Roosevelt last summer. NOV 23 1940

Senators talking big words may fool them again on votes in Washington. The business men who were for Willkie will slip back as quickly as they can into the Democratic councils in their states. But they and the country need to realize that the so-called conservatism of the South is cracking. The South is for liberty, but it was a Southerner not long ago who included in his definition of liberty the right to "eat regular." It is important. This South of youth and increase and difficulty, already overflowing in disturbing migrations, scarcely seems to be the hope of things as they are—or were. It moves, if slowly, with the push of people on its politics—and behind the politicians people are still power.

A DEMOCRAT IN THE SOUTH.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—To E. O. L.: Why the southerner sticks to one party can be rationally explained and the explanation will be the best history of the south that has ever been written. The crux of the matter will never be fully appreciated except by native sons of the south who have spent a majority of their three score and 10 years there.

Chicago Tribune

Having spent the first 10 years of my life south of the Mason and Dixon line, my opinion is that the south votes the Democratic ticket because it is best for it, economically, socially, and otherwise. I, a Republican, voted the straight Democratic ticket in the south. For 20 years I have been voting the Republican ticket in the north. I'll bargain with you, E. O. L. If you will explain why a Negro moves from the south to the north in order to vote the Democratic ticket, I will immediately start writing the answer to your question. In the meantime do not be discouraged. I have been reading THE TRIBUNE for 40 years. I can assure you that your understanding of the south is at least on a parity with that of THE TRIBUNE.

HAMILTON C. BROWN.

DEC 1 1940

The South's Steel Industry

Before the 1938 revision of the basing point system, steel prices in Chicago, Baltimore, Birmingham and Buffalo had been higher than prices in Pittsburgh. Two years ago, however, the steel companies eliminated the differentials between the various basing points and put prices more or less on an even basis throughout the country.

Prior to this change, the price structure had tended more or less to centralize steel production in the Pittsburgh area. But with the differentials leveled off, it was expected that greater decentralization would occur. Baltimore was one of the points expected to benefit, and indications of further expansion in the Baltimore steel industry have been numerous in the past two years. It was the Southern steel mills, however, which were pictured as the principal beneficiaries of the evening-up of prices.

That this expectation of Southern gains is by way of being realized is indicated by the decision of the United States Steel Corporation to expand the capacity of its Birminghagm plant by about 20 per cent. This expansion, announced recently, reverses the long-standing trend toward contraction in capacity at United States Steel plants. "Big Steel" which, in 1933, was equipped to turn out 30,622,000 tons of ingots, had a capacity at the end of last year of only 27,795,000 tons. Now it is proposed to add equipment capable of producing 400,000 tons a year and to locate this enlargement in Birmingham.

This decision to make the first step toward enlarging the capacity of the nation's largest steel producer in the South might have come regardless of the 1938 changes in the basing point system. The defense program has rendered it necessary to plan for meeting a growing demand for steel, and it is possible that the industrial development of the Southern States would have made it advisable to initiate such plans in that region regardless of the absence of price differentials. But the possibility of a cause-and-effect relation between the change in the basing point system and the proposed expansion of Southern steel plants is so obvious as to require notice.

DEC 6 1940

The advocates of further industrial expansion in the South have complained for years that their efforts were being hampered by the freight-rate structure and by other differentials like the one the steel industry erased two years ago. Their case will gain in persuasiveness as a result of a Southern steel development which follows, even if it does not proceed from, the elimination of basing point prices which placed the South at a disadvantage.—The Baltimore Sun.

THE Southern Literary Messenger has just made public a list of the "Fifty Greatest Southern Books," compiled from the best 100 lists submitted in a competition conducted by the magazine. At the head of the list is "Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris, and this is followed by Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind." "Poems," by Sidney Lanier, is third; "Stories and Poems," by Edgar Allan Poe, is fourth, and Douglas Southall Freeman's "R. E. Lee" is fifth. The remainder of the list contains many old favorites such as Cable's "Old Creole Days," Thomas Nelson Page's "In Ole Virginia" and "Red Rock," John Fox's "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," James Lane Allen's "Kentucky Cardinal," Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi" and also many comparatively recent ones, including Wolfe's "Look Homeward, Angel," Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings's "The Yearling," Du Bose Hayward's "Porgy," Jesse Stuart's "Man With the Bull Tongue Plow," Julia Peterkin's "Scarlet Sister Mary," Erskine Caldwell's "Tobacco Road" and two biographies by Marquis James: "The Raven" and "Andrew Jackson."

NOV 17 1940

The grand prize for the best list was awarded to James Strong Moffatt Jr., head of the English Department of Washington and Lee University, whose list is somewhat richer in non-fiction and poetry than is the final list. He places Sidney Lanier first, Joel Chandler Harris second, Poe third, Albert J. Beveridge ("Life of John Marshall") fourth and Freeman's "R. E. Lee" fifth. Audubon's "Birds of America" figures in both lists.

Atlanta Ga Journal
December 19, 1940

Strange Tales From Georgia

Mrs. E. B. Purcell is a fine example of youth that can be maintained by those who resolve to get out and "not be old." Mrs. Purcell is now 78 years of age. In October she made a trip of 5,000 miles in automobile through Arkansas, Texas and into old Mexico. She is back and feeling as chipper as you please, thank you.—Lavonia Times.

Six Japanese persimmons grown in Bulloch County were presented the Times editor during the week by those old-time friends, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. DeLoach. Filling a six-quart basket, the six persimmons weighed approximately a pound each. A cluster of four on one stem, among them the smallest of the lot, weighed considerably over three pounds. One of them measured exactly 12 inches in circumference.—Bulloch Times.

Irwin Chambers fed his fattening hog Monday evening with cornmeal and water. He failed to break up the litle balls of meal that form when water is poured on meal. The hog sucked one of the balls down his windpipe and passed on to hog heaven soon afterwards. Clerk Grover Rylee lost a 300-pounder the same way some time ago.—Banks County Journal.

Among the Negro families who have made application for an FSA tenancy was that of Soon Dobbs, three miles west of Villa Rica. Dobbs is one of the three brothers whimsically named "Soon, Early and Late" at birth. And his family of seven long has industriously farmed on the place owned by Phil Astin, Carrollton businessman.—Carroll Free Press.

In the public dining room where we eat there is a mechanical, coin-operated musical instrument. The other night a young man came in, went up to the machine, looked over the printed list of pieces the machine would play, inserted the proper coin, stood a second and walked out and away from the dining room and the music he had paid to be played. That was right here in Edison! Can you beat it?—Calhoun County Courier.

C. L. Collison tells us he has a sheep that brought two lambs this year, the first on February 28 and the other on November 27. He sold the first lamb at six months old for $10 cash. Mr. Collison has 27 head and said he averaged $2.50 a head for the wool. This bears out the statement made recently by W. S. Rice, professor in the department of animal husbandry at the College of Agriculture, that north Georgia farmers can have a fuller agricultural life if a small flock of sheep is kept on every average-size farm in this section.—Ellijay Times-Courier.

In this week's Herald you will notice a classified ad placed by Lannie F. Simmons. Mr. Simmons loaned someone his shotgun last year and he can't remember the name of the person who borrowed it. Anyone that will trust a person with a valuable gun like Lannie says this gun is and does not remember the name of the person that borrows it sets a new record.—Bulloch Herald.

Coal for your hogs may seem strange to some people; but, only to those who do not understand. Coal is good for hogs and if you, Mr. Farmer, don't believe it, go out to the local ice plant and get Mr. J. H. Nantz to verify our statement. Coal slack, or slack coal, as it may be called, is fed to hogs. When the slack is given to hogs for the first time they touch it very timidly, but once they get a real taste of the coal, they "go for it." This article is written to help hog raisers have better hogs and better meat.—Calhoun County News.

Columbia S. C. State
March 12, 1940

How South Carolina Looks To a Boston Correspondent

R. K. Markham, Staff Correspondent, in the Christian Science Monitor, Boston

Columbia, S. C.—On arriving at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, one enters "the Deep South." But I don't think I would have known that, if I hadn't read about it in books and gazed long upon charts depicting it. There is no abrupt chasm between North and South. This Carolina is very much like the one to the north and that Carolina is similar to Virginia, which resembles Maryland, a state not greatly different from Delaware or New Jersey.

I reached here at midnight and there was not a single taxi at the station. A Negro porter kindly ordered one by phone, and the driver took me through gloomy empty streets, into the meagerly lighted business district. That is all rather characteristic; it reveals how rural South Carolina is.

Columbia has a splendid Capitol, good hotels, impressive churches, attractive stores, and a creditable state university, but still is a rural town in a rural land. It has 52,000 inhabitants and only one South Carolina city has more, Charleston, with 62,000. Only two others have as many as 20,000 each; only five beyond that have 10,000. Practically 70 per cent. of the people live in the country; 53 per cent. live on farms. There are only 21 towns with 5,000 inhabitants.

Had Chance to Lead.

This is one of the oldest states in the Union. It produced leaders of prominence, early established a culture of the first rank and exerted a large influence in national affairs. It erected mansions and built one of the most scintillating cities of the new world. It had every chance to lead.

A South Carolina poster boasts that "making a living is easy. The climate is mild; extremes are unknown; rainfall is generous; work continues 12 months a year; soil is fertile; rivers numerous; almost all plants flourish; water power abounds; an inexhaustible labor supply is at hand."

That is a blurb, and it sounds like a dream, but it's really true. South Carolina is actually like that; it could be a paradise. But is it one? No. It has many very delightful aspects, but has not found it possible to give an adequate education to its own children.

Why is that? The essential reason is quite plain. Forty-six per cent. of all the people in South Carolina (1930) are Negroes. There is almost one here for every white person, and that constitutes a gigantic burden. It retards the state. All assets must be cut in two; all liabilities doubled.

Beginning of "Black Belt."

South Carolina marks the beginning of the "Black Belt," which is like a hammock with one end fastened to the state line between the Carolinas and the other to the point where Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas meet. It is suspended over large parts of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi and hangs down into Louisiana. Most counties in this area contain more Negroes than white people and that causes a special economic situation, marked by the following characteristics:

Most of the people are farmers, but own no land. They can pay no direct taxes and very limited indirect taxes. Their consumptive power is exceedingly low. They have fewer radios, telephones, and autos than any other population of similar size in America. They spend far less on home building, clothes, transportation, and travel.

Consequently, railroad income is meager and most lines are insolvent. Road building is an extremely heavy burden on those who can pay for it. General wages are very small. Teachers' salaries are exceedingly low. Farm income is only about half that of many other areas. Crime records are high. Large areas of farm land are eroded. There are far fewer agricultural implements and animals than in other places. In this area one seldom sees a flourishing farm.

Data From Southern Sources.

All these data are taken exclusively from Southern sources. I am not intimating that Negroes here live worse than in New York City, Chicago, or Hartford, Conn. As a matter of fact, what Negro wealth exists, is largely in this area. I only say that when 46 per cent. of a population is Negro, and therefore, on an extremely low economic level, prosperity and progress are difficult.

But in spite of this, South Carolina is moving unmistakably forward. First, in the field of education. This state takes pride in the fact that it founded the first free school for Negroes, as early as 1740. And now it is making great efforts to improve its whole educational system.

As late as 1918 the average school term was 135 days for whites and 67 for Negroes. And more than half the children were absent from school even during those days. There was no law for compelling attendance.

Now the average length of the school year is 174 days for whites, 137 for Negroes. Sixty-four per cent. of the white children and 51 per cent. of the Negro daily attend school. Seventy-seven per cent. and 67 per cent., respectively, are enrolled. For whites there are 1,496 elementary schools, for Negroes 2,222; for whites 315 high schools, for Negroes, 139.

White Schools Excel.

Five times as many white children go to high school as Negro. Elementary and high schools for whites are very much better than the others. They are worth $41,000,000 as compared to $6,000,000, the value of the Negro schools. A white teacher gets on the average $866 a year, a Negro $349. On a white pupil is spent $64 annually; on a Negro $14. The official report emphasizes that this is still inadequate, but it represents very appreciable progress—500 per cent. in 20 years.

In putting up new school buildings and providing good bus transportation, South Carolina has made much more rapid advance than most states. And the standard of preparation for teachers has been raised.

A great road-building activity has also been carried on. A network of good paved highways covers the state. During most of the year travel on them is very pleasant.

Textile factories have grown so rapidly that the cotton state of South Carolina works up about 50 per cent. more cotton than it itself produces.

Has Large Artificial Lake.

It has the largest artificial lake east of the Mississippi, formed by the largest completed dam in America. This and other projects place South Carolina in the front rank of electricity-producing states. It claims 28 water power plants.

In spite of these new power lines, factory chimneys, and whirring of spindles, most of the people still live from agriculture. And they live meagerly. But here, too, are reforms. In this field the federal government has been helpful.

There is better farm-training, more soil conservation, wise reclamation, very useful organizations for the rural youth, the introduction of better farm animals, re-forestation, and a sort of crusade for a better South Carolina.

This "State of the Little Palm" is on the right road. It is moving in a procession with 47 others, and can advance only so fast as we integrate our Negroes and other submarginal groups into our family of normal producers and normal consumers, with the hopes and rights inalienable in our American commonwealth.

Rushton Urges South Be Given Fairer Chance

More Representation In Party Councils Committeeman's Aim

BY FRED TAYLOR
Birmingham News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— Marion Rushton, backed by many other party stalwarts in Alabama, moved Saturday to throw the weight of his office as Democratic national committeeman behind efforts to reward this and other solid Democratic states for delivering electoral votes year after year to the Democratic party.

At the same time Rushton, staunch party worker many years and Bankhead-pledged candidate for reelection, declared he believed the nomination of Alabama's "favorite son," Speaker William B. Bankhead, for the presidency "would be the greatest single achievement the Alabama delegation to the coming convention in Chicago could bring about."

In a letter to 3,500 leading Democrats in the state, including State Democratic Executive Committee members, city and county officials, beat committeemen in all 67 counties and other party workers, Rushton declared:

"Unless President Roosevelt makes himself available for a third term (and I think that he is the strongest candidate Democrats could choose) the situation is wide open, and Will Bankhead's chances should be as good as any.

"If he or any other Southerner, no matter how able or well equipped, is forever barred from high Democratic office because of 'geographical unavailability,' I think the sooner Alabama Democrats know it the better."

Rushton, Montgomery attorney, who has twice managed campaigns of Senator John H. Bankhead and who is close to Gov. Dixon, long has been working to wipe out the basis of unfair representation Alabama (and other solid Democratic Southern states, too) has at the national convention, particularly since abolition of the two-thirds rule for nominating standard bearers.

"In my work as national committeeman I have noted a situation which is unfair to Alabama," continued Rushton's letter. "This state, which always votes Democratic, has only 22 votes in the national convention. Pennsylvania has 72, although it goes Democratic only about three times a century. There ought to be a system of representation whereby a state gets credit for electoral votes delivered year after year to the Democratic party. A resolution to that end has been approved by the convention of 1936. I shall work with other solid Democratic states for its adoption."

Favors Parity

Strongly in favor of parity and conservation payments, Rushton points out the industries that we have cannot flourish without the supporting economic power of the agricultural districts. He asserted that, since the first tariff act was levied more than 100 years ago, Northern industry has enjoyed a subsidy at the expense of Southern farmers, estimating that the amount of indirect taxes paid yearly by each Alabama family because of the protective tariff amounts to $35.

"In 1933 for the first time that injustice began to be equalized in the South by parity and conservation payments to Southern farmers," declared the national committeeman. "Largely through the influence of Senator Bankhead the benefits of these payments have been continued and I say, 'More power to him.'"

He added that farmers of this state have received about $103,000,000 in such parity and conservation payments, but that even this large amount did not offset the tremendous burden imposed by the protective tariff. Nevertheless, he pointed out, the payments provide a means whereby the farmers can purchase tools with which to improve conditions on their farms. In this connection, Rushton also pointed out that he was counsel for and deeply interested in one of the electric membership cooperatives which are engaged in furnishing electric power to farms throughout Middle Alabama and said he favors a continuation of these constructive endeavors.

Favors Adequate Defense

Citing the need of an adequate army and modern equipment for defense of this nation, Rushton emphasized that military arsenals and munitions plants should be located in the great interior, least vulnerable to attack, and that Alabama is ideally located for construction and development of such a plant, already having ores and plants necessary to produce raw materials.

Incidentally, Rushton is well versed in the grim business of war, having served with the A. E. F. in France and having won the rank of captain before hostilities ceased. Long engaged in the practice of law he served 12 years as secretary to the State Democratic Executive Committee before being chosen to serve the unexpired term of Judge Leon McCord as national committeeman. He is a liberal Democrat, saying, "By birth and persuasion, am a Jacksonian Democrat, liberal in purpose, conservative in practice. I am not a blind supporter of capital or labor, the rich or the poor, the classes or the masses. My observation is that either side, under bad leadership, tends to excesses and unfairness. . . ."

As national committeeman, Rushton was chosen Jackson Day Dinner chairman and, in the drives of 1939 and 1940, was commended by National Democratic Committee Treasurer Oliver Quayle for help-ing raise the largest contributions ever given for the party "war chest" by this state.

Rushton is opposed for reelection by R. J. (Bob) Goode, the Gastonburg squire, who was commissioner of agriculture and industries when Governor Dixon ran for governor against Henderson-Malone "parade, an eleventh hour dorsed the Senate bill, pending on the Senate "purity" bill, pending on the calendar for consideration when the President Roosevelt for calendar for consideration when the Speaker Bankhead reconvenes June 25 making Legislature reconvenes June 25 and choice for the nomination. In fact, some of those school bigwigs have little hope of its passage. In fact, some of those should be kept at the helm of this country's government.

* * *

SCHOOLS—Even though the Alabama Education Association endorsed the Henderson-Malone "parity" bill, pending on the Senate calendar for consideration when the Legislature reconvenes June 25 school bigwigs have little hope of its passage. In fact, some of those in the education forces apparently do not desire its passage.

Goode, widely known in Alabama and long active in politics, declared he thought Mr. Roosevelt

Columbia S. C. State
March 12, 1940

How South Carolina Looks To a Boston Correspondent

R. K. Markham, Staff Correspondent, in the Christian Science Monitor, Boston

Columbia, S. C.—On arriving at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, one enters "the Deep South." But I don't think I would have known that, if I hadn't read about it in books and gazed long upon charts depicting it. There is no abrupt chasm between North and South. This Carolina is very much like the one to the north and that Carolina is similar to Virginia, which resembles Maryland, a state not greatly different from Delaware or New Jersey.

I reached here at midnight and there was not a single taxi at the station. A Negro porter kindly ordered one by phone, and the driver took me through gloomy empty streets, into the meagerly lighted business district. That is all rather characteristic; it reveals how rural South Carolina is.

Columbia has a splendid Capitol, good hotels, impressive churches, attractive stores, and a creditable state university, but still is a rural town in a rural land. It has 52,000 inhabitants and only one South Carolina city has more, Charleston, with 62,000. Only two others have as many as 20,000 each; only five beyond that have 10,000. Practically 70 per cent. of the people live in the country; 53 per cent. live on farms. There are only 21 towns with 5,000 inhabitants.

Had Chance to Lead.

This is one of the oldest states in the Union. It produced leaders of prominence, early established a culture of the first rank and exerted a large influence in national affairs. It erected mansions and built one of the most scintillating cities of the new world. It had every chance to lead.

A South Carolina poster boasts that "making a living is easy. The climate is mild; extremes are unknown; rainfall is generous; work continues 12 months a year; soil is fertile; rivers numerous; almost all plants flourish; water power abounds; an inexhaustible labor supply is at hand."

That is a blurb, and it sounds like a dream, but it's really true. South Carolina is actually like that; it could be a paradise. But is it one? No. It has many very delightful aspects, but has not found it possible to give an adequate education to its own children.

Why is that? The essential reason is quite plain. Forty-six per cent. of all the people in South Carolina (1930) are Negroes. There is almost [illegible] for every white person, and that constitutes a gigantic burden. It retards the state. All assets must be cut in two; all liabilities doubled.

Beginning of "Black Belt."

South Carolina marks the beginning of the "Black Belt," which is like a hammock with one end fastened to the state line between the Carolinas and the other to the point where Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas meet. It is suspended over large parts of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi and hangs down into Louisiana. Most counties in this area contain more Negroes than white people and that causes a special economic situation, marked by the following characteristics:

Most of the people are farmers, but own no land. They can pay no direct taxes and very limited indirect taxes. Their consumptive power is exceedingly low. They have fewer radios, telephones, and autos than any other population of similar size in America. They spend far less on home building, clothes, transportation, and travel.

Consequently, railroad income is meager and most lines are insolvent. Road building is an extremely heavy burden on those who can pay for it. General wages are very small. Teachers' salaries are exceedingly low. Farm income is only about half that of many other areas. Crime records are high. Large areas of farm land are eroded. There are far fewer agricultural implements and animals than in other places. In this area one seldom sees a flourishing farm.

Data From Southern Sources.

All these data are taken exclusively from Southern sources. I am not intimating that Negroes here live worse than in New York City, Chicago, or Hartford, Conn. As a matter of fact, what Negro wealth exists is largely in this area. I only say that when 46 per cent. of a population is Negro, and therefore, on an extremely low economic level, prosperity and progress are difficult.

But in spite of this, South Carolina is moving unmistakably forward. First, in the field of education. This state takes pride in the fact that it founded the first free school for Negroes, as early as 1740. And now it is making great efforts to improve its whole educational system.

As late as 1918 the average school term was 135 days for whites and 67 for Negroes. And more than half the children were absent from school even during those days. There was no law for compelling attendance.

Now the average length of the school year is 174 days for whites, 137 for Negroes. Sixty-four per cent. of the white children and 51 per cent. of the Negro daily attend school. Seventy-seven per cent. and 67 per cent., respectively, are enrolled. For whites there are 1,496 elementary schools, for Negroes 2,222; for whites 315 high schools, for Negroes, 139.

White Schools Excel.

Five times as many white children go to high school as Negro. Elementary and high schools for whites are very much better than the others. They are worth $41,000,000 as compared to $6,000,000, the value of the Negro schools. A white teacher gets on the average $866 a year, a Negro $349. On a white pupil is spent $64 annually; on a Negro $14. The official report emphasizes that this is still inadequate, but it represents very appreciable progress—500 per cent. in 20 years.

In putting up new school buildings and providing good bus transportation, South Carolina has made much more rapid advance than most states. And the standard of preparation for teachers has been raised.

A great road-building activity has also been carried on. A network of good paved highways covers the state. During most of the year travel on them is very pleasant.

Textile factories have grown so rapidly that the cotton state of South Carolina works up about 50 per cent. more cotton than it itself produces.

Has Large Artificial Lake.

It has the largest artificial lake east of the Mississippi, formed by the largest completed dam in America. This and other projects place South Carolina in the front rank of electricity-producing states. It claims 28 water power plants.

In spite of these new power lines, factory chimneys, and whirring of spindles, most of the people still live from agriculture. And they live meagerly. But here, too, are reforms. In this field the federal government has been helpful.

There is better farm-training, more soil conservation, wise reclamation, very useful organizations for the rural youth, the introduction of better farm animals, re-forestation, and a sort of crusade for a better South Carolina.

This "State of the Little Palm" is on the right road. It is moving in a procession with 47 others, and can advance only so fast as we integrate our Negroes and other submarginal groups into our family of normal producers and normal consumers, with the hopes and rights inalienable in our American commonwealth.

Rushton Urges South Be Given Fairer Chance

More Representation In Party Councils Committeeman's Aim

BY FRED TAYLOR
Birmingham News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Marion Rushton, backed by many other party stalwarts in Alabama, moved Saturday to throw the weight of his office as Democratic national committeeman behind efforts to reward this and other solid Democratic states for delivering electoral votes year after year to the Democratic party.

At the same time Rushton, staunch party worker many years and Bankhead-pledged candidate for reelection, declared he believed the nomination of Alabama's "favorite son," Speaker William B. Bankhead, for the presidency "would be the greatest single achievement the Alabama delegation to the coming convention in Chicago could bring about."

In a letter to 3,500 leading Democrats in the state, including State Democratic Executive Committee members, city and county officials, beat committeemen in all 67 counties and other party workers, Rushton declared:

"Unless President Roosevelt makes himself available for a third term (and I think that he is the strongest candidate Democrats could choose) the situation is wide open, and Will Bankhead's chances should be as good as any.

"If he or any other Southerner, no matter how able or well equipped, is forever barred from high Democratic office because of 'geographical unavailability,' I think the sooner Alabama Democrats know it the better."

Rushton, Montgomery attorney, who has twice managed campaigns of Senator John H. Bankhead and who is close to Gov. Dixon, long has been working to wipe out the basis of unfair representation Alabama (and other solid Democratic Southern states, too) has at the national convention, particularly since abolition of the two-thirds rule for nominating standard bearers.

"In my work as national committeeman I have noted a situation which is unfair to Alabama," continued Rushton's letter. "This state, which always votes Democratic, has only 22 votes in the national convention. Pennsylvania has 72, although it goes Democratic only about three times a century. There ought to be a system of representation whereby a state gets credit for electoral votes delivered year after year to the Democratic party. A resolution to that end has been approved by the convention of 1936. I shall work with other solid Democratic states for its adoption."

Favors Parity

Strongly in favor of parity and conservation payments, Rushton points out the industries that we have cannot flourish without the supporting economic power of the agricultural districts. He asserted that, since the first tariff act was levied more than 100 years ago, Northern industry has enjoyed a subsidy at the expense of Southern farmers, estimating that the amount of indirect taxes paid yearly by each Alabama family because of the protective tariff amounts to $35.

"In 1933 for the first time that injustice began to be equalized in the South by parity and conservation payments to Southern farmers," declared the national committeeman. "Largely through the influence of Senator Bankhead the benefits of these payments have been continued and I say, 'More power to him.'"

He added that farmers of this state have received about $103,000,000 in such parity and conservation payments, but that even this large amount did not offset the tremendous burden imposed by the protective tariff. Nevertheless, he pointed out, the payments provide a means whereby the farmers can purchase tools with which to improve conditions on their farms. In this connection, Rushton also pointed out that he was counsel for and deeply interested in one of the electric membership cooperatives which are engaged in furnishing electric power to farms throughout Middle Alabama and said he favors a continuation of these constructive endeavors.

Favors Adequate Defense

Citing the need of an adequate army and modern equipment for defense of this nation, Rushton emphasized that military arsenals and munitions plants should be located in the great interior, least vulnerable to attack, and that Alabama is ideally located for construction and development of such a plant, already having ores and plants necessary to produce raw materials.

Incidentally, Rushton is well versed in the grim business of war, having served with the A. E. F. in France and having won the rank of captain before hostilities ceased. Long engaged in the practice of law he served 12 years as secretary to the State Democratic Executive Committee before being chosen to serve the unexpired term of Judge Leon McCord as national committeeman, Rushton was chosen Jackson Day Dinner chairman and, in the drives of 1939 and 1940, was commended by the Democratic National Treasurer Oliver Quayle for helping raise the largest contribution ever given for the party in this state.

Rushton is opposed for reelection by R. J. (Bob) Goode, the Gastonburg squire, who was commissioner of agriculture and industries when Governor Dixon was elected in 1938. Goode, an eleventh hour candidate, pending on the calendar for consideration when the Legislature reconvenes June 25, making Speaker Bankhead his second choice for the nomination.

Goode, widely known in Alabama and long active in politics, declared he thought Mr. Roosevelt

"... processes and unfairness. . . ."

* * *

SCHOOLS—Even though the Alabama Education Association "parsorsed the Henderson-Malone Senate bill, pending on the June 25 qualifier against Rushton, came out strongly for President Roosevelt for third term, maintaining that "warhead his second term ... ination. ... parently do not desire its passage. high in the education forces ap- its passage. In fact, some of those Legislature have little hope of school bigwigs have little hope of

Gov. Dixon, whose administration has provided $2,400,000 additional annually for schools, is against the Henderson Malone measure and could be expected to marshal sufficient strength in etiher House to kill it, particularly in view of the required three-fifths majority necessary to submit a constitutional amendment. Dixon is against the pending bill because he considers it a "preference," rather than a "parity" bill.

But a bill that could be passed in the opinion of Senator James A. Simpson, upper House leader, is a straight-out "parity" bill to make public schools a primary and essential function of state government. He says that if Senator J. Bruce Henderson, co-author of the measure with Senator W. W. Malone, will substitute such a bill, he will support it and predicts its passage by the Legislature.

Although some legal lights doubt whether a bill submitting a constitutional amendment could be legally passed in the remaining three legisdlative days, Senator Simpson believes it could, if the necessary majority of both houses favor it.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state education superintendent, repeatedly has made his position clear. He stands for parity, but not priority, and believes public schools ought to be made an essential function of government.

Simpson, in warning against the Henderson-Malone measure in its present form, says its provisions to appropriate $3.12 monthly out of the state general fund for each school child for an eight-month term, regardless of whether other state departments, such as the courts and insane asylums, receive their appropriations, would result in a breakdown of state government. Simpson contends, though, that the school problem never will be solved satisfactorily until public education is made an essential function of state government and all tax eggs are put in one basket. In other words, let schools and other state deparments, such as the Highway Department, share equally in state revenue, rather than earmarking huge sums for them.

* * *

CUT—Alabama business men, and employes, too, are looking forward to a public hearing called for 11 a.m. Wednesday in the House chamber at the Capitol, by a special committee seeking to lop $2,000,000 yearly off the unemployment compensation tax load. The hearing is expected to result in specific recommendations to Gov. Dixon for such reductions, which, of course, must be federally approved.

The committee, appointed by the governor under the 1939 amendment to the unemployment compensation act and headed by Douglas Stockham, Birmingham industrialist and treasurer of Stockham Pipe & Fittings Company, already had made tentative recommendations to the chief executive and code committee for whacking that amount off the tax load. It would mean a reduction of $1,500,000 in taxes on employers and $500,000 on employes.

The reduction is possible because of the huge surplus already piled up in this fund on deposit in Washington for Alabama. The surplus now has soared to $13,500,000 and it is estimated that by April 1, -941, it will have reached $16,000,000.

Stockham, whose committee includes Senator Hayse Tucker, upper House administration leader, also pointed out that $4,500,000 more was taken in from this tax last year than was paid out in benefits. Incidentally, Alabama is one of the only six states that collect a 1 per cent unemployment compensation tax from employes. Employers are required to pay a tax of 2.7 per cent.

Dixon indicated before he took office he would like to reduce or eliminate the tax on employes, but was advised by Social Security officials in Washington it be left in effect to provide an adequate surplus in the fund. Whatever the reductions are, they will be worked out on a like percentage for employers and employes alike and based on experience rating. In other words, companies would be rewarded for stability of employment.

* * *

CODE—The hard-driving legislative code committee spent the weekend in Montgomery plugging away at revision of Alabama's statutes to insure the work will be done and the manuscript dispatched to the publisher by April 1.

Chairman W. S. Welch, who was ill several weeks from overwork and an attack of flu, was back on the job, which was ably handled during his absence by Vice Chairman John Lusk, the Gadsden war horse. Its members, who are eager to complete the job and print all proposed changes for study by other members of the Legislature, have reemphasized they are not legislating but following expressions of the Legislature.

Senator Lusk, who estimates recodification of the state's laws (last done in 1923) will be worth $500,000 yearly to Alabamians, has a new definition of the law.

"The law," says Lusk, "is a reasonable propostion vigorously asserted."

Incidentally, the price of the new code, which will be published in 10 volume, will be about $75, and not $100 or $200, as estimated by some persons, this column learned on excellent authority.

* * *

BALLAD—Recently when Montgomery's Mayor Bill Gunter endorsed the candidacies of Marion Rushton, Hugh White and Davis Stakely, all fellow townsmen, but overlooked a townswoman, Mrs. Lennard Thomas, she wired the mayor from North Alabama she would sing him a ballad for his blessing. The gallant mayor promptly gave Mrs. Thomas his endorsement in her race for Democratic national committeewoman.

The comely Mrs. Thomas, who has been campaigning actively over the state, is widely known as a songbird. No singer is equally charming Mrs. Ruby Price Robinson, U. S. commissioner at Anniston and former newspaper publisher, but she has been campaigning with like vigor for the committeewoman post vacated by the resignation of Mrs. A. Y. Malone, Dothan postmaster.

* * *

WINSTON—Politics in the "Free State of Winston," usually topsy-turvy, is at a standstill this Spring, while candidates in other counties are blazing away. Reason is that the Republican party, dominant until it lost three county offices to the Democrats in 1938, will not have a primary for the first time in more than 20 years. As a matter of fact, only one Republican candidate qualified for each of the county offices to be filled this year.

Heretofore there has been a nip-and-tuck battle between Republicans for the primary nominations. But this year the G. O. P.'s are present is a solid front in an effort to gain revenge on the Democrats. Thus, with no primary friction, the Republican majority in the county is expected to go down the line for the ticket. It is well known, Winston Countians point out, that in 1938 numerous Republicans voted for Democrats.

A lively scrap is expected to develop between the Democrats and Republicans in the November general election.

A New Cotton Stocking

In an editorial yesterday we reviewed the conclusions of a study made by the National Cotton Council to determine trends and possibilities in the various markets for cotton products. The council estimates that cotton could lose a maximum of 1,095,000 bales annually to competitive products, and could gain as much as 3,300,000 bales. The council, incidentally, expresses determination to make the maximum potential increase in cotton consumption a reality.

In yesterday's editorial we cited the figures on potential gains or losses in a number of markets for cotton products, such as automobile tires, bags, dresses, shirts, etc., and we spoke of developments and trends in some of these fields.

There is one field, however, which we did not mention; we wanted to devote a separate editorial to it, because it seems to us to be so interesting and important. It is the field of cotton hose for women, in which a remarkable new development is reported.

Within a week or so, according to an article in the latest issue of the magazine *Business Week*, a new kind of cotton stocking will be put on the market by one of the big manufacturers of silk stockings. It is the United States Department of Agriculture Style No. 106 cotton-mesh hose. Next week the company will start moving the stockings into its 10,000 retail outlets over the nation, with distribution probably heaviest in *Business Week* says, in "the thrift-and-cotton-conscious South." The retail price will be $1 a pair.

Cotton hose for women, of course, are not new. Women have turned thumbs down on them for years, as the magazine remarks. "The fact that they wore like iron," it adds, "meant little or nothing; women wanted durability, but flattery came first." That accounts for the fact that 88 per cent of all women's stockings sold in this country in 1938 were silk.

Business Week relates the story of the development of the new hose:

"Faced with the fact that cotton stockings had to be made sheer and flattering to sell, the cotton industry turned to David H. Young, who 10 years ago created the dull, high-twist method of knitting silk hosiery which took the shine off women's legs. In cooperation with the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture and the Mercerizers Association of America, Young has developed a full-fashioned, high-quality cotton stocking, knit on the same machines used for silk hosiery. At present the hose are being made of high-quality commercial yarn, but Young believes it may be possible to knit them from other varieties of yarn of longer than commercial length."

The importance of this new cotton product to the South is obvious. If the new cotton stocking appeals to American women, its manufacture will increase cotton consumption by as much as 100,000 bales a year, according to a conservative estimate by the National Cotton Council.

The cotton industry does not expect the new product to replace silk as the leading stocking material, says *Business Week*, but it is confident that stylists can put them over for sport, utility and afternoon wear. Intensive promotion of the new stocking is being held off until the first sales returns are in, according to the magazine.

A large market for cotton stockings will open up when the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation inaugurates its cotton stamp plan, which will be operated similarly to the food stamp plan, for the benefit of relief clients and low-income families.

Among the women of the South, especially, should the new cotton stocking find a ready response. If it lives up to its promise and becomes popular among Southern women, it will undoubtedly come into general use all over the country.

Every new use for cotton that is economically feasible, or the expansion of every existing use of cotton wherever possible, should be encouraged not only by the South but by the whole nation, since cotton, as one of the largest American crops, affects the entire national economy. There is a special reason why new or expanded uses for cotton should be encouraged now. Because of the loss of a large part of our foreign markets for cotton and the growing competition in the world market of foreign-grown fiber, the importance of our domestic market becomes greater and greater. We must look increasingly to the domestic market for cotton's salvation.

CRUMP LAUDS RESULT OF NEW DEAL IN SOUTH

Roosevelt First Aid To Dixie Since War, He Says

RIVER SPENDING CITED

Political Leader Declares That Money For Mississippi Has Been Small In Comparison To That Used In North

E. H. Crump, leader of the Shelby County political organization, described the Roosevelt New Deal administration yesterday as the "first sign since the Civil War" that has aided the South.

"The North, East and West have had the New Deal since the Civil War," he said. "If the Mississippi River rose in Boston and emptied in the Potomac River the Republican controlled treasurer would have lined its banks with marble slabs.

"Look at the appropriations for the Missouri River, Snake River in Idaho, the Connecticut Rivers, the Hudson, the Ohio, Alleghany and the Monongahela and see what the Mississippi River has gotten the last 50 years, which takes care of 30 odd states—a reservoir."

Takes Rap at Willkie

"Wendell Willkie is as well known to the people by his Wall Street zigzagging and financial trickery as the famous Smith Brothers in the Cough Drop industry," he said. "Those of us who advocate equal rights to all and special privileges to none will show the mighty, selfish, gouging interest 'where Tony hid the wedge.'"

Mr. Clump described Willkie Clubs forming in Memphis and throughout Tennessee as "Millionaire Clubs."

"No, I haven't been requested to join, even though I am solvent," he chuckled.

"I don't believe in making war on honest capital," he declared. "We need it and want it, but I do not believe capital should be given special favors at the expense of the great mass of people."

Turning back to discussing the Roosevelt New Deal, Mr. Crump said: "Yes, the East, North and part of the West had a New Deal for all these many years—they had several third terms."

Recalls the Bad Days

"The South didn't know anything about a new deal until Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated President in 1932, after Hoover had wrecked the country. Six thousand, three hundred and sixty-four banks failed during his administration. Farmers and home owners were hopeless with 5 cent cotton. Look at the Memphis territory today. Look at our prosperity. Yet some of those who have received the New Deal blessings are for Willkie. Why? The cat will be out of the bag before long.

"Recently, the Republican Party had a convention in Knoxville. Their keynoter was Dewey Short, Republican congressman from Missouri.

"It was an insult to the people of Tennessee, who believe in fair play and particularly those in East Tennessee, when Short had fought every TVA measure. Of course, he fits in with Willkie—a new toy for the Wall Street slickers, who have no respect, no regard for any man or woman who hasn't a thousand dollar label on their back."

Mayor Chandler yesterday called attention to voting requirements and explained:

"When the national election day comes around on Nov. 5 there will be so much interest that every citizen will want to be eligible to vote."

Poll Tax Receipt Needed

"In Tennessee a 1939 poll tax receipt, purchased before Sept. 6, 1940, will be required of every person who reached the age of 21 years before Jan. 10, 1939 and everyone who had not reached the age of 50 years by that date.

"Persons whose 21st birthday occurs after Jan. 10, 1939, and those who reached the age of 50 years before that time are not required to have a poll tax to vote. But every person, regardless of age, must be registered.

"A three day supplemental registration will be held Oct. 14, 15, and 16 for those who are not already registered and for those who have changed their residence since the last registration days.

"If there ever was a time when Tennesseans should vote the Democratic ticket it is this year. The election of Wendell Willkie would be a calamity for America and even more so for Tennessee. Our state has benefited and progressed more in the eight years of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration than in the entire 150 years of its existence."

The Southern Forests

Few people today who don't know that the forests of the south are one of the greatest items of natural wealth for this section of the country. The Constitution

However, for those who would gain a better understanding of the exact place of forests and forest products in southern economy, a recent booklet will be a godsend. It is titled "The Southern Forests" and is published by the Atlanta field office of the National Resources Planning Board, of which Henry T. McIntosh is regional chairman.

The book gives detailed information of southern forests from every viewpoint. It details area, ownership and values of the forests, with a description and analysis of the various forest products, under the three principal classifications of lumber, naval stores and wood pulp. Atlanta, Georgia

The problems of forest management, of fire loss, of marketing and of taxation are intelligently reviewed and the specific conditions applying to the older lumber mill towns, and the comparatively new pulp mill towns, come in for considerable attention.

The need for a program of co-ordinated action, in which the general public, private forest owners, industry, agriculture and officialdom shall co-operate to conserve our forests for the future, while making them as prolific a source of wealth as possible for the present, is emphasized.

SEP 1 9 1940

The book contains, in addition to its written text, numerous tables and charts which vividly portray the statistical factors in forest growth, ownership, development, etc.

"The Southern Forests" will be an invaluable handbook to all whose interests, directly or indirectly, are involved in our forest wealth. Which means, literally, everyone.

Momentum For The South

Now that the nation is concentrating its energies on defense, further emphasis is being brought to bear on the industrial potentialities of the South. For many of the resources most important in the preparedness program are available in abundance in this area; many of our industrial facilities will be increasingly employed and the attention of the country as a whole will be more widely directed to this section.

It is reasonable to assume that even after these special preparedness programs come to an end, as one day, we all hope, they may, the South will continue to realize advantages from the heightened understanding of her opportunities, which now is so rapidly spreading.

In a special number devoted to the "South's Resources," *The Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, presents an impressive accounting of the essential materials for national defense found in this section. Not only does the South possess an enormous quantity and variety of resources, but other conditions, such as the labor and power supply, making for efficient processing, are highly favorable.

The extent to which the basic industry of agriculture has been supplemented in the South is vividly suggested by the fact that the total cash farm income, including government payments, now comprises less than 63 per cent of the value added by manufacture in this territory.

In the two years, 1935-1937, the value of our manufactured products increased 35 per cent, with the total only 3 per cent below 1929, while the rest of the country remained 14 per cent below its 1929 figure.

In these two years the number of plants in the South increased notably, while there was a decline in the rest of the country.

To a great extent through the resources and facilities of the Birmingham district, the South now produces from 17 to 20 per cent of the national output of pig iron, hot rolled iron and steel, and structural and ornamental iron.

The Manufacturers Record goes on to say that "there are three times as many active spindles in Southern cotton mills as there are in the rest of the United States, and the product of these mills in dollar value, approaching the billion-dollar mark, is virtually three times what it is in the rest of the country."

In the production of certain vital materials the South is the dominant source of supply. Its percentages of the country's total production of the following materials are: Naval stores, 100 per cent; sulphur, 100 per cent; carbon black from natural gas, with the exception of two plants outside of the South, 100 per cent; bituminous coal, nearly 50 per cent; natural gas, nearly 60 per cent; crude petroleum, more than 60 per cent; bauxite, from which comes aluminum, 50 per cent; fuller's earth, 75 per cent; phosphate rock, 100 per cent; clay, nearly 50 per cent; feldspar, nearly 50 per cent; mica, more than 65 per cent.

The momentum given to the progress of the South by the defense program eventually, of course, will tend to slow down, but there is good reason to believe that its effects will continue to be widely and beneficially felt in the better days of peace to come.

CRUMP LAUDS RESULT OF NEW DEAL IN SOUTH

Roosevelt First Aid To Dixie Since War, He Says

RIVER SPENDING CITED

Political Leader Declares That Money For Mississippi Has Been Small In Comparison To That Used In North

E. H. Crump, leader of the Shelby County political organization, described the Roosevelt New Deal administration yesterday as the "first time since the Civil War" that has aided the South.

"The North, East and West have had the New Deal since the Civil War," he said. "If the Mississippi River rose in Boston and emptied in the Potomac River the Republican controlled treasurer would have lined its banks with marble slabs.

"Look at the appropriations for the Missouri River, Snake River in Idaho, the Connecticut Rivers, the Hudson, the Ohio, Alleghany and the Monongahela and see what the Mississippi River has gotten the last 60 years, which takes care of 30 odd states—a reservoir."

Takes Rap at Willkie

"Wendell Willkie is as well known to the people by his Wall Street zizagging and financial trickery as the famous Smith Brothers in the Cough Drop industry," he said. "Those of us who advocate equal rights to all and special privileges to none will show the mighty, selfish, gouging interest 'where Tony hid the wedge.'"

Mr. Clump described Willkie Clubs forming in Memphis and throughout Tennessee as "Millionaire Clubs."

"No, I haven't been requested to join, even though I am solvent," he chuckled.

"I don't believe in making war on honest capital," he declared. "We need it and want it, but I do not believe capital should be given special favors at the expense of the great mass of people."

Turning back to discussing the Roosevelt New Deal, Mr. Crump said: "Yes, the East, North and part of the West had a New Deal for all these many years—they had several third terms."

Recalls the Bad Days

"The South didn't know anything about a new deal until Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated President in 1932, after Hoover had wrecked the country. Six thousand, three hundred and sixty-four banks failed during his administration. Farmers and home owners were hopeless with 5 cent cotton. Look at the Memphis territory today. Look at our prosperity. Yet some of those who have received the New Deal blessings are for Willkie. Why? The cat will be out of the bag before long.

"Recently, the Republican Party had a convention in Knoxville. Their keynoter was Dewey Short, Republican congressman from Missouri.

"It was an insult to the people of Tennessee, who believe in fair play and particularly those in East Tennessee, when Short had fought every TVA measure. Of course, he fits in with Willkie—a new toy for the Wall Street slickers, who have no respect, no regard for any man or woman who hasn't a thousand dollar label on their back."

Mayor Chandler yesterday called attention to voting requirements and explained:

"When the national election day comes around on Nov. 5 there will be so much interest that every citizen will want to be eligible to vote."

Poll Tax Receipt Needed

"In Tennessee a 1939 poll tax receipt, purchased before Sept. 6, 1940, will be required of every person who reached the age of 21 years before Jan. 10, 1939 and everyone who had not reached the age of 50 years by that date.

"Persons whose 21st birthday occurs after Jan. 10, 1939, and those who reached the age of 50 years before that time are not required to have a poll tax to vote. But every person, regardless of age, must be registered.

"A three day supplemental registration will be held Oct. 14, 15, and 16 for those who are not already registered and for those who have changed their residence since the last registration days.

"If there ever was a time when Tennesseans should vote the Democratic ticket it is this year. The election of Wendell Willkie would be a calamity for America and even more so for Tennessee. Our state has benefited and progressed more in the eight years of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration than in the entire 150 years of its existence."

Commercial Appeal Memphis Sept 9 1940

The Southern Forests

Few people today who don't know that the forests of the south are one of the greatest items of natural wealth for this section of the country. The Constitution

However, for those who would gain a better understanding of the exact place of forests and forest products in southern economy, a recent booklet will be a godsend. It is titled "The Southern Forests" and is published by the Atlanta field office of the National Resources Planning Board, of which Henry T. McIntosh is regional chairman.

The book gives detailed information of southern forests from every viewpoint. It details area, ownership and values of the forests, with a description and analysis of the various forest products, under the three principal classifications of lumber, naval stores and wood pulp. Atlanta, Georgia

The problems of forest management, of fire loss, of marketing and of taxation are intelligently reviewed and the specific conditions applying to the older lumber mill towns, and the comparatively new pulp mill towns, come in for considerable attention.

The need for a program of co-ordinated action, in which the general public, private forest owners, industry, agriculture and officialdom shall co-operate to conserve our forests for the future, while making them as prolific a source of wealth as possible for the present, is emphasized.

SEP 1 9 1940

The book contains, in addition to its written text, numerous tables and charts which vividly portray the statistical factors in forest growth, ownership, development, etc.

"The Southern Forests" will be an invaluable handbook to all whose interests, directly or indirectly, are involved in our forest wealth. Which means, literally, everyone.

Momentum For The South

Now that the nation is concentrating its energies on defense, further emphasis is being brought to bear on the industrial potentialities of the South. For many of the resources most important in the preparedness program are available in abundance in this area; many of our industrial facilities will be increasingly employed and the attention of the country as a whole will be more widely directed to this section.

Birmingham News Age Herald Birmingham Ala.

9-15-40

It is reasonable to assume that even after these special preparedness programs come to an end, as one day, we all hope, they may, the South will continue to realize advantages from the heightened understanding of her opportunities, which now is so rapidly spreading.

In a special number devoted to the "South's Resources," *The Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, presents an impressive accounting of the essential materials for national defense found in this section. Not only does the South possess an enormous quantity and variety of resources, but other conditions, such as the labor and power supply, making for efficient processing, are highly favorable.

The extent to which the basic industry of agriculture has been supplemented in the South is vividly suggested by the fact that the total cash farm income, including government payments, now comprises less than 63 per cent of the value added by manufacture in this territory.

In the two years, 1935-1937, the value of our manufactured products increased 35 per cent, with the total only 3 per cent below 1929, while the rest of the country remained 14 per cent below its 1929 figure.

In these two years the number of plants in the South increased notably, while there was a decline in the rest of the country.

To a great extent through the resources and facilities of the Birmingham district, the South now produces from 17 to 20 per cent of the national output of pig iron, hot rolled iron and steel, and structural and ornamental iron.

The Manufacturers Record goes on to say that "there are three times as many active spindles in Southern cotton mills as there are in the rest of the United States, and the product of these mills in dollar value, approaching the billion-dollar mark, is virtually three times what it is in the rest of the country."

In the production of certain vital materials the South is the dominant source of supply. Its percentages of the country's total production of the following materials are: Naval stores, 100 per cent; sulphur, 100 per cent; carbon black from natural gas, with the exception of two plants outside of the South, 100 per cent; bituminous coal, nearly 50 per cent; natural gas, nearly 60 per cent; crude petroleum, more than 60 per cent; bauxite, from which comes aluminum, 100 per cent; fuller's earth, 75 per cent; phosphate rock, 100 per cent; clay, nearly 50 per cent; feldspar, nearly 50 per cent; mica, more than 65 per cent.

Birmingham News Age Herald

The momentum given to the progress of the South by the defense program eventually, of course, will tend to slow down, but there is good reason to believe that its effects will continue to be widely and beneficially felt in the better days of peace to come.

"THE SOUTH A GOOD PLACE FOR THE NEGRO"

SEP 13 1940

Reading over our exchanges, we came across the caption of this editorial; "The South a Good Place For the Negro," in the Southwestern Torch, an Arkansas Negro publication. Our neighbor explodes; "Judging from the economic status; the Negro of the South is in no worse shape than this Northern brother. For the advantages, a Northern brother boasts of having the Negro of the South is far ahead. He at least learns to be self reliant; he learns to think; to master situations and by so doing makes good of most opportunities."

Well, all depends upon what conception our Arkansas brother, places upon freedom of speech, of press and the right of peaceable assembly. If he prefers moral and intellectual slavery, to freedom of soul and body SEP 13 1940 is okay for him and we measure his word by the size of his intelligence, but not the race he misrepresents. If he prefers a meal ticket to human liberty, he is on the wrong side of the question. If he prefers to live in a state where he can neither vote nor sit on jury, to one where he can enjoy all of his Constitutional rights; nobody is going to interfere with his status. If he wants to be a tool or a sycophant to other people let him have his way. Water always seeks its level, and man is no wiser than he thinks.

Our brother says, the Negro in the South not having the so-called Northern advantages, he gains in social graces and expands in the field of managament and executive ability. We are quite frank to confess, that we do not know what our brother is talking about in the above statement. If we understand him, the advantages he has in Arkansas over the Negro in the North, he dare not attempt to exercise them. All real men like Patrick Henry, cry, "Give me liberty or give me death." Freedom of soul and body will give man meat and bread, but meat and bread will not give him freedom. The liberty the Negro in the North has and enjoy will give him both liberty and bread but the meat and bread the Negro in the South has will not give him liberty. The most precious gift that man can enjoy on earth is freedom of soul and body that he may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and have the freedom to work unmolested and provide for the necessaries of life for himself and those dependent upon him.

Our brother writes for white consumption; possibly he belongs to that class of Negroes, who delight to hear white folks say, "Sam is a good nigger." Many Negro people like some white people are born with an inferior complex and no kind of education can cure their disease. This class believes that his race is inferior because it as individuals recognize their own inferiority. We are just about what we think we are and nobody can convince us otherwise. I will not place our brother in this class or any other class, for the reason that the fruit the tree bears tells what kind of tree it is.

The South And The Draft

OCT 8 1940

The Southern states as a whole will be less affected by the draft than other sections of the country. That is to say, fewer men will be drafted in proportion to population from the South than from elsewhere. The reason for this is that the South has contributed a higher number of volunteers to the army and the navy than other sections, and the draft law provides that each state must be credited with the number of its citizens who volunteer.

In some states this will make a considerable difference in the number of draftees. *The Texas Weekly* estimates, for example, that no more than 8,000 men will be drafted from Texas in the first call for 800,000 men from the nation as a whole, while probably more than 50,000 will be called from Michigan, although Texas has 1,173,000 more population than Michigan. OCT 8 1940

Some other examples are cited by *The Texas Weekly*:

A striking contrast in this matter of enlistment and the draft is provided by taking a group of Southern states in which volunteering has been especially high and comparing it with a group in which it has been particularly low. For example, the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas, with combined population of 23,007,283, have already contributed so many volunteers to the army and navy that only 32,400 men from these states will be called up in the first draft. On the other hand, the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan, with combined population of 22,305,601, will be called on for 187,900 men. The states of New York and Illinois, with combined population of 22,305,601, will have a quota in the first draft of 175,700 men. Or compare Texas, Oklahoma and Kentucky with the three states of the Pacific Coast. There are nearly 2,000,000 more people in the first group than in the latter group, yet Texas, Oklahoma and Kentucky will be called upon for only 10,100 men in the first draft, while California, Oregon and Washington will be called upon for about 77,000 men. Enlistments in some Southern states have not been as high as in others. Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, for example, with combined population equivalent to only 56 per cent of that of Texas, Oklahoma and Kentucky, will be called upon for nearly four times as many men. But Michigan, with 1,200,000 less population than Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, must provide about 11,500 more men than those states. Taking the South as a whole, enlistments have been much greater than in other sections, especially the Northeastern states and the Pacific Coast. And it is a fact that sentiment in favor of giving support to Great Britain to the limit of our power, even at the risk of war, is stronger in the South than in other sections.

Historically, the South nas contributed more men to the services than other sections. There is a stronger military tradition in the South than in other parts of the country.

In addition, there seems to be a stronger feeling for the British in the South than elsewhere in the country, perhaps because the Southern people, on the whole, are more heavily descended from English, Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestors than are the people of other sections.

The Southern states, of course, will have as many men in the services in proportion to population as any other states, but fewer of them will be drafted, and this should mean somewhat less disruption of normal affairs in the South.

The "Solid South"

NOV 16 1940

Unfortunately, the Journal thinks, the South again proved itself politically "Solid." We carry elsewhere in the Journal two other references to this stupidy of the white south in continuing to vote for any body the Democratic party happens to nominate whether the candidate really represents democracy or not. All the South want to know is that he is nominated by the Democratic Party. If he is nominated by the Democrats the white South rushes to put him in on the theory that it is necessary to put a Democrat in office regardless of who or what he may be otherwise because the Democratic Party is the only national political organization which can be counted upon to always oppose justice to the black man in every department of American life.

That race prejudice and fear of the Negro is the real basis of the "solidity" of the South is testified to by the columnist of naional reputation who is author of the article quoted in Dr Gordon's column on Southern Civilization this week. In this article Samuel B. Pettengill "The Gentleman From Indiana" says: "The 2,500,000 in the South means little or nothing so far as issues are concerned." In other words, this columnist is saying that the price the Southern white people have paid for their political solidarity—their power to deprive the Negro of any effective voting power— is the tremendous price of having themselves held up before the world as too dumb to know that if you cut off your nose you necessarily and automatically "spite your face."

In another special article published in this issue of the Journal, The Forum, an editorial from the Atlantic City Eagle, it is stated that: 'As usual the Solid South voted Democratic because it is the party of curtailment, oppression, adn tay in your place so far as the Negro is concerned."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

THE SOUTH

THIS MORNING

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

Birmingham Ala. Age Herald

"Loyal be to loyal friends . . ."

7-3-40

Democratic National Committeeman Marion Rushton writes this column of his determination to do all in his power at Chicago to push the reapportionment plan "to the end that we have real representation in the national convention, and not a lot of rotten boroughs." He is in touch already with Senator Theodore F. Green, of Rhode Island, chairman of the subcommittee appointed by Mr. Farley to recommend a new system. Senators Bankhead and Hill have advised us of their alert interest that may be counted on at Chicago. Tom Beach, delegate from this district, made reapportionment a principal point in his race, and has the energy, influence and aggressiveness to be of immense help. And Walling Keith, one of the editorial writers on these papers, has been named from Alabama to represent the Young Democrats of the South who, more than any other group, have gone into action on reapportionment.

* * *

The unity to which America is called in this crisis is not one of death but one of life. And a living unity is one conditioned on rich variety and concerned with all its parts. It is concerned especially with those parts which admittedly involve a special problem and opportunity. For these United States to be truly united, therefore, it is still permissible and right for Southerners to go on with certain ambitions, activities and demands that will put their region on a par with all the rest in matters of economics and politics. It is still proper, for example, for Southerners to ask freight rate equity. It is still proper for them to ask fair representation in the only political party in which their voice has any representation at all.

* * *

The Democratic National Convention which meets in Chicago next month will be the first in history without a two-thirds rule for making its nominations. Before the Democratic National Convention of 1932 in the same city, Franklin Roosevelt called this self-same rule "an anachronism." He said it was "undemocratic." And even though he and Jim Farley refused to use their power then to follow Huey Long's lead and have the rule abolished, disliking the charge of "changing the rules in the middle of the game," it was understood that they would ask abolition four years later.

* * *

"I started off the preconvention (of 1936) campaign," writes Mr. Farley in his vivid book "Behind the Ballots," "with three definite things in mind: first, to bring about the unanimous renomination of President Roosevelt; second, to make certain that the platform adopted was thoroughly in line with New Deal views and principles; and, third, to ensure the abolition of the two-thirds nomination rule . . ."

* * *

The rule was abolished. Whether Southern delegates could have saved it is still a matter of debate. But the record is plain that one reason no greater effort was made to save this Southern advantage which had been called "undemocratic" an "anachronism" was that the South was promised in return a less "undemocratic and anachronistic" system of apportioning delegates to the national conventions. It was promised a system which would no longer make it possible for the rarely Democratic state of Pennsylvania to outvote in party conventions the nearly always Democratic states of Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama combined. It was promised a system to replace the present one in which a congressional district in which lives no single Democrat has equal weight in party national conventions with one in which every living soul—and even the birds in the trees and the sun in the sky—is Democratic.

* * *

That promise to the South has not yet been fulfilled. Mr. Farley has appointed a committee to consider the matter. The committee has a majority from states which would stand to lose votes in a fairer apportionment system if one were drawn up. It may be, as Mr. Farley seems honestly to believe, that the committee's report will be unbiased and will satisfy the South. But most of us who have ever had anything to do with reapportionment, whether in Congress or state legislatures or political parties, know that the thing is not accomplished by committees but by brute force. People don't give up their political power unless they are made to do so. And if the South is to have its deserts and its promised recompense for loss of the two-thirds rule, there may have to be exercised some such brute force as, say, Jim Farley, or, say, Franklin Roosevelt, can exercise in Democratic National Conventions. Certainly there is going to have to be all the force the South itself can muster.

We Are Pretty Lazy

Birmingham Ala. Age Herald

A correspondent who signs "Real Southerner" at the end of an interesting letter writes: "Recently I noticed in your editorial column a rather lengthy discussion of the typical Southern speech. I write to reply to your editorial, not to be critical of you or your newspaper, but to ask you to please use some discretion when referring to a 'Southern speech.'"

". . . Look into the annals of some of the greater speakers of the time, not the blustery politician, not the soap box orator of another decade, but people who have really accomplished something with beautiful soft speech, and they will tell us that the really beautiful soft speech of a 'typical' Southerner is far outstanding from all the rest. . . . Take a trip up East and see for yourself why we here in the South are thankful that we're not inflicted with the coarse, rough speech of a *damn-yankee.*"

"Real Southerner" got us wrong. We did not actually say that the typical Southern speech was bad, or that it was worse than the speech found in other sections of the country. What we did say and repeat is that most Southerners, even the most cultured and gentle folk of the South, are often pretty lazy about pronouncing their words. They *know* better than to mix words with mush, and they have a correct mental picture of the words, but through laziness they somehow just don't get the words out of their mouths as plainly as they think they do.

Sometimes check up on your friends. Listen to the phrases that actually come from their mouths, not the phrases you expect to hear. Then carefully check the actual speech with the printed words.

Most Southerners are not careful about their speech. They know better, but often slip over words carelessly without realizing it.

It is not the soft and mellow quality of the Southern voice that we meant when we said Southerners are lazy speakers. Save us from the sharp flats and razorback "R's" of some other sections! But let's not get on our ear about our lazy Southern pronunciation, *fya know w'atwe mean.*

Campaign Comment—

'Mud-Slinging Southerners' 'Burn Up' Memphis Reader; Willkie Petition Is Derided

Commercial Appeal

Change From Solid To Sane South Urged By Admirer Of G. O. P. Nominee—Effort Of Business Men To 'Coerce' Mr. Crump Assailed

8-9-40

To The Commercial Appeal:

First I want to congratulate you on your splendid campaign comment column. It is very interesting and most fair on your part to print both sides of a story.

But some of this mud slinging on the part of some of our glorified Southerners has burned me up from time to time. Mr. T. D. Moss, however, presents my latest peeve (this may have been voiced before, but I missed it). It's sort of like the last straw, to me—like Wallace at the Democratic Convention. He accuses The Commercial Appeal (and the Press-Scimitar) of "abandoning the South." Why, the people in this area are so used to being herded around like so many sheep by a political boss that when something is done in a democratic (with a small "d") way they are horrified! Until Scripps-Howard took over it's my opinion that The Commercial Appeal was downright lopsided (and I was a carrier at that time). I think now, though, you should be commended on your attempt at fairness. I don't care what people think of Lindbergh but he is at least one American who isn't afraid to say what he thinks. And he thinks for himself—an awful lot of people could stand a little of that, too.

And we who are for Willkie know there isn't a law against third terms, so why don't some of you New Dealers lay off that idea for a while? There may be some people who could stand a third term and still have a semblance of a democracy at the end. I don't know, but Roosevelt isn't one of these people.

Yes, I am a Southerner and mighty proud of it, too, but I'm not proud of the way some silly dyed-in-the-wool Democrats rave about a solid South, at least without thinking things out. I suppose some of them still prefer gas lamps to electric ones and buggies to cars. Voltaire said, "Whoever serves his country well needs no ancestors." Why not revise "solid" and make it a "sane South?"

E. KELLER.

1749 Glenwood Place.

NO TIME TO CHANGE

To The Commercial Appeal:

There appeared in your excellent news sheet of Aug. 4, under the caption Swing to Willkie Begun in Memphis, advising the public that a petition signed by 200 business and professional men backing the G. O. P. nominee. In the very same breath they affirm their loyalty to the local political organization and announce their disloyalty to Democracy and to the man who has done more for the South than any other man during 154 years of our independence.

This swing to Willkie bunch will have to figure a better scheme than the one they propose in this deal with Mr. Crump. That he is a shrewd trader will have to be admitted, but in the 30 years I have known him his deals have always been for the interest of Memphis, Shelby County and the Volunteer State and its humble citizenry. If the signers of this petition think to intimidate or coerce Mr. Crump and the political organization which he has so long and ably represented to withholding their active support in the coming national election, by refusing to support the nominees in the city, county and state, it is to laugh; 'tis but a childish gesture.

It seems as though the only thing the Willkie Democrats can find for an alibi in bolting the party and supporting a Republican for President is that the present incumbent in accepting the nomination for the third term is establishing a precedent and violating a tradition. Without a precedent, nothing would have ever been accomplished. This man Roosevelt is good at establishing precedents. He established a precedent when upon his inauguration he advised the money changers that the keys of the White House would remain in Washington; another when he closed all of the banks, giving them time to thaw out and liquidate their frozen assets, thus averting a financial panic.

Our country is nearing a crisis. This is no time to swap horses in in the middle of the stream, no time to try out new experiences, no time for an amateur or novice to be placed at the head of this government, no time for any clown or buffoon to laugh or jest himself into the presidency of these United States. Wake up to the fact that America is in real danger, both from the inside and outside, and that only real men who place their country above petty, peevish, pernicious politics should be put in a position of trust and responsibility.

8-9-40

A. R. SCRUGGS.

2502 Princeton.

FREE SPEECH UPHELD

To The Commercial Appeal:

I see by reading "Campaign Comment" where the boys and girls have returned from Chicago and the blitzkrieg on Democracy, whereby a standard of a party was hijacked by a bunch of office-holders assembled to hear their master's voice—and now are casting onslaughts at The Commercial Appeal, a paper I have read for the last 15 or more years.

Many times I have not agreed with some of the things you have written, and I'm sure you, likewise, did not expect everyone to agree with everything you have printed. But for anyone to be so small as to be critical of a newspaper and refuse to read it, represents anything but democratic thinking.

Not only that, but in so doing, the age-old right of free speech is challenged and, instead, the paper becomes only a tool of some group, and fails to keep the faith.

Personally, I feel you are doing the only thing left for a truly great paper to do. You are defending democracy against the march of centralization, regimentation and perpetuation in office.

The South must remember the setting aside of the old two-thirds majority rule that guaranteed to this section a voice in the workings of democracy.

Now we come to the breaking of a tradition that is all but sacred to this free people. Instead, they would have us believe that one man of one party is essential to the welfare of 130 million people, and this within itself constitutes a danger so grave that I expect to find, not only The Commercial Appeal, but most of the other great American newspapers arrayed in defense of the cherished rights and institutions which make us a free people.

No Democrat should feel conscience stricken in voting for Willkie, because he is a better Democrat than anyone now left in the New Deal party.

E. E. L.

Memphis.

BITTER DENUNCIATION

To The Commercial Appeal:

I am writing to let you know that I will no longer contribute my mite to the upkeep of The Commercial Appeal. So you are going to throw your support to the German, pro-German and proHitler candidate, put out by money and money alone. No doubt you have heard and read all about the famous, or should I say infamous, Ohio gang that descended on Washington when money elevated to the presidency that political misfit, Warren Harding. What that gang of murderers, thieves and plunderers did, will not be a drop in the bucket to what the Indiana gang will do, if they succeed in putting the Hun, Willkie, over. You know, as well as I do, that if Willkie is elected, he will not make a speech, advocat the repeal or passage of a singl act or measure, until what he say or think is blue-penciled by small coterie of men in New Yor City. Hoping many of your ol friends will cut you dead on th streets, and that your last days wil be spent in want and misery, an that you will finally end up by dy ing the death of a proGerman dog, I am, yours truly,

B. C. ABERNATHY, M. D.

Sondheimer, La.

"IT IS VERY AMUSING"

To The Commercial Appeal:

It's all very amusing! I mean all those jabs at The Commercia Appeal by folks who in reality fai to analyze—folks who misconstru entierly the position of the grea Commercial Appeal in the matter of the third term in its editorial o July 19.

I think the people should honestly read and reread the editorial and form a fair opinion of it before they flare out in severe condemnation and make themselves appear askance.

"The Commercial Appeal has no desire or intention to promote the cause of the Republican Party in the MidSouth." If this is not clear, then what is clear?

". . . The issue as we see it is not Mr. Willkie. We see it in terms far more important.

"Our cause is not the cause of Republicanism; it is the cause of Democracy."

If this is not clear, too, then what is clear in words to assure the world that "The Old Reliable" is sitting taut on the Democratic bandwagon as of all its varied and long history? But "the Old Reliable," standing on its old tradition of free press, prints all the folks' false condemnations against the paper, and takes the long suffering attitude.

8-4-40

I'm sure The Commercial Appeal in that editorial took its stand against the third term, nothing more, nothing less. Did Messrs. Farley, Garner, and hundreds of others in high places favor the Republican Party by standing like a wall of brass against a third term? If folks are going to cuss The Commercial Appeal in this matter, they'll have to include a vast multitude in high places in the Democratic Party for opposing the third term.

Folks, call it all off and dig up that editorial and read it over and over again, and extend a bit of fairness to the paper that stands like Gibraltar for all that is great and pure in the Democratic Party, and truly for all the South and Southwest that it did so very much to build up, and share all its joys and sorrows.

JOSEPH CINEGARER.

Shaw, Miss.

Gene

Young State Farmers To Help Change Crop System Of Alabama

Birmingham News

Auburn Short Course Trains Men To Assist Feeding World Nation

8-3-40

AUBURN, Ala.—Upon completion of a four-weeks agricultural short course here next week, 60 young Alabama farmers will return to their homes resolved to help change Alabama's cropping system to meet changing world conditions.

This was revealed at the annual banquet of the young farmers who are spending four weeks here as guests of Sears-Roebuck & Co. and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to learn the latest available facts on successful farming. Dean M. J. Funchess, director of the State Experiment Station, and J. Garland Bennett, president of the class, presided at the banquet.

"The time has come to change our cropping systems, as somebody has got to feed Europe," J. C. Haynes, of the public relations department of Sears, Atlanta, told the group. "Industrialization of the South is coming and we are going to have more factories," he predicted. "Somebody is going to have to feed the additional employes who operate these factories."

Young Farmers Praised

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, expressed appreciation to the young farmers "for the fine work you are doing" and stressed the importance of education. "Outside of religion, education is the most important," he said. "Civilization progresses with education.

"You are being taught by a new system," said Dean Funchess in explaining that the young farmers study a subject for two or three days and then pass on to another agricultural subject. "In this way you are able to obtain a large amount of information in a short period of time," he declared.

"It is most important that industry and agriculture work together," declared John M. Ward, secretary of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce. Illustrating the importance of this, he stated that of the 84 new industries established in the state last year, between 35 and 40 process farm products and 30 others process other Alabama products.

Work of various state and federal agricultural agencies were briefly explained by O. C. Medlock, of the Soil Conservation Service; M. H. Pearson, Farm Security Administration; A. W. Jones, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and L. O. Brackeen, of the Alabama Extension Service. All members of the teaching staff of the college were introduced.

Other visitors included B. H. Leyburn, Montgomery; Mayor Lucian Burns, Selma; Hunt Frazier, Selma; Fred Pittman, Selma; George Rowe, W. E. Butler and William O. Grimsdale; John Thomas, Gadsden; C. Wood, Madison; Gus Boyd, Jr., E. Stapp, Clanton, and John Tucker, Montgomery; R. E. Rabon, Monroe, Harris, Opelika.

Farmers describing various types of farming in their communities and expressing determination to help diversify Alabama agriculture and to build soils included J. Garland Bennett, class president, Covington County; Leo H. Williams, Crenshaw; Fred Whitfield, DeKalb; Norman A. Collins, Geneva; Glen Lawrence, Houston; Shelton J. Cook, Chilton; and J. W. Ray, Jr., Lawrence.

THE CAPITAL PARADE

By JOSEPH ALSOP AND ROBERT KINTNER.

SEP 25 1940

THE SOUTH AND THE THIRD TERM

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A few days ago the Republican presidential candidate, Wendell L. Willkie, visited Texas to urge the south to forsake its Democratic tradition and oppose a third term. Even though Willkie was received enthusiastically by large crowds, you cannot find a well-informed politician in either party headquarters here who will wager that Willkie will carry a single southern state.

The polls of public opinion show, of course, that the President has little serious opposition in the south. Yet it was only two years ago, when Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes first advocated a third term, that the biggest obstacle to the President's renomination seemed to be the anti-third-term sentiment in the south.

The one organization that might be used in Willkie's behalf in the south, the Democrats-for-Willkie, recognizes that it would be wasted effort. The group is headed by two able Democrats, John W. Hanes, who until a few months ago was undersecretary of the Treasury, and Lewis Douglas, who was budget director in the President's first term. But Hanes, who is a native of North Carolina, and Douglas are devoting little attention to the south.

This decision came early in the campaign, after the group made spot checks of public opinion through the south and found the results discouraging. Hanes and Douglas discovered that if the anti-third-term feeling of Democrats was to be capitalized effectively, the most fertile filed was not in the south, but in about 17 northern pivotal states from Iowa east through New England.

The Constitution

BUSINESS METHODS

The activities of the Democrats-for-Willkie and of Oren Root's Associated Willkie Clubs are interesting because both groups are using the most scientific of modern advertising methods. Hanes and Douglas, for example, are trying to convert to Willkie 2,000,000 Democratic voters in states with a total electoral vote of over 250. They have purchased lists of enrolled Democrats living in sections where a small shift of votes will give Willkie a victory. And they are circularizing these voters by direct mail.

Atlanta

Anti-third-term pledge cards have already been sent to 500,000 Democrats. About one-third of those circularized responded and returned a pledge to vote against the President. Of these Democrats, about 25 per cent stated that in 1936 they voted for the President. This direct mail campaign, which is handled by advertising experts, has also netted Hanes and Douglas 36,000 volunteer workers scattered across the country.

Georgia

The youthful Root, who was more responsible than any person for the organization of Willkie support before the Philadelphia convention, is using similar methods to that of the Hanes-Douglas group. But his setup is much more elaborate. He has organized 35 states with 1,800 Willkie clubs. He is using direct mail advertising methods, and hopes before November to have distributed 1,000,000 Willkie kits, containing 10 pledge cards and descriptive literature. He has developed a method of "chain" contacting whereby one volunteer gets 10 pledges and these pledges in turn get others. By this method he is attempting to "sign up" 11,000,000 voters.

NO JOBS FOR AMATEURS

When the campaign opened, as everyone knows by now, the regular Republican organization and particularly local Republican leaders looked on the two independent groups with somewhat the same feeling that a healthy person views a leper. Here were amateurs who were moving in on the bailiwck of the professionals. And for a month or so there was great friction and bitter personal feelings.

But apparently all is harmony now. The reason is that both Hanes and Root have assured the politicians that, if Willkie wins, they want no pap and patronage. This message, in fact, was carried by Willkie himself to the Republican national leaders, with instructions to pass the word down the line that the newcomers want nothing.

As a matter of fact, Hanes always intended to disband his organization after the election. His valuable voting lists are never to be used again. Root pledged that his 1,800 clubs would not seek to control jobs or distribute patronage. These promises apparently removed the cause of dispute. A few days ago a Republican state chairman, who had bitterly opposed Root's activities, asked him to set up Willkie clubs in his state.

Outwardly, at least, the sharp drop in Willkie's popularity as revealed by the latest Gallup poll has not discouraged Messrs. Hanes, Douglas and Root. They report private polls of more recent vintage than the Gallup tabulation, showing a rise in Willkie's popularity. But the betting odds here have risen to 11 to 5, with the President the favorite. Yet the Roosevelt Democrats are apparently taking no chances, for it is reliably reported that the new national chairman, Ed Flynn, put pressure on a large motion picture company in an attempt to prevent the release of the second of a series of "Information, Please," movie shorts featuring Wendell Willkie.

Here Is a True Southern Story That Tops All Fiction; Judge Will Not Open Court

"Justice" Is Potrayed As Mulatto Woman and Has to Be Covered Before Trial Opens

SEP 21 1940

Federal Authorities Solve Problem

The Atlanta Daily World

AIKEN, S. C.—(ANP)—Every southern town has at least one Negro story teller who has a fund of tales to illustrate the color phobia of his white folk. These tales usually start with the one about the "ole major" who insisted that the colored folks on his place doff their hats to all his stock if the horse or cow happens to be white in color. When his hearers express disbelief at his tale he will usually end with one about the "ole miss" who reprimanded him severely for bringing brown eggs to the big house.

The Black

A mural, finished some years ago, painted by Stephen Hirsch, of Bennington, Vermont, is located directly behind the judges who preside at federal court here. The picture depicts Justice, the Protector and Avenger. Painted in bright colors, it is a splendid work of art and is purely allegorical and the figures represent no particular racial group. But Artist Hirsch was a little free with his colors and the late Federal Judge Frank K. Meyers resented the mural since as he said the central figure, "Justice," was a mulatto woman.

Oklahoma

The late judge refused to open court until the mural was covered, referring to it as a "monstrosity not in keeping with the surroundings." This temporary covering has been in place for several years.

Oklahoma

Last week the authorities in Washington bowed again to southern intolerance. Edward B. Roman, assistant chief of the fine are division of the United States Treasury department, has had the procurement division install a beautiful velvet curtain over the objectional painting.

The story of the white cows and the brown eggs is no doubt pure fiction. Truth is still stranger than fiction.

Southern Literature

SEP 26 1940

The recent publication of Thomas Wolfe's posthumous novel, "You Can't Go Home Again," once more calls to mind the high success of southerners in the field of letters during the immediate past. Time was when the home of literary culture in America was New England, but that time is now past. The rich outpouring of southern writers has brought the muse to warmer clime.

The Constitution

Wolfe, who may have written the greatest American novel, is a native of North Carolina, but is only one of a proud and large band. With the great successes of Georgia's Margaret Mitchell, Carolyn Miller, Willie Snow Etheridge, and others, we are all familiar. Both Miss Mitchell and Miss Miller have won the Pulitzer prize. Erskine Caldwell, though he turned up our seamy side; Eugene O'Neill, who for a long time made Sea Island his home; and more recently Medora Perkerson have contributed greatly to the pre-eminence of southern letters.

Atlanta

South Carolina's Dubose Heyward and Julia Peterkin; North Carolina's Paul Green, and the mystic Carson McCullers would grace any collection of writers. From Alabama have come Carl Carmer, whose folk stories have charmed a nation, and T. S. Stribling, whose pictures of Alabama life are classic.

Ga.

In William Faulkner, Mississippi proudly claims a famous son. Louisiana's Simms and Warren; Tennessee's Allen Tate, John Crowe Ransom; Robinson of Arkansas and Jesse Stuart of Kentucky are others of a glorious band.

Nor does this by any means exhaust the long list of those on whose creations the glory of southern letters has risen. These are but a few of the more prominent recent additions to that rich heritage.

The south is proud of these, her children, proud that on the rich bosom of the south they have been nurtured, proud that on their tongues the songs of a great people have been heard throughout the world. The south loves them as they love the south, happy that they are giving back to man what to them has been given, joy and peace and wonder from southern hearts under a southern heaven.

BACKYARD WEALTH

The forests of the south were long considered nothing more than a temporary economic boon that would pass as soon as lumber needs were satisfied.

But today southern forests deserve and get a truer estimate of their worth. No longer is lumber the sole end product of our forests. Paper of all sorts, from the roughest and toughest to the finest smooth surface stock is the new forest promise. The finest papers have not yet been developed beyond the dream stage in research laboratories, but they are certain to become a reality some day. The example of Dr. Charles Herty's development of an impossible product, newsprint, out of southern slash pine stock is sufficient to prove that soon southern forests will be the major suppliers of United States paper needs of all kinds, perhaps even the major suppliers of the world's needs. Dr. Herty's newsprint was once a dream in a research laboratory, but today a magnificent mill at Lufkin, Tex., is turning it out by the thousands of tons.

SEP 13 1940

The Nashville Tennessean produces this summary of southern lumber facts written by Stanley Horn, brilliant editor of the Southern Lumberman:

Stanley F. Horn, editor of the Southern Lumberman, contributes to the Atlantic Monthly an interesting and instructive article descriptive of the forest resources of the Southern States.

The Federal Forest Survey, ordered some years ago, covering the timber-growing areas of the country, has not yet been completed; but in the lower south the work has been just about finished and it is now possible to make some enlightening, and surprising, deductions.

The area included in what the forestry officials call "the lower south," Mr. Horn notes, does not embrace the entire south by any means. It is an arbitrarily selected area comprising the state of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, the timbered region of eastern Texas and Oklahoma, nearly all of Arkansas, and a small strip of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri immediately adjacent to the Mississippi River.

In these limits are 213,000,000 acres, of which over half is classified as productive forest land.

Mr. Horn says that probably the most surprising fact developed by the survey is the extent to which the lands of the south are now covered with growing timber. Almost 60 per cent of the land surface of this section of the country is still in forest growth and less than 30 per cent of it is cultivated. Furthermore, it appears that the area under forest in the south is expanding rather than contracting, and survey officials say it is reasonable to believe that at least 60 per cent of the land surface of the south will be devoted to the growing of timber for generations to come.

Within this "lower south" area, the survey reveals, there is now standing the enormous total of 264 billion board feet of saw timber, not to mention the stand of trees of under-saw-timber size to the extent of 454 million cords, or a total of about 1,333 million cords in all trees five inches and up in diameter, the saw timber of tomorrow. The trees under five inches in diameter are not considered at all, although they are the potential growing stock — the backlog of the supply.

SEP 13 1940

What is even more eye-opening and encouraging, Mr. Horn observes, is that in saw timber alone the rate of growth is now almost if not quite equal to the drain; and when all of the growing timber and all of the drain are taken into consideration the situation changes for the better, with a total annual increment of 3,370,060 cubic feet and drain of 2,962,510 cubic feet. In short, in the south as a whole, right now the timber is growing faster than it is being depleted.

A new and acute angle to the forestry problem has been created recently by the suddenly increased development of the pulp and paper industry in the south. The south's timber supply, although abundant, is not inexhaustible, and it cannot support an unlimited increase in the present drain. Fortunately, southern paper and pulp manufacturers are taking steps in the direction of conservation which are very promising.

SEP 13 1940

Alabama ranks high among southern states in the number of acres of saleable forest growths. But even Alabama has been blind to its vast mine of profitable timber.

It is not that industrial interests have neglected to establish paper mills in Alabama. It is not that they have been wasteful in their methods of obtaining a supply of wood for pulping. They have been as conservative in their operation as they could be under the system by which they obtained their supply. It is not that large timber cutting enterprises have failed both to take advantage of Alabama's lush forests and in latter years to make honest efforts at insuring a perpetual supply.

Aside from the "pecker-wood" mills and occasional rapacious turpentine bleedings, Alabama's record of timber utilization is about as good as any, better than would have ordinarily been expected.

It is not in utilization of our timber resources that Alabama has been blind to forest fundamentals. It is in the destruction wrought by the people themselves upon our forests that Alabama finds reason to be ashamed.

Four-fifths of the destructive fires that annually convert millions of dollars of timber value into smoke and soot are deliberately set. The rest of the fires are set by sheer carelessness, which is almost as bad as deliberate destruction. The number of fires caused in the south by acts of God, lightning and other such natural phenomena, is so negligible that it need not be considered.

The bright blazes that consume our forests each spring are composed of one part ignorance, one part boredom, and a third part that defies description. There is an old word that about fits the third ingredient but not quite. It is "orneriness." But sheer orneriness does not explain the attitude of gratuitous insult to intelligence that accompanies the usual explanation of the fire setter as to why he sets fires in the woods. If all fire setters were mumbling morons, then stupidity would be the key to the problem. But that is not the fact. The usual Alabama fire setter is able to reason intricately and make elaborate excuses for his misdeeds.

Citizens of Alabama will have to quit being blind to their own advantage if they desire the continued good will of a benign nature which has up to now been graciously lavish with all the gifts of climate, terrain, and natural resources that can make a people of a region happy.

Victory for the South

The recent enactment by congress of the national transportation bill into law, brings to the south the most important victory in the long and difficult fight for equality in freight rate costs with other sections of the country.

The section of the bill which provides this has been, to large extent, overlooked. Primarily the bill was intended to bring water carriers under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but part of the Mill-Ramspeck bill to end freight rate discriminations was incorporated in the measure before passage.

This section provides for immediate termination of rate discriminations wherever found and calls for immediate investigation. It declares rate discriminations, as between states or sections of the country, to be unlawful.

The language of the new law is plain. Its effect will be to quickly bring to an end those freight rate discriminations which have, for three-quarters of a century, proven a serious handicap to southern industry in competing with rival industry of the north and east.

Once the provisions of the new law are put fully into effect, it should mean the dawn of that new day when the south, and the southwest, shall enjoy that prosperity to which the climate and natural resources of the section entitles it.

The South In Washington

SEP 21 1940

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE death of Speaker William B. Bankhead of the House of Representatives, and the election of Floor Leader Sam Rayburn to succeed him, serves to emphasize once more the great strength of the Southern contingent in the national legislature. Not only is one Southerner being succeeded by another Southerner in the speakership, but since the Democrats obtained a majority in the House in 1931, four of the five men who have served as speaker have been from the South.

First there was John N. Garner of Texas, who was speaker from 1931 to 1933, and who then became the presiding officer in the Senate, when he was elected vice-president, a position he still holds. Mr. Garner was succeeded in the House by the only one of the five speakers not from the South—the late Homer T. Rainey of Illinois. When Rainey died, Joseph W. Byrnes of Tennessee was named. Upon Byrnes' death, William B. Bankhead of Alabama was chosen, and now Sam Rayburn of Texas succeeds Bankhead.

Speaker Bankhead was a suave and cultured son of the South, whose family had been prominent in Congress for at least half a century, and whose integrity and dignity reflected credit upon a section too often afflicted with less prepossessing representatives at Washington. He was not a trail blazer or an aggressive pioneer but rather a loyal party man, who did his duty as he saw it. If he had been less zealous for the Democratic cause, he would not have agreed to attempt to open the Democratic campaign in Baltimore, contrary to the advice of his family and his physician.

Speaker Rayburn is also considered definitely one of the superior members of the House, and is certainly far from belonging to the school of political exhibitionists which has brought such discredit upon the former Confederacy at Washington. Like Mr. Bankhead, he has been a loyal New Dealer, and a wheelhorse of the Roosevelt administration, and his selection for the speakership was considered foregone, so pre-eminent was his service in that branch. Popular and able, Sam Rayburn is widely respected, both inside and outside of Congress. Like his distinguished predecessor in the speakership, he will reflect credit upon the South.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

THE SOUTH

Our Ten-Year Plan

The 10-year plan which has been launched for Alabama differs in marked respect from such "plans" as those of Russia and other totalitarian states. In those plans, there were usually definite goals, such as the production of so much coal, the establishment of so many schools, and the building of so many homes.

Alabama's plan seeks benefits more difficult of measurement. They are nonetheless definite, however, and nonetheless attainable.

"Balance" is the great word in this program. Recognizing that in imbalance originate many of society's troubles, the governor's committee has set up the achievement of balance as a stepping stone to prosperity and happiness.

There are many ways in which we need balance in this state and country, and the plan includes only the chief ones. We need balance between industry and agriculture. We need it between production and consuming power. We need it between the creative forces of nature and the destructive forces of man. We need it between income and expense, both privately and publicly. We need it between conservatism and liberalism, between the reactionary and the radical. We need it between the material and the spiritual blessings of life, between idealism and realism, between "practical" education and "cultural" education. We need balance between work and play.

But when we speak of seeking a balanced life, we speak of the perfect standard that we will never reach. A society in balance is a static society. A society in a state of flux is constantly out of balance in some degree. It is not without reason that the wisest painters do not seek for perfect balance in composition. Nor do the finest poets strive for an exact balance of all their lines.

These truths, however, do not mean that we should not desire and work for a closer balance in life. There are many things askew in life today. To permit so much imbalance to continue is not proper for a free people.

And so here in Alabama we are launched upon a program that should bring the various forces within the state to a better balance. With that balance will come more prosperity, and with more prosperity will come more happiness, more peace. A well-rounded economic life for a state means a well-rounded life for its people. And surely this is a goal well worth the earnest efforts of all Alabamians.

For Southern Strength

Alabama's cooperation in the Southwide campaign for balanced prosperity has been set actively and, we hope, effectively in motion by the conference of state leaders held in Montgomery last week. Gov. Dixon and Donald Comer, chairman of the committee in charge of the Alabama campaign, have been authorized to perfect organization of the undertaking.

This is not a hurrah or hot-air movement. It is a definite plan for working out a steady balancing and strengthening of the general economic situation of the Southern states.

It aims still at the old objective of getting away from excessive reliance on a few crops and products. It is not attempting to move Northern industry to the South, but rather at the development of such practicable industry in this area as is needed to serve our people. We are far, far short on such industry. And until we have more of it, we will continue in relatively bad shape, to the hurt of the rest of the country as well as of this section.

"If our Southern farmers can buy a trace chain south of Pittsburgh or an ax made south of Wheeling, W. Va., I don't know about it," Mr. Comer told the conference. "We are attempting to blueprint our needs here and see how best we can meet them."

It is only realistic, painstaking and dauntlessly persistent efforts that will bring progress in such efforts. We have had an enormous amount of talk about the subjest in the past; we have had much of complaint and condemnation about our various economic weaknesses. But we have been short on intelligent, concerted and sustained attempts to improve conditions.

There is an opportunity for this 10-year campaign really to get somewhere. It is under the handicap of the general state of fear throughout the world, but we know of no better way of meeting our own needs, whatever they may turn out to be, than through efforts to strengthen our general social and economic structure.

On Southern Paper

Your Constitution this morning comes to you printed upon paper manufactured of southern pine pulp, in a southern paper mill. It is, today, a complete product of the south, heralding the development of an important new industry for this section and demonstrating what can be done when southern enterprise and southern capital join with southern research for the benefit of the south.

The story of the development of paper-making from southern grown pine starts, of course, with the late Dr. Charles H. Herty, whose research and laboratory work demonstrated the possibility of southern pine as a source of newsprint.

The mill now in operation at Herty (Lufkin), Texas, is the outcome of a movement launched in 1934 at the annual convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association. The construction of the plant began less than two years ago, in January, 1939, when ground was broken on an old, worn-out cornfield three miles from Lufkin. The place was renamed Herty, in honor of the father of the southern paper industry. It is a $6,000,000 plant and, as early as last January, the first newsprint began coming from its machinery.

This plant at Herty, Texas, has demonstrated two things. First that southern-produced newsprint is as high in quality as any produced in the world. Thus making true the vision which inspired Dr. Herty through his years of research at Savannah. Second, the Texas plant has shown that the manufacture of newsprint can be conducted in the south on a commercially feasible basic.

It is now acknowledged that this plant is but the forerunner of many others. The day is not far distant when all over the pine areas of the south there will be paper mills, bringing to this section a great new industry and pouring into circulation among southern people a new flood of money.

Look carefully at your Constitution this morning. Today's issue is an epochal event. The Standard Southern Newspaper has now been enabled to make itself, more thoroughly than ever before, a newspaper of and for the south.

Prizes Offered For Manuscript By Southerner

E. P. Dutton and Company, in conjunction with The Virginia Quarterly Review, announce that they will offer annually a cash prize of $2,500, together with a gold medal to be known as the Thomas Jefferson Medal for the best book manuscript submitted by a Southern author. One thousand dollars of the award is offered as a cash prize, and $1,500 is an advance on royalties.

The competition is open to authors born in the South, regardless of present residence, and to those now living in the South who have resided there for at least five years, regardless of place of birth. Authurs of previous published books are eligible.

Manuscripts should not be less than 50,000 words in length, although this rule may be waived if, in the opinion of the judges, a shorter manuscript deserves the prize. Both fiction and non-fiction are eligible, but not poetry. Manuscripts need not be Southern in setting or subject. Authors are not limited to one entry.

The contest is now open and will close April 13, 1941, the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. The winning manuscript will be published in October, 1941. If, in the opinion of the judges, no manuscript worthy of the prize has been submitted before April 13, 1941, the time limit may be extended or the prize withheld.

The decision will be made by a board of three judges: the editor-in-chief of E. P. Dutton and Company, the editor of The Virginia Quarterly Review, and a nationally known literary figure, whose name will be announced later.

In addition to the prize-winning manuscript, all manuscripts submitted are to be considered available for possible publication as Virginia Quarterly Review Books, subject to contractual terms to be proposed, and published by E. P. Dutton and Company.

For further details and application blanks, write to The Virginia Quarterly Review, One West Range, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Southern Cotton Picker Installed at World Fair

NEW YORK, June 13.—(AP)—Escorted by a group of pulchritudinous southern belles, the Rust cotton picker—a southern born device—went into the hall of inventions at the World's Fair today.

Mack Rust, of Memphis, Tenn., a joint inventor of the machine, gave a working demonstration before experts. The cotton picker will be the largest invention on exhibit at the hall.

Books in the Deep South

Mary Southard, Alabama Girl, Heads Bookshop

By Beth McHenry

Mary Southard manages the only bookshop in Birmingham, Alabama, that lends "Native Son" and "The Grapes of Wrath" to Negroes. She says they have a waiting list of dozens with dozens for each book.

Mrs. Southard, who is 25 years old and a native of Birmingham, has been conducting the Modern Bookshop in Birmingham since last October. She says it is the most satisfying work she ever dreamed of doing, and the only cloud on the horizon is the inability of so many patrons of her shop to buy the books they need and want to read.

A new committee to supply Alabama and all the South with progressive literature has been formed. The committee consists of Bob Minor, Mary Southard, Ben Davis, Angelo Herndon, Pat Toohey, Milton Howard, Alexander Trachtenberg, Sender Garlin and Joe Fields. Ben Davis is secretary of the committee.

Birmingham's Modern Bookstore is only three years old and already it has become a progressive landmark in the South. Folks in from the farm areas, from steel and mining communities, make a bee-line for the book shop whenever they reach Birmingham.

The Discussions In Bookshop

"If you could only hear some of the discussions that go on in our store," she told me yesterday, "you'd realize that the sentiment for true and widespread democracy in America and for peace is deep-rooted in the South. Workers come in to talk about 'Gone With the Wind,' congratulating us for not carrying the book and saying 'that's not the South speaking, that book.'"

Great Demand For Wright's Book in South

Mrs. Southard is in New York to appeal for assistance to Southern organizations in financing the distribution of progressive and anti-war literature to the people of the South.

"We can distribute as much literature as we can get," she asserted, "but the workers who need it most are unable to pay for it down there. They're hungry for truth, but their incomes don't even provide adequate food for the most part, and books and pamphlets become a luxury to them."

Mrs. Southard is a lovely looking young Southerner who came to the Modern Book Store quite naturally, having "always felt quite keenly the plight of poor people, and particularly the Negroes, in the South."

She attended the Agnes Scott School for Girls in Atlanta, Georgia, and used to debate with her classmates on Negro equality.

"I always knew that 'white supremacy' was a lie," she said.

Mrs. Southard says the daily book shop visitors often number 30. Of this number a good many are Negro workers from the steel and mining areas of Birmingham and many are students and teachers from the schools in the area.

"So many young Southerners, white as well as Negro, have reached a sort of cross-roads in their lives," she said. "They are hungry for an answer to the problems of war and unemployment and race equality. The young people of today's South don't fit into the pages of 'Gone With the Wind.' They want a decent future, a sane economy and peace."

Describing a typical incident of the appetite of the South for true literature, Mrs. Southard spoke of a new patron of the Book Store, a Negro bootblack from Birmingham, who purchased a copy of "The Negro Looks at War," by John Henry Williams.

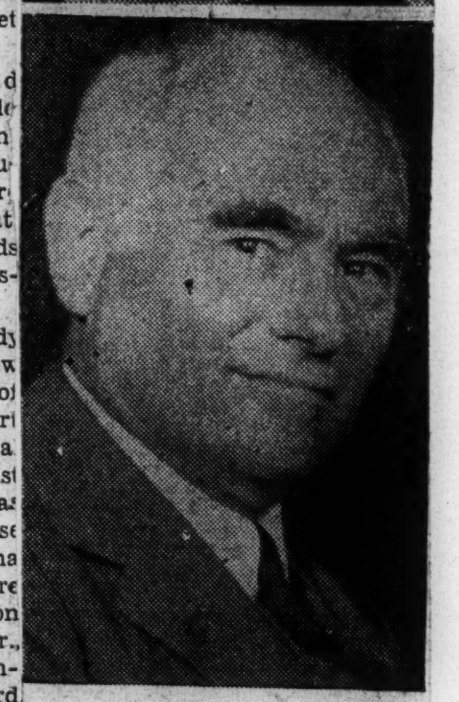
"He returned the next day and bought 25 more copies of the pamphlet," she related. "And two days later he was back again to ask if we didn't have 300 more of them that he could sell among the people in his neighborhood. We only had eight copies left, and no money in the bank to send for more."

Committee Formed Here

Soviet Union literature, she declared enthusiastically, "sells as fast as we get it. People buy the Soviet Constitution more than any other single book. And all of the small books on education culture, and the solution of the national problem in the Soviet Union are bought up rapidly."

"Margaret Mitchell's 'Old South,'" she said, "is very old indeed. It's so old and decadent that the book is an insult to us today. Our Modern Book Store and its success is proof of that. If we get real help from friends up here, we can go to town, I assure you."

Mrs. Southard has already found a ready ear among New York people for her message of appeal from the South. Robert Minor, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, has consented to serve as chairman of a committee whose goal it will be to supply Alabama and all the South with literature that tells the truth. Others on the committee are Ben Davis, Jr., who is secretary, Angelo Herndon, Pat Toohey, Milton Howard, Alexander Trachtenberg, Sender Garlin and Joe Fields.



Mary Southard, at top, young Southern girl conducts Modern Bookshop in Birminghas and Bob Minor, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, one of the members of the newly formed committee to bring progressive literature to the South.

South Needs Training

Columnist Deplores Lack Of Efficiency In Everyday Walks Of Life

By T. H. A

RETURNING home a few days ago from Washington by motor through the Shenandoah Valley, I was furnished with new examples of the needs of the South in technical training. We had had a puncture in Washington so we stopped in Alexandria, Va., to have the tire repaired. The inner tube to this tire is of a peculiar construction which is intended to safeguard the lives of the occupants of the car in case of a blowout. This inner tube, a nationally advertised product, is really two inner tubes in one, the theory being that when the first or outer tube blows out the inner inner tube will hold the car on the road. The disadvantage of the tube is that it is too bulky and extremely hard to handle.

Mr. Alexander

Well, the first filling station we stopped at in Alexandria admitted frankly that it didn't know how to repair this type of tube. I thought this was a fluke until I went to another station and was informed that the tire changers at this station also didn't know how to handle the tube. I had to take the tube to a third station before I found a man who could handle it.

Before pointing a moral to this tale, I want to conduct you down the road where Stonewall Jackson maneuvered so skillfully to New Market, Va. We arrived in New Market at about 7:30, hungry as wolves.

Spying a small but neat and well lighted restaurant on the right of the street, we stopped for dinner. A rather nice looking girl was in charge of this restaurant and she was playing the radio very loud. As we came into the place she did not stir from her chair. One could not hear himself speak for the terrific din of the radio. I asked her to cut the radio volume down and she did so but she did not rise from her seat until she had observed us struggling to put two tables together to enable the party to eat together. Then she came with a hook-wormy slouch to the table. I suggested to my party that we leave and find a better place to eat and we left.

The next place we got into was no better. The radio was going at full cry and four or five loafers were seated at the lunch counter. We stood a moment to be seated and when the waitress did not make any move to welcome us or to see that two tables were put together for us, we left that place also.

Retracing our steps up the main street of the town—past the turn the road had made into the town from Washington — we found a small tea room operated by a woman and there we had a splendid steak dinner. The service was excellent and the girl waitress was well trained, but she wasn't a Southerner—she was from Pennsylvania.

Now generalizations are always unsafe, but this sort of thing has happened to me all over the South for years. I believe I have traveled over more miles of Southern highways than any other Southern newspaper writer; I have done nothing else in the 18 years I have been writing a column of observations of the Southern scene. The ability of the filling stations in Alexandria to fix a certain type of auto tube and the ineptitude of the restaurants in New Market are nothing new; I have encountered the same thing from Baltimore to El Paso.

There are millions of tourists from the North who have the idea that the South is a waste spot of human enterprise because they have formed their judgment from some greasy-spoon restaurant or from some sullen hotel proprietor. This conclusion is not true, but it is often justified.

This condition simply emphasizes the need of technical training in the South in every line. It is a great pity that there is not in the entire South a technical training school the equal of Boston or Carnegie Tech. It is a great pity that so many of our lawyers and doctors are practicing without the proper technical training. It is a great pity that the South, the most charming spot on the globe, has so much poverty and ignorance and just plain laziness. The incidents I have related of Alexandria and New Market are significant because they tell of lack of training even in the simple tasks of the lower-income groups.

Let no one accuse me of slandering the South. This column has been liberal and outspoken for many years. Once it even pilloried the bankers, newspaper publishers, lawyers and teachers as the "Four Horsemen of Southern Backwardness." Thereafter three editors canceled this column by telegraph—they just couldn't take it. They wanted to follow the politician and tell the Southern people that they are the best folks on earth, feeding them on treacle instead of salt.

And they are the best people on earth—there are more people of good will in the South than any other section, kinder people, friendlier people, nicer people. But, God in heaven, how they do need education, and how they have been betrayed by their leadership!

To those who think I have no right to say these things, I answer that it has come to a hell of a pass when a man can't larrup his own jackass.

U. S. MAY ASSIST IN COTTON CRISIS

Shortest Crop In Years For Alabama Seen In Government Report

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 9—(AP)—Alabama farmers, facing their shortest cotton crop in 16 years, heard Monday two federal agencies hoped to give assistance to the destitute among them.

E. S. Morgan, Southeastern Farm Security administrator, said he hoped "to be able to take on approximately 5,000 more" Alabama families in his organization's rural rehabilitation program.

W. G. Henderson, State Works Progress administrator, said both state and federal agencies were "working together to try to devise some plan whereby we can do something for these distressed farm families."

The State Public Welfare Department said it expected Director Loula Dunn, now in Washington, to press for additional supplies from the Surplus Comodities Corporation for distribution through welfare agencies to relief clients.

The federal government forecast Monday an 855,000-bale crop in Alabama, based on Oct. 1 conditions. It was 98,000 bales off the September estimate, and compares with a 1938 harvest of 1,081,000 bales and a 10-year average of 1,203,000 bales.

It will be the smallest crop since the 585,000-bale harvest of 1923, said J. C. Garrett, chief of the Alabama Crop Reporting Service.

Both the FSA and WPA recently expanded their quotas to give aid to flood-stricken ruralists in Central and Southern Counties, but Monday's crop report listed the Northwestern area as that suffering most within the last month. Besides floods, windstorms and boll weevils have caused damage in a season regarded generally as unfavorable.

Persons employed in the flood belt by WPA were assigned for only one month's employment and Henderson said they were being dropped weekly, many not having been assigned for several weeks after the damaging overflows.

WPA, the administrator said, is carrying 5,800 more than its Alabama quota of 38,000 at the present time. FSA, Morgan reported, has a case load of approximately 27,000 families in this state.

"We recognize the extreme distress of some of these families," said the FSA administrator. "The plight of many goes beyond temporary needs and in order to give real assistance each family must be considered on an individual basis within the limits of the funds that are available, as soon as possible with our present personnel, we are determined to take on all the families we can."

The government said the Alabama crop as of Oct. 1 was 55 per cent of normal, that the indicated acre production would average 197 pounds. The report for Sept. 1, issued Sept. 8, predicted a crop of 953,000 bales, with a production 63 per cent of normal and an acre average output of 220 pounds. The crop last year came out 68 per cent of normal and the average acre yield was 251 pounds.

Nation's Cotton Production Seen As 11,900,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—(AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast this year's cotton crop Monday as 11,928,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

The forecast of production, based on the condition of the crop Oct. 1, was the third estimate of the season, and compared with 12,380,000 bales forecast a month ago and 11,412,000 bales forecast two months ago. Production was 11,943,000 bales last year and the average production for the 10 years, 1928-37, was 13,800,000 bales.

The condition of the crop on Oct. 1 was 68 per cent of a normal, compared with 70 a month ago, 66 a year ago, and 61, the average condition on that date for the 10 years, 1928-37.

The indicated yield of lint cotton was reported as 235.7 pounds to the acre, compared with a forecast of 244.7 pounds a month ago, 223.7 two months ago, 235.8 produced last year, and 190.8, the 1928-37 average yield.

The Census Bureau reported 6,686,712 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, of this year's crop had been ginned prior to Oct. 1, compared with 6,577,109 a year ago, and 8,260,071 two years ago.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
August 27, 1939

NO DISTINCT SOUTH?

The same people who settled New England settled the section constantly referred to as the South, says Dr. Avery O. Craven, professor of American History in the University of Chicago.

Dr. Craven made this and some other rather upsetting statements (to some people) in a recent lecture at the University of California, the topic of his lecture was "The South and Its Problems."

Dr. Craven began by saying "fundamentally there is no such region as the South in the United States" and he added as explanation that the original settlers in that region, so-called, were of the same stock as the original settlers in New England.

And perhaps in the large it would be hard to dispute Dr. Craven. Most of us say in a loose generality that New England was settled by Puritans while the South was settled by Cavaliers. But history does not bear this out. Oglethorpe's colony is but one example and in South Carolina some sections were settled by indentured individuals. Some also were indentured to pay for their passage over here.

The differences in thought, living and temperament which came about through the years because of slavery and a purely agricultural life need not be stressed but they have a prominent place in any study of the question.

Dr. Craven devoted quite a bit of his lecture to the Negro. He said one of the major problems of the South was proper accommodation of the Negro but this is a national problem instead of a Southern problem. He cited the fact that there are more Negroes in Chicago than in all of the urban districts of the South. This is something few Southern people know. That the only Negro in the national House of Representatives is a Negro elected from Chicago is only one of many incidents which might be mentioned to show how large the colored population of Chicago is.

Naturally the South is regarded as the section with the largest colored population within its borders, and taken as a section it does have the largest such population, because the South had the institution of slavery for so long. The slaves were brought over here largely by New England men and in New England ships. New England got the cash out of the deal and the South did not realize, fully, the consequences of the transaction.

However, as Dr. Craven mentions and as other scholars have pointed out, notably the late Dr. U. B. Phillips, of Yale, (a native of Georgia) only a small part of the white population of the South owned slaves.

Dr. Phillips in his "Life and Labor in the Old South" shows the slave holding population of the

South was twenty per cent of the total white population. This included Negroes who owned slaves. That there were Negro slave owners in the South may be information to some, but it is a fact. There was more than one in this part of South Carolina and one large owner in what is now Greenwood county, then Abbeville county.

To return to Dr. Craven's lecture, he made this statement which will also be information to many people even in the South: He said two-thirds of the governors and members of the Congress (Senate and House) from the South in the period between 1824 and 1860 came from the non-slave holding aristocracy and that at no time was the South ruled by the aristocracic slave-holding class. The truth of that might be amplified by the statement that there was little "aristocracy" anywhere in the South, except comparatively small areas along the coast. The great hill country had no aristocracy of wealth. The old notion that there was a big white columned colonial mansion at every cross roads in the South was well punctured by Dr. Frank P. Gaines, now president of Washington and Lee university, in his thesis for his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia university, "The Southern Plantation," 1925.

Here is something that was merely hinted at in one report of Dr. Craven's lecture appearing in a well known Northern newspaper. Dr. Craven said "the feeling against the Negro is perhaps more pronounced in the North than in the South." In part proof of this Dr. Craven cited certain laws on the statute books of Illinois and Indiana which set up prohibitions against the Negro which cannot be matched anywhere in the South.

This should be of exceeding great interest to some of the good citizens of the sections referred to and elsewhere out of the South.

What Dr. Craven said about the deep poverty of some sections of the "deep South" cannot be denied. It is there but there is a reason for it. The rest of the South is not to blame for it.

That one third of the children of the nation live in the South and must be educated on one-sixth the national income is something else calling for more than a superficial answer.

Why is it then less than one billion dollars in the total thirty-six billion dollars of life insurance is held in the South?

The answer like the answer to many other such questions is this: Out of every one hundred dollars in bank deposits in the United States, eighty dollars of such deposits are in the banks of the North and East. The remaining twenty percent is in the banks of the South and West, with the West having the larger share of the sum.

How did this ever happen? By an unfair, unjust and iniquitous high tariff system and after a victorious war a long system of exploitation which the South had to endure.

The Dixie Paper Industry Is Far Behind The Nation's

We hear much these days of the growing paper industry in the South. And it is well that we do hear much. It should not be forgotten, however, that the major emphasis here should be upon what the South can do and seems well on the way to doing, not upon our present condition.

The South at present has considerably less than 10 per cent of the nation's paper mills, although according to the U. S. Forestry Service the South as a whole has 39 per cent of the nation's remaining forest area and 12 per cent of the country's standing saw-timber. More important still in showing the South's lag in utilizing its resources is the fact that timber of marketable size can be grown in the South in 15 years, whereas in the North 50 years are required.

Birmingham News 10-20-39

According to a study made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1937, the nation had then 730 mills producing various types of paper. Only 49, or 6.7 per cent, of those mills were in the 11 Southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The position of the South has been improved since then, both in totals and relatively, but this section is still far short of other sections.

Birmingham, Ala.

In 1937, at least six separate states had more paper mills than all the South put together. New York had 132 mills, Massachusetts 79, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania 57 each, Michigan 56, and Ohio 50. In some of these states, the timber is pretty well depleted, and the mills look to Canada or European sources for their supply.

The growing paper industry in the South is not apt to be built up at the expense of these mills in other sections. The development here will come, and is now in progress, because the supply exists close at hand, and because the South is climatically able to maintain a constant supply of raw material, an advantage it does not share, in the main, with other sections.

The United States is unable to supply its own paper needs. Not even with the full development of the industry in the South will the nation produce enough paper for all the presses at work and all the various needs of paper. The development of the paper industry in the South will come from growing use of Southern timber for that purpose, not because Northern mills using Canadian or other imported material will find it cheaper to move down here. The Southern development is more to be regarded as an expansion than as a shift, or replacement.

The paper industry in the nation has nowhere to turn for greater supplies than to the South. When the resources here are developed, when the paper mills of the South get to making more kinds and grades of paper, when the 62,000,000 acres of cutover land in the South, most of which is unsuited for general farming, are utilized for producing sustaining crops of timber, then the South will be a real figure in the nation's paper industry. The future should see a significant proportion of the paper mills in the country located in this section. Such a development of the paper industry would do much to help pull the South and even the nation into improved economic conditions.

SOUTH MAY FEEL WAGE-HOUR DRIVE

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—(AP)—Future enforcement of the wage-hour law, which began the second phase of its operations Tuesday, may be devoted largely to Southern land and Northeastern industrial states where the government has found the bulk of low wage earners to be situated.

Birmingham, Ala. Post-Herald

This was indicated by a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey which reported that approximately 500,000 persons were employed in those states at less than 30 cents an hour.

Lieut. Col. Philip Fleming, is expected to work out a definite enforcement policy as soon as he familiarizes himself with the workings of the wage-hour law. Under the temporary title of special adviser, he succeeded Elmer E. Andrews Monday as wage-hour administrator.

Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general, has reported to Atty. Gen. Murphy that 46 prosecutions charging criminal violation of the act have been instituted in 13 states. Fines totaling $196,506 have been imposed, he added in a letter made public Tuesday, of which $81,656 have been paid and the balance suspended by the courts. The suspensions, he explained, were conditioned upon the defendants making restitution to employes of amounts "that should have been paid them under the law."

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 4, 1939

The Good South

I speak as a Southerner to Southerners. My ancestral home and my interests are in the Southern region. When I criticize the South I am censuring myself and my people; when I dream of the Good South I am picturing the future of my own land.

The glory of the South is not in the past but in the future. There are serious handicaps that must be overcome before the renaissance of Southern greatness.

Economically the South is poor—far below the American average in prosperity and standards of living. In 1937 the average per capita income in the South was $314, scarcely more than half the average of $604 for the rest of the country. With 28 per cent of the nation's population, the South has only 16 per cent of the factories, machines, and tools. With over half the nation's farmers, it has less than one-fifth the nation's farm implements.

In finance the South is in a condition of colonial dependency on the banks of the North and East. This means control of Southern business and resources for the benefit of other regions. It means blood-sucking interest rates, especially for farm operations. In the South today the ancient mot of Louis XIV is bitterly true: "Credit supports agriculture as the rope supports the hanged."

Largely because of lack of money, education and health are far below national standards.

Most deplorable of all is the picture in agriculture. The South's heritage in soil has been sadly wasted. At least 22 million acres of once fertile Southern soil has been ruined beyond repair. Worst of all, the resources of agriculture have been spent not in raising food for the farmers' families but in commercial crops, chiefly cotton and tobacco. These crops, raised to sell rather than to use, have made sweat shops of what should be pleasant and bountiful farms. Tenancy of the worst sort has reduced 1,800,000 families to poverty and dependence. And this is not chiefly a question of Negroes. Two-thirds of Southern tenants are white. A system condoned partly because of the customary neglect of Negro rights has exacted an ironic penalty by enslaving twice as many white families as colored.

In spite of past and present ills, the South is now rapidly moving forward and beginning to realize its potential greatness. In natural resources the South exceeds any comparable region in the world. Some 552 million acres sweep in a great crescent from Virginia to Texas with a climate ranging from temperate to sub-tropical, with a topography as varied as it is rich. It has two-thirds of all the land in America receiving a 40-inch annual rainfall and nearly half the land on which crops can grow for six months without danger of frost. Two-thirds of the nation's oil and gas and 40 per cent of the nation's forests are in this region. It has in abundance marble, phosphates, sulphur, asbestos, bauxite from which aluminum is made, clays, gypsum, limestone, salt, silica, coal, iron—300 varieties of very valuable minerals. Fish and game are bountiful.

In the second great resource—the population of 36 million people—it is customary to assume that the nine million Negroes are a drag on progress. But there is no evidence to support this myth. While under exploitation, poor schooling, and discrimination the Negro has been greatly handicapped, there is evidence that he will continue to add to the prosperity and culture of the South as rapidly as he is allowed. He has performed much of the hard and exacting labor of the region for 200 years. In scholarship and the professions he is slowly but steadily proving himself able to meet the highest American standards. In certain fields Negroes have brought distinctive gifts: folk music and dance, and now increasingly in the more formalized fine arts: literature, music, drama, painting, and sculpture. Far from a drag, the Negro's labor, best for life, and creative ability are among the region's assets.

Already many signs appear of fresh and vigorous development of these great natural resources. Industry is coming rapidly to the South to create a more favorable balance with agriculture. The school system is moving forward. Illiteracy is being reduced. Southern universities are beginning to take a high place. Literature is fresh and vigorous.

It is going to take intelligence and courage to turn into full realization the present prospects for a good South.

In business, for example, it will take sense and hardihood to insist that good wages and decent working conditions must be a part of industrial development. It is the quaint fashion to believe that low wages are an asset to the South. We have the strange spectacle of Southern politicians pleading that standards be kept low for the South in wages and hours. We had a few years ago the even stranger sight of Southern spokesmen urging that relief be less for Southerners than for other Americans, as though our people must never be allowed to realize even the minimum national living standard. This is the spirit of serfdom gone mad; the folklore of capitalism merging with the will to regional suicide.

In schools and health the South may have an approach to national equalization of opportunity and support if we will only demand it. Before Congress today are bills for large subsidies to schools and to health services. Vested interests — including many individuals and forces in the South—are fighting these proposals for national equalization of opportunity. Unless the South, which will get the overwhelming share of these benefits, stands firm in defense of them—then it deserves its illiteracy and disease.

In the development of universities, courage also is needed. This is still the region where fresh thinking and free research are most hampered. It is but a few years ago that a Southern Legislature laid down the law as to the findings that biological study might make. Money is already coming to many Southern universities far beyond anything known even a decade ago. Distinction will follow just as fast as there is equal wisdom in selecting the faculties, equal courage in supporting the search for truth.

In race relations wisdom and valor are especially needed. As a matter of fact, white people have been harmed more than Negroes by the dreary decades of bitterness and discrimination. Booker Washington's saying, "You cannot keep a man in the gutter unless you stay down there with him," has been tragically vindicated. A people cannot be healthy with one-third of their number ridden with disease which knows no color line. A region cannot be orderly and safe with one great group uneducated, undisciplined, and goaded beyond endurance. A people cannot maintain true religion by professing brotherly love and the Golden Rule on Sunday and practicing caste and discrimination the other six days of the week. A region cannot be prosperous with one-third of the populace so untrained that it cannot work skilfully, so poor that it cannot buy goods. That the welfare of the Negro is inextricably tied in with the welfare of the South is clear.

One of the greatest problems which is just beginning to face the South is that of organized labor. Heretofore labor has been split because of the schism between white and colored workers. Labor, if it gets anywhere at all in the South, will have to have sense enough to see that the interests of workers are common regardless of race.

In agriculture it is going to take wisdom to plan proper use and proection of soil and fair balance of crops and livestock. What the millions of farm families need is food. That this rich temperate region should be importing butter and eggs and meat and vegetables is as absurd as it is tragic—especially since the land on which to grow abundance of all these foodstuffs, is being sacrificed in a kind of voodoo ritual to a crop which, save in the most exceptional year, brings profits neither to the tenant nor to the owner.

But when I think of "The Good South" I mean something more than prosperity and industry. I mean a way of life.

However much exaggerated, there was a tradition of fine living in the old South. Therefore I look longingly for a new South that will not be simply a copy of the industrialized North. We have a tradition, a climate, and a population that may create a life not only prosperous but satisfying. We may build, on the leisurely and somewhat rural patterns of ancient Egypt and China, and Greece or of modern France, a culture in which enjoyment and expression are regarded as worthy goals, in which reverence includes man and nature as a part of God.

What shall it profit the South to multiply steel mills and cotton factories simply to become another South Chicago or Pittsburgh river front? What is the benefit of an increase in agriculture if it merely means that two stalks of cotton grow where one grew before—while the farmers starve? Why bigger schools if the children simply learn more rote lessons? Even better health is but little gain unless robust bodies house minds and souls. The South needs material betterment and there is every prospect that she will get it. But the great problem before the region is that in getting possession of an abundance of things she may save her own soul.—Summary of commencement address delivered at Birmingham-Southern College, May 30, 1939, by Edwin R. Embree, President, Julius Rosenwald Fund.

SOUTH TO PROTEST MILL WAGE RATE

Dixie Textile Mills Oppose 32 1-2 Hour Minimum Pay For Employes

ATLANTA—(AP)—Contentions that an effort is being made to impose a 32½-cent an hour minimum wage illegally and with reckless disregard of the consequences will be renewed Monday by Southern cotton mill owners.

More than 120 witnesses have been docketed for a public hearing ordered in Atlanta by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews of the wage-hour law. This hearing will follow sessions this week in Washington at which representative of Northern mills appeared to urge adoption of the 32½-cent wage minimum approved by a 15-6 vote of a 21-member committee set up under the wage law.

Joining Southern operators at the Atlanta hearing will be representatives of the Southern Governors Conference which recently adopted resolutions censuring the Wage-Hour Administration set-up. Gov. E. D. Rivers, chairman, asked Govs. Carl E. Bailey, of Arkansas; Hugh White, of Mississippi, and Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, to represent the conference at the hearing.

Separate Hearing Granted

Slated to follow is a separate hearing Andrews announced he would grant operators of small mills in the South. These operators, totaling approximately 450, claim the proposed minimum wage would hit them hardest of all since many already are operating on small margins of return.

A few Southern owners either favor the minimum wage or do not oppose it. William A. Moorhead, of the Joanna Mill, Goldsville, S. C., testified in Washington that although it would raise his manufacturing costs 1 per cent he approved it and the "philosophy" leading to it.

The bulk of the Southern operators hold the minimum should be lower or they should be granted at least a 2½-cent differential to put them on parity with their Northern competitors.

Administrator Andrews can accept or reject but cannot modify the 32½-cent minimum. If he rejects it, a new committee may be appointed or the old one reappointed to make another recommendation.

Will Be Detrimental

Should he approve it, as many expect him to, dissatisfied mill owners have a right to appeal to the courts. On this point, T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, said:

"Judging from conversations that I have had with numerous Southern textile mill executives, I am reasonably sure the effects of the minimum wage of 32½ cents per hour will be so detrimental to many textile mills in the South, that, should the administrator approve the recommendations of industry committee number one, court action will follow."

Opposition to the minimum at the Atlanta hearing is expected to center around the minority report of the six committee members who urged Andrews to reject the 32½-cent figure.

The minority members declared themselves in favor of the objectives of the wage-hour law but said they felt "nothing could so quickly and effectively discredit this whole pioneering approach to the problem of low wage and living standards as precipitate and ill-considered action at this stage, with its almost inevitable dislocations and loss of employment."

In the first place, they held—and the opposing Southern owners with them—the committee was illegally constituted in that 12 of its 21 members were appointed from outside the South.

Freight Rates Higher

Another argument is that the committee failed to take into account factors required by the act to be considered in making a wage order.

As an example, the minority group said that freight rates to the New York market for cotton goods from 50 representative points in the South average 51 cents a 100 pounds higher than from 50 representative origins in New England.

A claim that higher wages would increase consumption of cotton goods and bring prosperity to manufacturers brought this comment:

"By what amount would a uniform 32½-cent minimum hourly wage increase effective consumer buying power?

"How many consumers would benefit from such increase and for what would they be likely to spend their money, for gas and oil? or for a new shirt or cotton dress?"

Other factors the minority held the committee failed to investigate properly are comparative living costs of workers in the North and the South, annual earnings in contrast with daily or hourly wages, the amount of taxes the mills pay and the effect of the "increasing use" of cotton substitutes and foreign competition in the cotton goods trade.

Finally, the minority members contended, the evidence the committee did obtain failed to justify the minimum wage it recommended. They referred to a requirement of the law that no figure should be set that would "substantially curtail employment" and cited evidence that some of the small and marginal mills might have to suspend.

Southern Bloc Aims Blow at Pay-Hour Law

Backs Smith's Plea For Far-Reaching House Inquiry

By the Associated Press.

A group of dissatisfied Southern legislators aimed a double-barreled assault yesterday against the Federal system of wage-hour regulation.

They supported a resolution by Representative Smith (Democrat), of Virginia, to order a House investigation of the administration personnel, its regulations, and the law itself.

At the same time they organized a drive to reopen the entire wage-hour question before this session of Congress ends.

The Southern group prepared a far-reaching set of amendments to the existing law. Tentatively, they planned to introduce Tuesday or Wednesday.

Strategy Mapped

At the week's end strategy was about as follows:

About midweek the fight would be taken to the Rules Committee of the House, which would be asked to order consideration of amendments of the act. The Southerners claimed support from a majority of this committee.

It was immaterial, apparently, which wage-hour bill the rules group called up for House debate. The plan was to offer the Southern bill as a substitute for whatever version the Rules Committee chose for floor consideration.

Once the question is before the House, members will be free to offer whatever amendments they please.

Exempts Farm Workers

Smith emphasized his resolution to investigate the wage-hour question was not intended to supplant any legislation to amend the act at this session. He said he would welcome a chance to debate the question, provided the rule gave complete freedom for amendments.

It was said the Southern group's substitute bill would ask complete exemption for workers in lines closely related to agriculture. In addition, they demanded a relaxation of the law as applied to small businesses which have complained, notably sawmills and telephone exchanges.

A Call To Independence

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, in an address before the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce at Wichita last night, called for a coalition of the South and West that these sections might rid themselves of the colonial economy of the minimum under which they have so grievously suffered, and thereby become socially and economically independent.

His plea, and the facts on which he based it, constitute one of the most provocative and challenging utterances of a political leader sounded in many a day. He pulled no punches and he made it clear that South and West cannot hope to progress if they remain satisfied with "bones cast in the guise of agricultural handouts."

As the first step toward the coalition which he believes would be beneficial, he invited the Governor of Kansas to Jackson that Mississippians might hear the leader of a state embarking with Mississippi along the path of economic justice.

As the next step he foresees a council of Western Governors meeting in joint session with those of the South, discussing common problems and objectives, lending their combined strength to re-establishment of this Nation as an economic as well as political democracy. "Should we do less," he pertinently warns, "we shall convict ourselves of intellectual feebleness as we sit by to await the day of more violent solution."

He painted, in tragic colors, the picture of Mississippi when its natural resources were wasted, its forests denuded, its soil eroded; of a state producing a third of a billion pounds of cottonseed oil per year, yet without even one industrial establishment to refine that oil; of a state shipping out its pulp and buying back its paper, shipping even its pecans and buying back its candy.

Then he told the forward-looking Kansans what Mississippi has accomplished under its state-sponsored program of industrial expansion, a state where, under the first two years of that program, industrial employment increased 26.6 per cent, the total amount of industrial wages paid increased 43 per cent, and the value of manufactured products was hiked 58.6 per cent.

Most significant of all barometers of Mississippi's forward march in business, he declared, are comparative sales tax figures. In 1934 the total was $3,066,000. In 1938, it was $6,136,000, reflecting an increase in retail business from $153,000,000 to $307,000,000.

More important, however, to his mind, he said, than the preliminary financial profit has been the change which Mississippi's new determination has brought in the spirit of its people which has changed from submissiveness to that of pioneering, from despair to the eager joy of participation in a common cause.

He pounded away at these facts: That towering above the advance of the South economically is a regional imperialism which has concentrated 25 per cent of the Nation's manufactured wealth in seven geographically small communities; that 34 counties, all but one located in a relatively small area, annually gather in one-half of this Nation's manufactured wealth. After there is division of the balance, the remaining 2600 counties are left to divide as best they can the remaining one-sixth. To this same region goes 80 out of every 100 dollars for bank deposits, leaving for the South and West one-fifth of the Nation's monetary resources.

"Freight rates," he said, "set by a political agency, and imbedded in the complexity and confusion of the Nation's transport system, foster continued concentration of industry and make difficult the logical location of factories close to raw materials and regional markets. So complete is control that even those railroads which serve the provinces are forced to join the fight against them."

He described as a new political chain to bind the South and West, and to prevent industrial progress in those sections, the "internal tariff of wage standards which refuse us the privilege of normal and gradual education of our farm workmen to become competent industrial employes—compulsory standards which the Government itself does not recognize in its own operations."

He spoke a great truth when he said that as long as the West and South remain divided they will remain as beggars on the financial back steps of the Nation.

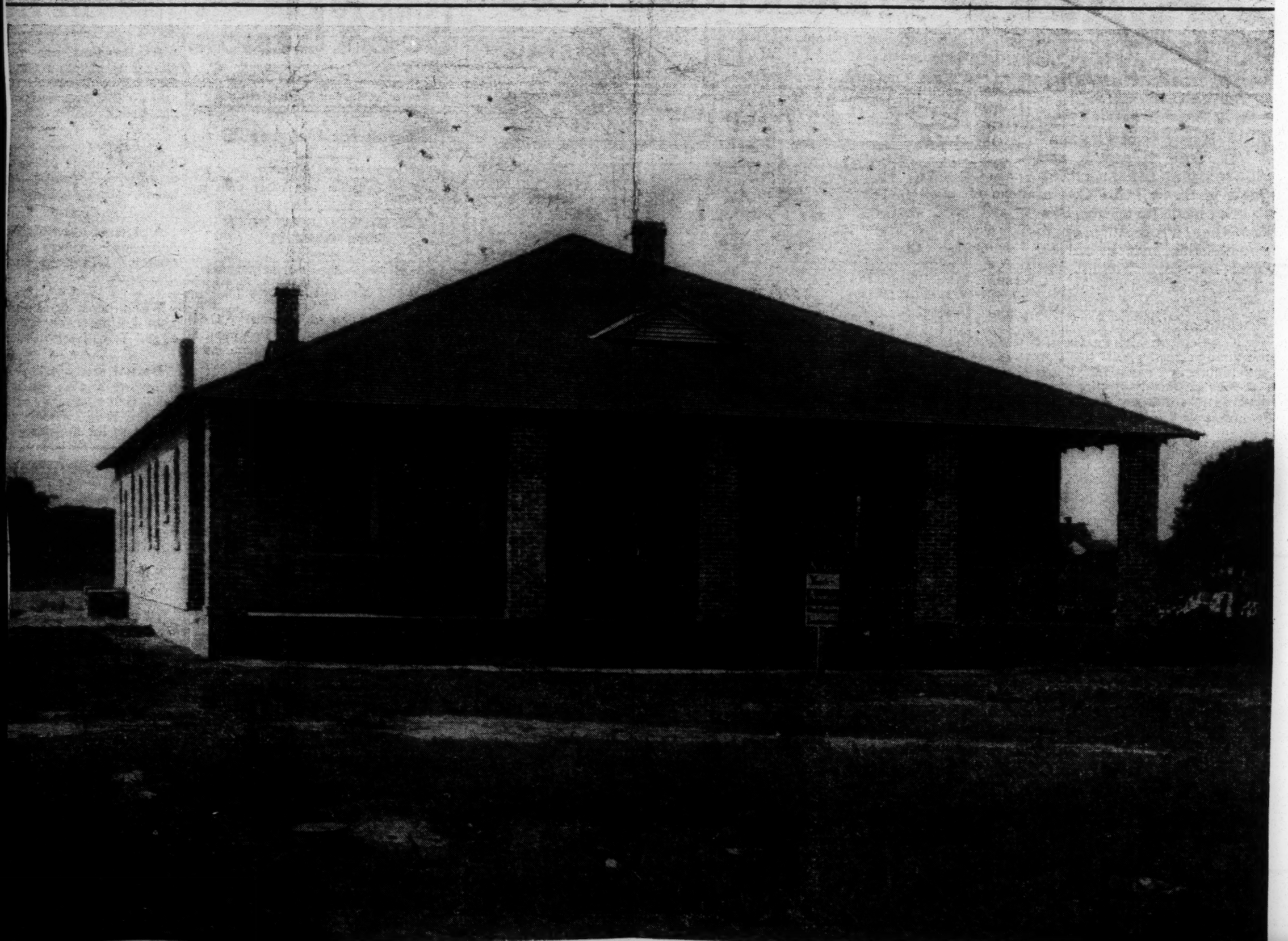
None concerned with the economic future of the South and West can fail to heartily indorse these statements of a man who has entirely ignored party political philosophies and who has spoken so forthrightly. In advancing his plea for coalition he expressed another great fundamental truth when he said, "No section of this Nation can long prosper, or even endure, while other sections shrivel into dependencies subjugated by corporate greed and blind self-interest."

Governor White courageously last night pointed the way by which sectional economic progress and prosperity can be gained. It will be a pity if other Southern and Western leaders fail to rise to the challenge he has made and through which he has done both sections he seeks to enlist in common cause, a great service. His was a clarion call to independence in two great sections having community of interests.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 SOUTH CAROLINA
IMPROVEMENT OF

Georgetown, S. C. Times
October 18, 1940

To Launch Intensive Drive For Funds To Complete And Equip Colored Community Center



Every man, woman and child in Georgetown — white or colored — interested in the domestic servant problem will have an especial interest in the attractive brick veneer structure pictured above.

It is the Colored Community Center being built on the West End grammar school lot at the southeast corner of Merriman Road and Gilbert street. The Community Center is being made possible through the untiring efforts of colored leaders of Georgetown with the cooperation and support of white citizens and the United States Government. The building is well along towards completion but additional funds are necessary at this time and donations and contributions of any size will be welcomed.

The Community Center is a National Youth Administration project that will be utilized to train colored girls for domestic service and other lines of useful and helpful work. It will stand as a monument to the cooperation of Georgetown colored people in an effort at self help; it will also be a monument and memorial to Georgetown white people, who, by extending financial support at this time will benefit through having an increasing number of trained servants and help. Thus, this manifestation of cooperation between the races — which by the way — is much closer and deeper reaching in the Georgetown area than in many communities, will very definitely benefit both workers and employers.

An excellent example of this cooperation is the story of how this work was initiated and has been carried to the present point. Some two years ago the Federal government, through the NYA, offered a course of instruction to girls, teaching them proper methods of doing household work and home making but there were no available quarters. Into the breech stepped the school trustees with permission to use one of the school buildings during the summer months. Success of this project resulted in colored leaders envisioning the necessity of a resident community center where this good work could go forward continuously the year round.

Mayor H. L. Smith wholeheartedly approved the plan and suggested the procedure to secure Federal aid to furnish labor, but pointed out city finances were not available for securing lumber, materials and furnishings.

When Roger L. Coe, state director of the NYA, was approached he was enthused over the project. Pictures of shops, community centers and other projects were shown the committee as examples of what has been done for colored youth in other sections of the state. "What is the matter down your way?" he asked. "Are there no young people there? We are anxious to help the youth of the Lowcountry in worthwhile projects such as this resident community center."

Faced with the necessity of securing a governmental agency to sponsor the project in order to secure federal funds, the committee again turned to the school trustees. They readily agreed to sponsor the project but made it plain funds were not available for materials and furnishings and the committee went to work in earnest to secure voluntary contributions to finance the work.

The Colored Business Men's League, churches and county and city schools put their shoulders to the wheel and began raising funds. Excellent cooperation has been received and the work has steadily progressed. The Government is furnishing all labor but contributions to date have not been sufficient to cover costs of material. However, construction has not lagged as business men who supplied materials have been liberal and patient and are accepting partial payments as funds are collected.

An intensive drive for funds will be made in order to complete the building and furnish it with necessary equipment. Deadline has been set at November 1 and public spirited citizens of both races are invited to contribute any amount they choose. Contributions may be left at Chamber of Commerce headquarters or given to Prof. J. B. Beck, principal of Howard school, or with officers of the Colored Business Men's League, viz: R. B. Anderson, president; Dr. U. G. Teele, business manager; W. Manigault, secretary; Alex Alford, treasurer. Dr. Teele will call for contributions if donors telephone him at No. 214.

These leaders, city and county school teachers and other public spirited colored men thank their white friends for encouragement and help thus far and appeal to all persons interested in extending self-help projects to give financial assistance to this movement, as the structure and work will be a credit to the colored people as well as the city. Through concentrated and cooperative effort it is hoped to raise sufficient funds by November 1 to complete the work which is already in its advanced stages. Donations of any amount will be accepted and acknowledged by the committee.

Greenville, S. C. News
December 8, 1940

Negro Children To Be Given Christmas Party Increased

Number Increased From 300 To 800 By Generous Response

So great has been the response of Greenville citizens to a request by a committee of local business men for help in giving a Christmas party to negro children that the number of children to be entertained at the party has been increased from 300 to 800, it was announced last night.

Efforts will be made to increase further the number of negro children who will be provided with clothes, food, Christmas delicacies and toys, it was said by a spokesman for the committee which desires to remain anonymous.

SOLICITING A TREAT

"It is really a rare treat to solicit funds for such a worthy project," the spokesman said, "and meet with such a fine spirt of giving from all creeds for one common cause, the giving of a fine Christmas party for a very carefully selected list of colored children."

The party probably will be held at one of the city's negro schools and children attending the party will be admitted by tickets which will be distributed beforehand. Arrangements include a choral program by negro singers which is being directed by Father Thomas McLaughlin of St. Anthony's Friary on Gower street. He is being assisted by Joseph Beck, principal of Sterling high school; J. Wilbur Walker, principal of Gower street school, and Earle Johnson and Edgar Smith.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

The following list of contributors through yesterday was announced: Chapman's dairy, J. E. Sirrine, W. W. Carter, C. C. Pearce, Thackston's dairy, Frank G. Hamblen, Rogers stores, Mackey mortuary, Dixie stores, Louis Balentine, Beattie Balentine, Dr. T. B. Reeves, J. F. Davenport, Bill Baker, Greenville Auto Sales, Nehi Bottling company, Belk-Simpson company, P. R Long company, J. Mason Alexander, Leake Brothers dairy, Springbrook dairy, Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Mrs. Ellison McKissick, Brandon stores, Thomas McAfee, Greenville Ice Cream company, Bahan Textile Machinery company, H. C. Jackson, Mrs. P. Bradley Morrah, Dr. John L. Plyler, Shepard Satlzman, Piedmont Shirt company, J. D. Poag, W. A. Bull, Joseph Ryan, George Stephenson, Mrs. Dan Tassey, James L. Love, Dr. George Wilkinson, Roy Bass, Dortch Baking company, Claussen's bakery, Dr. George C. Albright, J. C. Penney company, Sears, Roebuck & Company, Bolt Drug stores, Southern Fruit & Produce company, Welborn-Ross Lumber company, J. W. Vaughan, Jr., H. L.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 16, 1940

SOLONS TO HEAR OF BUDGET NEEDS

Welfare Requirements Up. Officials Due at 10 A. M., Public at 3:30 P. M.

The Charleston county delegation to the house of representatives today will be presented one of the problems created by the city's increasing population.

The delegation, at 10 a. m., is to meet at the Center to receive budget requests for the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Among those scheduled to be presented is the public welfare departments. Henry C. Hass, chairman of the county welfare board, probably will present the request.

Charleston's welfare needs are rising, according to S. Marshall Sanders, director of the department. The influx of population is responsible, Mr. Sanders said, for with the additional people has come the usual proportion of unfortunates and others who constitute a community problem.

The budget for the welfare department this year is about $281,000. About $300,000 will be spent, including money that already was on hand. These figures do not include the direct welfare funds which come through the state department of public welfare.

The budget request for next year will be higher than the budget granted this year, it is understood. The welfare department's budget, as appropriated by the county, includes funds for Roper hospital, the health department, Pinehaven sanatorium, Hospital and Training School for Nurses (negro), and the county service officer.

At 3:30 p. m. the house delegation will meet to consider problems that citizens of the county may wish to present. Both meetings today will be in the assembly room on the ground floor of the Center.

Charleston S. C. Evening Post
December 19, 1940

Negro Aid Fund Passes $200

The Needy Negro Christmas Fund passed the $200 mark with contributions through noon today, and as there are many cases before the inter-racial committee, which is sponsoring the annual move, an appeal is made for additional donations.

The money will provide necessities of life such as food, shelter, clothing, and fuel to colored households.

Contributions to the fund may be left at the office of The Evening Post. The fund now stands as follows:

Lily Work Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M.	$ 3.00
Kate Lewis	6.00
Miss Sarah A. Chisolm	2.00
Isaac's Credit Store	3.00
Mrs. S. Bukatman	3.00
Rosamund W. Salmons	5.00
Alice W. Frost	10.00
Frank Robinson	1.00
Old Slave Mart	5.00
	$ 38.00
Previous total	183.45
Total to date	$221.45

Work on Housing Project Expected to Begin Soon Following Court Action

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
August 4, 1940

Supreme Court Dismisses Case Seeking to Halt Project

Work on the federal slum clearance program for the city of Spartanburg is expected to get under way in the near future following a state supreme court decision yesterday dismissing an action brought against the Spartanburg Housing authority and the city seeking to halt the government - financed project here.

Immediately after the decision had been announced, J. G. Galbraith of Evans, Galbraith and Holcome, housing authority attorneys, said that federal housing officials had assured the local authority that funds for the work would be available immediately upon the court case being cleared up.

No Cause of Action

In a per curiam order handed down yesterday, the supreme court found that the complaint brought by O. T. Gallman, a Spartanburg taxpayer, "fails to state any cause of action."

The low bid of the M. B. Kann Construction company of Columbia and the Boyle Road and Bridge company of Sumter for the erection of a negro unit of the housing program in the vicinity of the Carver high school on South Liberty street has already been approved by the housing authority. The bids were opened here July 2, just after the Gallman suit was filed. The joint bid of the Kann and Boyle companies was $399,400. This bid is still effective.

Later, the housing authority took bids on $400,000 short term notes to finance construction of this negro unit. A syndicate of seven firms submitted a low rate of .57 per cent. The notes of the Spartanburg project were included with notes of other projects in other sections of the country. This bid expired last month and it was doubtful if the .57 per cent rate would be still available.

Total Program Over $800,000

The negro unit is the first of several in the total program which will involve expenditures of around $875,000. Officials have announced that a white project will be erected following the negro unit

The action of Gallman seeking to halt the housing program was originally filed in circuit court and was brought into the original jurisdiction of the supreme court upon petition of Mayor T. W. Woodworth of Spartanburg and members of the housing authority.

It was heard at a special term of the court July 16.

"After a careful examination of the record," the court opinion said, "it appearing that time is of the essence, we are of the opinion, in view of the inadequacy of the remedy by appeal, and in view of the importance of the case, that we should grant a writ of prohibition and assume original jurisdiction, to the end that there may be a speedy determination of the case."

Reviewing the complaints made against the project, the court said: "The plaintiff in this first cause of action seeks to raise the question of the proper organization of the housing authority in Spartanburg and the authority and capacity of the commissioners to perform the duties of their office. . . . the allegations of the complaint affirmatively show the proper organization of the authority and the proper appointment of its members.

"Answering the contention that the city council failed to make an investigation, . . . the city council is not required under the act to make a formal investigation . . . All that the law provides is that council shall adopt a resolution declaring the need for a housing authority if it shall find: '(A) That insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist in such city, or (B) that there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations in such city available to persons of low income at rentals they can afford.'

Council Knows Conditions

"It may be safely presumed that the mayor and other members of the city council are not ignorant of the conditions existing in their city.

"The plaintiff attacks the accuracy of certain press releases furnished by the United States Housing authority and published locally by the Spartanburg Housing authority. We are unable to perceive how this charge affords a basis for equitable relief. . . .

"He next says that the city does not intend to demolish or abolish existing slums as contemplated by the project. This allegation is a mere conclusion, wholly unsupported by an allegation of fact. The court must assume that public officers will perform their duty.

"It is also asserted that taxpayers will not be able to compete with the housing authority in the matter of providing houses. It has been held that governmental competition with owners of private business does not constitute legal damage even though it injuries their business. . . ."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 29, 1940

To Make Giving Intelligent

The Community Chest having been given up, the need in Charleston is for information about the charitable agencies that will call on the citizens for contributions.

How many are they? What are they?

Persons who have regularly given to the Chest are in the dark. If they mean to give as much as formerly, how shall they divide the sum?

To what extent have the charitable agencies of government, federal and state, taken over the support of the indigent, the hungry, the shelteriess, the crippled, the blind, the sick, the infirm? How much of the load has government assumed?

How in future shall the negroes share in the charities? One guesses that in Charleston are more negroes in dire need than are white people. One does not observe that the colored mendicants, or the white for that matter, have disappeared from the streets since the federal government compelled the taxpayers to become almoners. "Charity" is now in degree done under compulsion and hardly complies with Biblical definitions of the word.

The News and Courier cannot offer the public the desired information, Nor can any individual citizen. A survey, thorough, full, accurate, is advisable. A great need it is. It is felt this day.

In Charleston are numerous benevolent organizations, among them the service clubs. To form a joint committee from half a dozen or a dozen societies, representing all religions and races, should be practicable. It would call for generous exertions of competent men and women, but not for much money.

Helter skelter and ignorant giving is sure to be more or less wasteful. Under present conditions many Charlestonians of the best intentions will give heedlessly—and it may be that some persons will resort to the excuse that they cannot know about the claims of divers committees calling upon them to give less than usual or not at all.

The survey is necessary if private charity shall be intelligent.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
October 11, 1940

GOING AHEAD WITH PROJECT

Arrangements Made for Gadsden's Green Housing Development

The intention of the Housing Authority of Charleston to go forward with the construction of the Gadsden's Green project for negroes in the western section of the city was announced today by Edward D. Clement, project director.

"We have received the money with which to make purchase of the necessary properties, on which options already have been taken, and plan to go forward with the project," said Mr. Clement.

The development is to consist of 175 living units and in construction will be similar in a way to the Anson Borough and Wragg Borough projects to the eastern side of the city. It will supplement these developments in providing low-rent modern housing for negroes.

Following acquisition of the necessary property—it can be condemned if necessary for the purpose—the authority will proceed with the drawing up of plans and specifications. Bids for construction will then be invited. The contract will be awarded in due time and construction will get under way.

Kingstree, S. C., Record
December 5, 1940

Colored Community Brotherhood

The climax of an idea in the mind of Professor Wm. Anderson gave birth to a "Community Brotherhood" that was organized at Tomlinson high school, Monday evening, December 2.

The purpose of this organization is to bring the organizations together and focus their efforts at a common point, towards the relief of suffering humanity in this vicinity.

We believe much work will be done by this organization. A cordial invitation is extended to all men of this community, to become members.

Regular meetigs will be held at 7:30 o'clock on the first Thursday each month.

The following officers were elected: Wm. Anderson, president; Aaron Montgomery, vice president; J. M. McAllister, secretary; Robert McFadden, assistant secretary; B. U. Blakely, treasurer.

Other officials will be elected later.

Belton, S. C., News
November 14, 1940

State Gets Many Improvements Through W.P.A.

South Carolina today counted an amazing number of public improve ments secured with WPA aid. Lawrence M. Pinckney, state WPA administrator, stated that these improvements, planned, initiated, and partially paid for by the state, counties, and municipal and other political subdivisions, have been the means of employing an average of 30,542 unemployed persons in South Carolina each month for the past five years.

Quoting some of the more significant items from a five-year physical accomplishment report through June 30, 1940, Mr. Pinckney pointed out that the total number of miles of highway, roads, and streets constructed, improved, or added to in South Carolina would build a highway three times across the continent. This imaginary highway would have a bridge every eight miles, a culvert approximately every mile, and roadside drainage for one mile out of five. In addition to this there would be 240 miles of roadside landscaping and 496 traffic signs.

Public buildings constructed was the next item listed on the report. Educational building headed the list with 1,942 constructed, reconstructed, or added to. This constitutes nearly one-half the total white and colored schools in South Carolina. Approximately 2,300 recreational buildings, principally in conjunction with schools, have been erected or modernized with WPA help. A list of other construction or reconstruction showed a total of 20 hospitals, 74 public offices and administrative buildings, 25 penal institutions, 19 dormitories, 9 public storage buildings, and 611 other public buildings.

Listed separately as projects necessary to national defense were 29 armories constructed, 19 hospitals, 9 administration buildings, 336 barracks, 14 warehouses and 100 other buildings. This does not include many other buildings constructed by the war department and the department of the navy in South Carolina through transferred WPA funds.

Airport construction, also necessary to national defense, was shown on 12 landing areas and fields, 16 airport buildings and two seaplane bases. An average of more than two airway markers for every county in South Carolina have been painted and many airport boundary lights have been installed. More than 55,500 linear feet of surfaced runways have been either constructed or improved.

Public utilities in South Carolina have been increased greatly, the report showed. The total of 192 miles of water mains, aqueducts, and distribution lines laid or improved, could be better expressed as approximately twice the air distance from Columbia to Charleston. In connection with these lines 48 public utility plants have been constructed or modernized, 215 miles of storm and sanitary sewers have been laid or improved, more than 3,500 sewerage connections have been made, and over 200 wells have been dug to increase the state's supply of fresh water.

The mosquito and malarie menace has been curbed by the drainage of more than 12,500 acres of mosquito infested land.

Public recreational facilities of the state have been increased by the construction or reconstruction of 54 stadiums, grandstands, or bleachers, 94 athletic fields, five out-door theatres, and 15 public golf courses. In addition to this, 73 parks and 192 playgrounds have been either newly built or improved.

In the fight for soil conservation the WPA has aided in building or improving 22 conservation, flood and erosion control dams, constructing or rebuilding approximately 110,000 linear feet of retaining walls and revetments, and working on more than 22,000 linear feet of levees or embankments.

Over 500 miles of stream beds have been improved and 13 fish hatcheries have been built or modernized.

In the division of professional and service projects the report showed more than 4,000,000 garments and other articles made for needy persons by the sewing projects. Enough meals were served by the hot lunch project for school children to feed all the state's 1,900,000 people three meals a day for a week. The library project showed a book circulation of approximately 15,000,000. Significant, too, was the fact that 30 per cent of the illiterates shown in the 1930 census had been taught to read and write by the education project under the sponsorship of the South Carolina department of education. The public health project has assisted in examining approximately 500,000 persons in health clinics and group examinations and in more than 300,000 treatments. In addition to these approximately 222,000 people have been vaccinated or immunized. The recreation project report showed approximately 20,000,000 participations in planned recreation programs.

Mr. Pinckney stated that South Carolina had taken the opportunity offered her to increase the public facilities in the state and that work now in progress showed that much larger totals could be expected in the next report. He further stated that any interested person could obtain the complete report by writing to him at Columbia, S. C.

Georgetown, S. C. Times
November 1, 1940

Will Make Active Canvass For Funds

Following publication of a picture of the new colored community center in The Georgetown Times, along with a story describing the project, several voluntary contributions have been made to help further the work, according to Dr. U. G. Teele, business manager of the Colored Business Men's League.

During the next few days colored leaders will make an active canvass of firms and individuals in an effort to secure sufficient funds to complete and furnish the building which is being constructed on the West End grammar school lot. The community center is a National Youth Administration project, with the government furnishing labor. Funds for material and furnishings, however, are being raised by private subscriptions.

Colored girls will be trained for domestic service and other lines of useful and helpful work under NYA auspices when the quarters are made available. The domestic service problem — admittedly Headache Number One for many Georgetown housewives — will be less acute once the program gets underway.

The community center project is a worthwhile effort on the part of colored leaders towards self help. The two reasons cited are resulting in splendid moral and financial support from public spirited white and colored people in Georgetown.

Construction is in advanced stages at the community center and donations of any amount are solicited. Contributions may be left at Chamber of Commerce headquarters or given to Prof. J. B. Beck, principal of Howard school or to any officer of the Colored Business Men's League. Dr. Teele will call for any contribution if the donor will telephone him at 414.

Greenville S. C. News
November 28, 1940

Negro Center's Fund Drive On

Celebration Of Anniversary Of Phillis Wheatley Precedes

An eight-day celebration starting Sunday of the 16th anniversary of the founding of Phillis Wheatley negro center will preced a campaign for $1,000 with which to continue the operation of the center.

The observance will begin Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock with a religious service at the center and will continue through the following Sunday with programs being held nightly. The financial campaign will start on Monday, December 9.

Following are the programs which have been arranged:

Sunday, December 1, 4 p. m.—Religious service, Rev. W. R. Martin, chairmann; Music—Springfield Baptist church senior choir. Invocation, Rev. D. S. Taylor, pastor, Allen Temple A. M. E. church. Music-choir. Speaker; Rev. G. Sterling Sawyer pastor, Thompson Centennial M. E. church, Anderson. Solo, Jessie Watkins.

Monday, December 2, 8 p. m.—Health night. Dr. E. A. Huggins, chairman. Oscar street school. Speaker, Mrs. E. G. Simmons, executive secretary, Hopewell Tuberculosis association. Solo, Bessie Sullivan.

Tuesday, December 3, 8 p. m.—Phillis Wheatley branch library, M. E. Pendergrass, chairman. Sullivan Grammar school story, M. Mahonn.

Wednesday, December 4, 8 p. m.—Sterling school. Speaker, W. F. Loggins, superintendent city schools. J. E. Beck, principal of Sterling school, chairman.

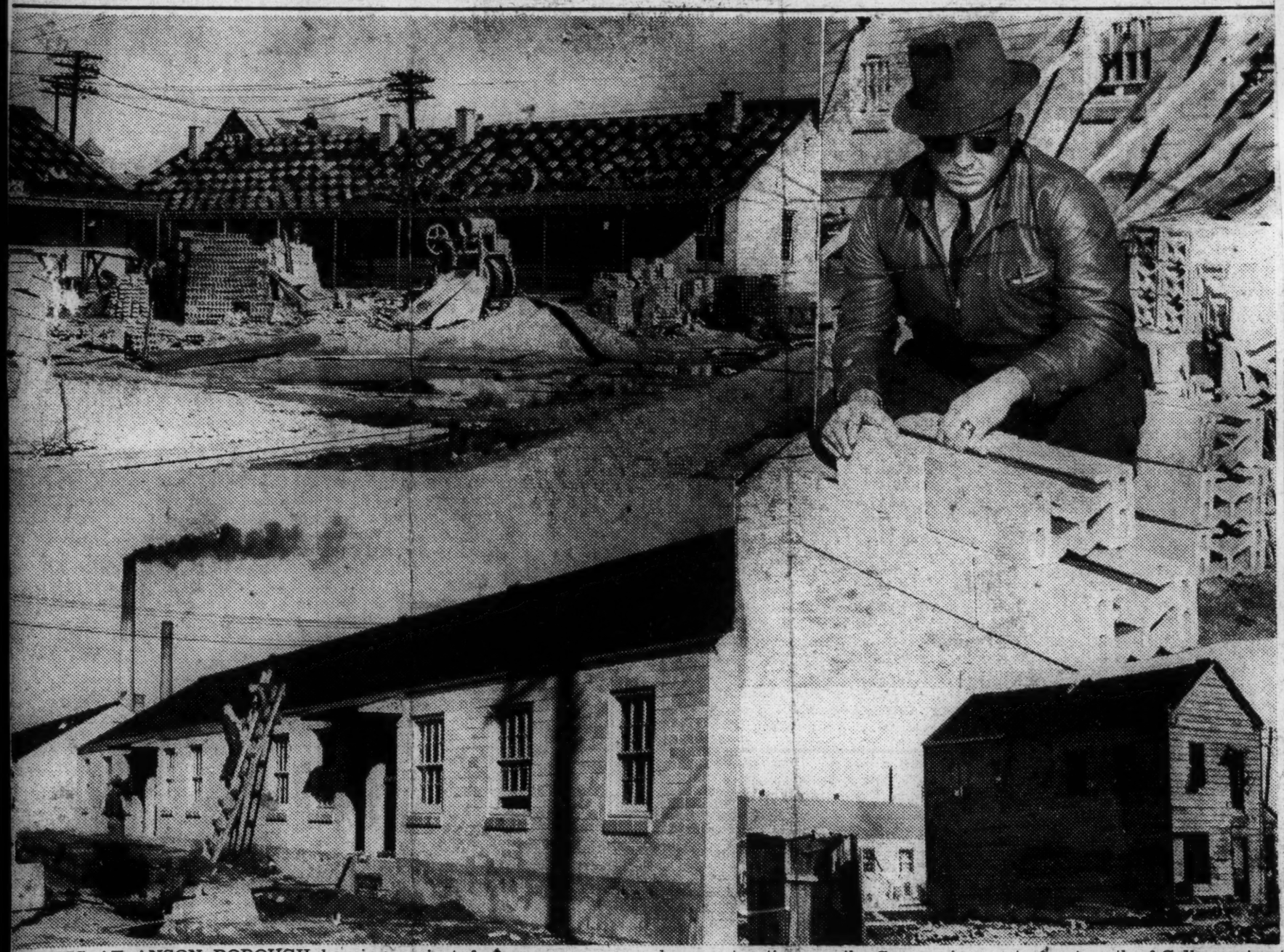
Thursday, December 5, 8 p. m.—Parker school district. L. T. Robertson, chairman.

Friday, December 6, 8 p. m.—Athletic night. Union and Gower schools participating. C. C. Walker, chairman.

Sunday, December 8, 3:30 p. m.—County schools. Bessie Goldsmith, supervisor of county schools, chairman. Speaker, James F Whatley, county superintendent of education.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
January 2, 1940

Scenes at Negro Housing Development on Cooper River



SCENES AT ANSON BOROUGH housing project for negroes, now under construction on the Cooper river waterfront south of Calhoun street, are pictured above. The area is bounded on the north by Calhoun street; on the east by Concord, on the west by Washington and on the south by Laurens. Marsh street runs through the center, and the houses shown nearing completion are east of Marsh street. At upper right Jmeas M. Hunt, supervisor for the Housing Authority of Charleston, is shown demonstrating the Dri-Speed wall construction unit tile being used in building these houses. Moisture, instead of seeping through the walls, is drained through the troughs to an outlet near the ground The inner surface of the tile is finished so that no plaster, paint or paper is necessary inside the house. Below, a typical house in this neighborhood which still stands and which soon will be razed. (Staff Photos by Peck.)

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
February 25, 1940

PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ANSON BOROUGH

Low-cost Development for Negroes Open for Visits Today and Tomorrow

Three apartments in Anson Borough, one of two low-cost housing developments for negroes now under way here, will be open for public inspection today and tomorrow, it is announced by R. L. Nettles, housing manager for the projects.

Negroes are invited from 3 p. m. to 6 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Nettles and members of his staff will be present to give information on rentals and other phases of the development. White persons are invited to inspect the homes tomorrow from 8 to 10 p. m.

A five and a-half room apartment, at the southeast corner of Marsh and Laurens streets, will be shown. Also to be opened are four-and-a-half-room and three-and-a-half-room apartments in the same area.

About ten units will be opened permanently about March 1, Mr. Nettles said. Construction on other parts of the project still is under way. Excavation has begun on the Wragg Borough project.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
April 22, 1940

USHA WILL GET NEGRO HOUSING PROJECT PLANS

Hertzog and Woodward Are In Washington for Conferences

Architectural plans for Spartanburg's negro housing project—an important phase of the city's $875,000 federal slum clearance program—will be submitted to officials of the United States Housing authority in Washington today.

E. L. Hertzog and Harold Woodward, executive director and architect, respectively, for the Spartanburg Housing authority, left here late yesterday for Washington, where they personally will present the plans to USHA officials this morning.

Plans Approved Here

Before leaving Mr. Hertzog reported that the plan shad been submitted to members of the local authority fo rtheir final approval Friday and that they had commended Mr. Woodward for his work.

Following approval of the plans by the Washington authorities, land for the project, to be located near the Carver Negro High school in the southern area of the city, will be purchased and contract for construction let. Work on the negro project is expected to be under way by mid-June.

In all, 270 housing units for families of low income are planned under the extensive slum clearance program. The white project, to be located at the intersection of the Snake road and the Wofford street extension in the city's northwestern area, will provide 120 of these units.

The local officials are expected to remain in Washington for several days for conferences on various phases of the work with federal authorities.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
April 19, 1940

HOUSING PROJECT WILL BE STUDIED AT SESSION TODAY

Plans for Negro Project to Be Submitted to USHA Officials Monday

Members of the Spartanburg Housing authority will meet this afternoon to review plans for the negro project—important phase of the city's $875,000 federal slum clearance program—before they are submitted to United States Housing authorities in Washington for final approval.

E. L. Hertzog, executive director of the local housing authority, said yesterday that he and Harold Woodward, project architect, would personally submit complete plans for the negro project to the Washington authorities Monday.

Contracts for actual construction of the project will be let following Washington approval of the plans.

The negro project, expected to be started by the first of June, will provide 150 units in the city's 270-unit rehousing program. It will be located near the Carver negro high school, while the white project will be situated at the intersection of the Wofford street extension and the Snake road in the northwestern part of the city.

Greenville, S C Piedmont
April 18, 1940

Charlotte Rent To Be Reduced

Negro Families Be Able To Get Homes For Less Than Sub-Standard Houses

CHARLOTTE, Apr. 18—Fairview Homes, Negro low cost housing project being erected in Charlotte, will be ready for occupancy by the middle of August and will be offered at rents low enough that persons now living in sub-standard houses can afford them and will have, at the same time, increased buying power, it was announced yesterday at the office of the Charlotte Housing authority.

Rowland Rathburn of Washington, representative of the management division of the United States Housing authority, is in the city for a conference with Harold J. Dillehay, executive director, and other officials of the Charlotte Housing authority on questions connected with rentals to be charged on the local projects.

Mr. Rathburn said that it will not be possible to announce the rental costs until after they have been set by the local group and passed by the national officials. He and Mr. Dillehay said definitely, however, that the rents will be lower than the average now being paid for sub-standard dwellings in the city. They quoted figures showing that the persons living in such places in Charlotte today pay a gross rental, which includes rent money and utilities costs, amounting, on the average, to $12.94 a month. Persons who live in Fair-

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
June 5, 1940

BIDS ON HOUSING PROJECT ASKED

Authority to Open Bids in City on July 3, Hertzog Says

The Spartanburg Housing authority yesterday took another step toward the development of the $875,000 federal slum clearance program here bzy advertising for bids on the negro housing project.

The bids will be received until 11 o'clock on the morning of July 2, the advertisement signed by E. L. Hertzog, executive director read. Bids will be publicly opened and read at the authority's office at 221 East Main street.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish satisfactory performance and payment bond or bonds.

The negro project, to be located near the Carver Negro high school in the southern part of the city, will house 150 units of the housing authority's 270-unit development.

Columbia, S. C. Record
May 17, 1940

CAMPING FOR NEGROES

A "committee on recreation and camping for negroes in South Carolina" has been chartered as an eleemosynary corporation for the "advancement of the educational, social, physical and moral welfare of the negro youth of South Carolina by the promotion, establishment and maintenance of camping and recreational facilities and centers, educational opportunities and athletic events." Officers are M. F. Whittaker of Orangeburg president; F. A. Decosta of Charleston, vice president; C. A. Johnson of Columbia, director.

Chester, S. C., Reporter
May 9, 1940

Camp Moore N. Y. A. Group Moved To Brainerd Institute, Chester

Columbia, May 8.—The National Youth Administration's full-time resident center for Negro youths in South Carolina was moved May 1 from Camp Moore, Lexington county, to buildings formerly occupied by the Brainerd institute at Chester, State Youth Administrator Roger L. Coe said yesterday.

The center provides facilities for the work-training of 100 girls and 50 boys. Stressed is the training of girls that is aimed to make them capable domestic servants. The boys undergo agricultural training.

The center had been located at Camp Moore for the past four years. Its new location, on the site of Brainerd institute, was vacated recently when the school, operated for Negroes by the Northern Presbyterian church, closed down.

The community of Chester is now sponsoring the NYA full-time center, to which youths, selected by the NYA from throughout the state, are admitted for vocational training and work experience designed to fit them for jobs in private employment when such jobs become available.

The community has donated 25 acres of farm land for the center, which will be operated under the general supervision of Miss Rebecca Reid, from the state NYA office in Columbia.

The NYA maintains similar full-time centers for white youths in Columbia—one in the old Chicago buildings for girls and the other at Camp Jackson for boys.

Greenville, S. C. News
November 19, 1940

Negro Agency Begins Drive

Phillis Wheatley Association Sets $1,000 Membership Goal

The annual membership drive of the Phillis Wheatley association was launched last night as J. W. Walker principal of the Union-Gower negro school, was elected chairman of the drive and a goal of $1,000 decided upon.

Twelve captains were appointed to conduct the drive under Walker's chairmanship.

Bonds in denominations ranging from $1 to $10 will be used as receipts during the drive. Contributions will entitle a person to membership in the association.

The drive will end following a series of public meetings December 1-9.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 26, 1940

Negro Teachers President Replies To Rutledge

To the Editor of The State:

On the editorial page of your widely read paper, there appeared on Sunday, August 18, an article by Mr. Archibald Rutledge from the South Atlantic Quarterly, under the caption, "The Negro and the New Deal." Mr. Rutledge expresses great concern for the welfare of the Negro, that, says he, has always been close to his heart. He has seen what he thinks the New Deal has done to Negroes who live in his region and believes that the same thing is happening to Negroes and whites in other parts of the country.

Since The State is so widely read, and I know so well what people read has very much to do with what they think, that as, president of the Palmetto State Teachers' association and chairman of the WPA state advisory committee on adult education among Negroes, I wish to call attention to a few things that in my opinion will put the Negro in a better light than Mr. Rutledge seems to see him. This is said because I should like to have those who read this article realize that all Negroes are not alike, to any greater extent than are all members of any other race. One of the finest white men I know once told me that he had never come into direct touch with an educated Negro until his work brought him into contact with President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State college and his class in agriculture. Doctor Hubert was then director of agriculture at State college in Orangeburg. This white man said he had formerly come in contact only with the uneducated, thriftless Negroes who lived on the farm in the vicinity where he was reared. When he saw the difference between the educated and the uneducated Negro, he decided that all Negroes should have a chance to be educated. The white man who told me this was a college graduate with a master's degree from Peabody college. He had thought all Negroes alike until he saw trained Negroes at work.

As a rule, where Negroes are found who refuse to provide for their household, the school building for Negroes in that community is an abandoned tenant house, an old lodge hall, or a church with underpaid teacher. This statement is made in the light of the fact that it has been hard, according to officials who have been certifying WPA teachers, to find a Negro high school graduate who is on relief. That, I am told, is why there are more white WPA teachers than Negro WPA teachers, although the need for teachers among Negroes is greater than that among whites. In some sections, I am told, white WPA teachers had to teach Negroes because no Negroes who had enough training were subject to certification according to the certifying officials.

Much of the work that has been provided by the New Deal has been of a constructive nature. Throughout South Carolina and other states may be seen school buildings for both races, and other public buildings that could not have been built were it not for the WPA, PWA, and other governmental agencies, that provided work for people who could not find jobs in private employment. Improvements have been made here on our State college campus that South Carolina would have been years providing if it had to put up all the money.

The Farm Security Administration has three projects for Negroes in South Carolina. I have visited two of these projects. One is near Orangeburg. The people who are on these farms, like most Negroes, did not want dole but a chance to make a respectable living. The government advanced them money, furnished competent and sympathetic management and supervision. Through the state department of education, the department of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics, and county, competent teachers are employed. I challenge any one to go to any of these homes and not find a garden, an ample supply of canned foods, chickens, hogs and cows. These people are happy and my information is that they are meeting their payments.

C. C. Spaulding, in the August, 1940, issue of The Southern Frontier, says: "The fact that the Negro has not kept pace economically with other groups is a fact that cannot be attributed to any lack of ability or initiative on his part, but rather to a peculiar bias in the thinking and tradition of this democratic nation of ours that has definitely denied him an opportunity to compete on equal terms with other groups.

"As late as four generations ago, conditions confronting the Negro were such that he had little incentive and could visualize no improvement in his economic future. As hopeless as his condition was, even during this period, there developed within the group certain individuals of outstanding character whose achievements stand out in bold relief when the lives of great Americans are reviewed."

There are 123 Negro teachers of vocational agriculture, 20 Negro farm demonstration agents 130 Negro home economics teachers, and 16 home demonstration agents in South Carolina, who are working with Negro people in the low-income group as well as others. They know that Negroes will respond to teaching when given by intelligent, consecrated teachers of their group. The number of workers mentioned above could be doubled if all the people in South Carolina believed in our welfare, were wealth taxed where it is and children educated where they are regardless of color.

There are evidently many people who think the Negro can live on 50 cents a day. It is probable that some have to do so. I do not know of any store where a Negro teacher, preacher, doctor, farmer or laborer can buy a pair of shoes or a pound of sugar any cheaper than any one else can. If the Negro is given good schools, with vocational as well as academic teachers, who are paid adequately for their services and a school term as long as children can stay in school, these teachers will train Negroes to be thrifty, to think for themselves, and to help in building up the economic status of South Carolina. The Negro needs training. Any man or woman without training can be fooled by those who would exploit him. Intelligent people think for themselves politically and otherwise—the Negro is no exception.

I know that many people who have worked for the WPA do not have any more now than they had before they began. I also know people who had nothing before the New Deal. I believe some people refuse to do something for themselves because they fear being cut off the roll but I know some people who were down and out when they began working for the WPA who have saved. There are Negroes who scorn a dole. All Negroes are not on the WPA rolls.

There are some Negroes who cannot be bought. They can and do think for themselves. The Palmetto State Teachers' association for years has been and is still pleading for better school buildings, longer school terms, and better paid teachers for Negro children. I believe, and I think the more than 5,000 Negro teachers who are members of our association believe, that if all the people who can do something about it will realize that we only want a chance, twenty-five years from now every white man in South Carolina will experience the change in heart that the gentleman referred to early in this article experienced.

JOHN P. BURGESS,
President, Palmetto State Teachers' Association.
State College, Orangeburg.

Columbia S. C. State
October 22, 1940

Allen-Benedict Offices to Open

The Housing authority of the city of Columbia will open an office in the administration building at Allen-Benedict court tomorrow.

The administration building is located at the end of Court plaza, which intersects the 2100 and 2200 blocks of Laurel street.

All Negroes interested in applying for dwelling units in Allen-Benedict court have been requested to make application at this office between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
May 21, 1940

COLORED WPA

Reception and Dance Are Held at Shaw Center

The colored WPA professional workers of Charletson held a reception last night at the Shaw Center, 22 Mary street. The address of Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt was heard at 8 p. m., after which the master of ceremonies was introduced, J. Thomas Wilson, principal of Liberty Hill school, North Charleston. The guest speaker, was Arthur D. Green, principal of Simonton school. R. W. Campbell, of Henry P. Archer school gave a dialect reading. A solo was sung by Sally Anderson. The group singing was conducted by the Liberty Hill School Girls Glee club under the supervision of E. L. Winds. Rev. C. S. Ledbetter spoke. The master of ceremonies urged the public to visit the various centers during the period of May 20-25 in order to see the work that the WPA professional workers are doing. Dancing followed the reception.

Columbia S. C. State
November 12, 1940

Geddings Will Make Speech At Conference

William R. Geddings, supervising manager for the Housing authority of Columbia, has been invited to speak at the Southeastern Housing conference, to be held in Macon November 18-20.

Mr. Geddings, who was recently appointed to the regional council of the National Association of Housing Officials, will speak on the subject, "Rental Problems and Income Limitations." Speakers on the conference program include Col. Bibb Graves, former governor of Alabama and chairman of the Montgomery (Ala.) Housing authority; Jacob L. Crane, assistant defense housing coordinator, and David W. Robinson, Jr., executive director of the public administration service.

The conference is being held by the National Association of Housing Officials in co-operation with the Macon Housing authority and the United States Housing authority.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
November 10, 1940

NEGROES TO AID RED CROSS

Loberta Goins And Angela Frederick To Direct County Campaign

Superintendent Loberta Goins, of Brewer hospital and Angela Frederick will direct the Red Cross Roll Call among the negroes of the county, it is announced.

A record number of negro members and contributions was secured last year, and those in charge of the Roll Call are expecting to better the 1939 total.

A large number of volunteer workers will aid in the drive. Those assisting in the East End of Greenwood include: Prof. H. A. Peterson, Willie Fox, Lucile Brooks, Ojetta Hargrove, Jessie Walker, Sarah J. Burgess, Mattie B. Wilson, Emma D. Peterson, Julia Williams, Lucile Sanders, Mayme L. Williams and Lela Johnson.

West End workers are: The Rev. H. B. Mitchell, the Rev. M. G. Williams, Daisy Holman, Mattie Moore, Kara Williams, Carrye Mae Ross, Effie J. Dixon, Fannie Evans, Melrose Fuller, Gladys Robinson, Winona A. Perrin, and Lucile Cothran.

The work among the negroes in Ninety Six will be in charge of E. F. Johnson, and Emma Maddox will direct the Ware Shoals campaign.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
November 6, 1940

Presbyterian Young People Ask For Old Toys Which They Will Repair for Colored Children

Announcement is made today by officials of the Round Table, young people's organization of the First Presbyterian church, that the group has taken as its special Christmas charity project this year the filling of Christmas stockings for needy negro children.

Work will begin immediately on the renovation of used toys for distribution at Christmas.

Miss Euphemia Gordon, religious education director at the church, states today that all those who have old toys which can be salvaged by a coat of paint or repair work, please bring such articles to the church or call the church and give the address at which toys may be picked up.

Young people will be assigned shifts in which to work on the gifts for stockings.

Miss Gordon also asks that those who know of needy colored children who will be without Christmas stockings this year please report their names and where they can be found to the office at the Presbyterian church, telephone 5008.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
November 12, 1940

Familiar Figure Passes

Jerry Markham, well-known Durham Negro, died in Duke Hospital yesterday. About 100 years of age, Markham was one of this city's most familiar figures.

Jerry Markham, Old Negro Character Here, Succumbs

Coachman To Late Washington Duke Dies In Duke Hospital—Was About 100 Years Of Age—Formerly Served As Railway Crossing Watchman

Jerry Markham, Negro coachman to the late Washington Duke and a familiar character on Durham streets for more than a half century, died yesterday at Duke Hospital. Neither Jerry nor anyone else knew his exact age but he was believed to be almost 100.

For many years he lived in a little shanty at the Duke Street railway crossing, earning his living as watchman. He was retired several years ago when he became so feeble he no longer could mount the watch tower. He had made his home at the County Home since December 1937.

Jerry, who was given to philosophizing on almost every subject with which he was even vaguely familiar, journeyed to New York about four years ago to address the nation on the well known radio program, "We the People."

He numbered among his friends many of Durham's best known pioneer families, including the Dukes, the Fullers, the Carrs, Southgates and many others. Jerry, it was said, was almost heartbroken many years ago when the late W. W. Fuller, general counsel for the American Tobacco Company, announced that he was leaving Durham and going to New York to make his home.

Jerry accompanied Mr. Fuller to Henderson to board the New York train, pleading with him virtually the entire way to stay in Durham. Finally, so the story goes, Mr. Fuller turned to Jerry and said:

"Tell you what I'll do, Jerry. If you'll vote the straight Republican ticket from now on, I won't go."

Jerry thought a moment, then shook his head sorrowfully.

"Naw suh Boss Fuller," he replied, "thas more'n any white man ought'n axe of any nigger."

Jerry often referred to himself as a "white man's nigger" and his dealings were principally with members of the white race. Even after he took up his residence at the County Home, he loved nothing better, attendants said, than to look up his white friends and expound his homely philosophy or talk over the old days when he lived at the Duke Street crossing.

Jerry's shanty at Duke Street was built on the Southern Railway's right-of-way. He had a little vegetable garden at the side which he tended with his swayback mare, giving freely of his vegetables to those who stopped to chat with him. Jerry also kept a cow, a dog and a flock of chickens.

One of Jerry's favorite sayings was: "A woman has more sense than a man." That was why, he always said, he had women shave him, never a man.

Markham's death followed declining health for several months. He had been a patient at Duke Hospital for three weeks. He had no relatives. Funeral arrangements had not been made last night.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 10, 1940

THANKS GIVEN FOR AID

Shaw Center Trustees are Grateful for Gifts

The board of trustees of the Shaw school center for negroes has expressed thanks to the persons and firms who, in response to an appeal made recently for help for negro welfare work, made contributions. The thanks, they say, are due doubly because, by mistake, the return envelopes were left out of the appeal letters.

The belief was expressed that many more contributions will be made. The Carolina Savings bank will receive contributions and deposit them to the credit of the negro welfare fund.

Members of the board are: Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, the Rev. J. Franklin Burkhart, Dr. Leon Banov, Miss Mary C. Preston and Judge Paul M. Macmillan.

More than one-tenth of the employed women in the United States are the entire support of families of two or more persons. In one-sixth of the urban families the only wage earners are women.

Greensboro, N. C., News
December 4, 1940

Negro Recreation Center Is Planned In Reidsville

District NYA Organization Expected to Furnish Labor and Equipment—Citizens of Community Have Raised Nest-Egg Fund.

Greensboro Daily News Bureau 120½ Scales St., Telephone 714

REIDSVILLE, Dec. 3.—Actual preparations for the creation of a negro civic center in Reidsville began today. Dr. A. H. Clark, local negro physician and chairman of the civic center committee, announced this morning that the first load of tools and equipment for active work on the project would be brought over from Greensboro today.

Labor and equipment for construction is being obtained through the agency of the national youth administration and the announcement said district NYA officials from Greensboro would give the site formal inspection during the day. The ground-breaking will take place within the next few days.

Ambitious Project.

The new negro civic center, an ambitious project toward which leading citizens of the race in this city have worked for many months, will be situated near the Washington high school building. An eight-acre area of suitable ground there has been bought by the committee. A ball diamond and other recreational fields will be prepared and fully equipped on these grounds and the projected construction work includes a good sized auditorium and other rooms for community purposes.

With benefit performances of the musical company, "Wings Over Jordon", and private solicitations, the negro citizens established the nest egg for the civic center fund. To this the city of Reidsville and the county of Rockingham added more until the fund today shows a total of $3,750. With this as a working capital construction work is to begin, while efforts to add to the fund will continue.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
December 17, 1940

Negro Aid Fund Reaches $142

Contributions through noon today brought to $142.45 the fund being raised here for the benefit of needy negro families, a number of whom are suffering great privation due to lack of necessities of life.

The fund is sponsored by the inter-racial committee, and will be used to provide food, clothing, shelter, fuel and bedding in cases which have been investigated and are found worthy.

Contributions addressed to the Needy Negro Christmas Fund may be left at the office of The Evening Post.

The status of the fund now is as follows:

Cash	$ 4.00
Mrs. S. B. H.	1.00
Book Lovers' Club	2.00
Young People's Fellowship, St. Mark's P. E. Church	3.00
Cash	3.00
Mrs. F. C. Ford	5.00
Cash	1.00
A Friend	1.50
	$ 20.50
Previous Total	121.95
Total to Date	$142.45

and 8,394 deaths were classed as homicides.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
December 16, 1940

Negro Families In Need of Aid

A number of negro families in Charleston are in great need, and for their benefit the inter-racial committee is sponsoring a Christmas fund to which contributions are invited.

Several donations have been made, but a much larger sum than has been obtained so far is needed to bring relief to the cases which are before the committee. Many colored households lack food, clothing, fuel, and other necessities of life and their plight can be greatly alleviated by an adequate response to this appeal. The cases are of a nature not reached by other charities.

Contributions may be left at the office of The Evening Post, addressed to the Needy Negro Christmas fund.

The fund through noon today was as follows:

Athenians Club	$ 5.00
Sara C. Hastie	5.00
Ocean Fish Co	5.00
	$ 15.00
Previous total	106.95
Total to date	$121.95

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
December 12, 1940

CHRISTMAS TREE FOR NEEDY NEGRO CHILDREN SLATED

The 15th annual Mary Wright Charity Christmas tree for underprivileged negro children will be held Friday afternoon of next week at the Majority Baptist church at the corner of South Liberty street and Hampton avenue. The big party will get under way at 4 o'clock.

Mary Wright, believed to be one of the oldest teachers in the state, sponsors the event each year.

All donors, merchants and clubs who have been aiding annually have been requested to help make the tree greater than ever this year.

Gifts should be sent to Mary Wright, 400 South Liberty street, or to B. M. Mansel, 558 South Liberty street. Persons having gifts to be called for are asked to call 1422 or 1350.

Charity agencies having any toys left after their Christmas activities have been requested to turn them over to Mary Wright in order that they may be used on the Christmas tree for the needy negro children.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
December 19, 1940

SEAL SALE REPORTS BY FRIDAY ASKED OF NEGRO WORKERS

Chairmen of committees in the negro division of the annual Christmas Seal campaign of the Spartanburg County Tuberculosis association have been requested by E. F. Rivers, principal of Cummings street school and general chairman of the negro division, to turn in their reports by Friday.

The reports may be made by telephone at 1506 or they may be made direct to the TB association office on East Main street. Chairman Rivers will send for money and unsold seals.

The chairmen of the various committees follow: John H. Smith, bellboys; Robert Rivers, carpenters; Aaron Means, bricklayers; C. C. Woodson, undertakers; Dr. J. B. Walker, professional men; L. W. Brown and W. W. Bolden, insurance Nurse Farr, nurses; Rev. Arthur Means, ministers; Rev. Ruben Browning, barbers; Louis Chestnut, railroad employes; H. L. Barksdale, county schools; W. A. Neal, city schools; and Louis Thompson, janitors.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
December 8, 1940

Work Of Colored Citizens Appreciated

The United Charities takes this method of publicly thanking the colored citizens of Florence for their splendid co-operation in the Consolidated Drive this fall. They contributed $94.10 in cash as well as large quantities of grocery commidities which were brought by the pupils of Wilson and East Side schools.

Iola Jones, public welfare worker, did a fine job in laying the foundations for this drive and in working so faithfully to make it a success.

We also appreciate the efforts of T. B. Perkins, Wilson school teacher, who was chairman of the drive. A large part of our work is done among the colored people and it is indeed stimulating for them to give their appreciation.

R. L. FULLER,
Executive Secretary
United Charities
Florence, S. C.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 20, 1940

NEGRO FUND IS ASKED

Annual Dinner for Children to Be Given December 26

The annual dinner, with a Christmas tree, for negro children will be held December 26. Last year 1,500 children were given a hot dinner and fruit and candy in bags to take home. Dinners also were sent out to old people. It is expected that the numbers requiring this assistance will be no smaller this year.

So far, two gifts of $25, two of $5 and two of $2 have been received. Money may be sent to Mrs. Clelia P. McGowen or the Rev J. Franklin Burkhart. Food, fruit, candy or gifts for the children may be left at the Shaw center, 22 Mary street, or will be called for if Mrs. McGowen or Mr. Burkhart are notified.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
December 23, 1940

1,800 Attend Textile Hall Event For Negro Children

1,000 Get Gifts At Program Sponsored By Greenville Businessmen

Greenville businessmen and firms yesterday afternoon joined in putting on a mammoth Christmas party for over 1,000 negro children in Textile hall. About 800 other persons were present.

Each child received a gift and a bag of fruit and candy.

W. B. Cox conducted a quiz program in which about 75 prizes were awarded, and baskets were awarded to the oldest negro present, the negro with the largest family and a negro mother of twins.

A choir from Sterling high school sang, there was group singing, and Father Thomas of St. Anthony's friary spoke briefly. A number of businessmen assisted in the distribution of gifts and in the program.

Also supporting the project was the Negro Community Welfare league.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
December 21, 1940

STRONG APPEAL FOR NEGRO AID

Fund Being Raised Will Bring Relief to Destitute Families

A strong appeal for contributions to the needy negro Christmas fund was made today by the Rev. G. N. Edwards, chairman of the interracial committee group which is sponsoring the annual move to bring aid to destitute colored families.

Cash donations may be left at the office of The Evening Post, and articles such as clothing may be left for the committee at the colored Y. M. C. A., 106 Coming.

"There are old people needing food and fuel, mothers and children suffering for lack of food and garments, lonely persons living in one room without money to pay rent, families without adequate bed clothing," Mr. Edwards states.

"We have information about one family of nine children whose mother, after many months in the hospital, is home for a little while but is obliged to return to the hospital. The father is dead, and the two oldest girls are the sole support of the others in the household.

"Another family, of seven children, has been deserted by the husband. The oldest child is 12. The mother does some housework but gets only irregular employment.

Typical

"These are typical of the many cases that are before us and we hope the people of Charleston in their many Christmas charities will not forget these suffering colored households whose Christmas will be bleak indeed without assistance."

The fund now stands as follows:

Anonymous	$ 2.50
Marta	3.00
Elks, B.P.O.E. No. 242	25.00
Atlantic Coast Life Inc. Co.	10.00
Sarah Leary	3.00
W. A. T. Schumacher	1.00
Margaret M. Dehon	1.00
	$ 45.50
Previous Total	240.45
Total to Date	$285.95

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
December 18, 1940

NEEDY CASES TO BE AIDED

Through Christmas Fund for Negroes Who Suffer Privation

Money contributed to the needy negro Christmas fund will alleviate dire distress in a number of households whose cases of privations have been investigated by the interracial committee, which is sponsoring the movement.

Through noon today contributions were $183.45, and the Rev. George N. Edwards, chairman, expressed the hope that there will be many more donations in order that the committee may extend help to the many deserving cases not reached by other charities.

Mr. Edwards said he hoped the fund would provide for the needs of a young girl whose mother had to be removed from the children on account of crowded conditions. This girl needs food and clothing to care for the younger children of the family.

An old woman, without relatives, and who is awaiting welfare assistance, needs to be tided over the next two weeks. She now lives by occasional help from friends.

A particularly urgent case is that of a mother of three children in school. She has been taken to Pinehaven and can no longer keep her children in school. The father is unable to care for them.

Contributions addressed to the Needy Negro Fund may be left at the office of The Evening Post.

Contributions

The fund now stands as follows:

Anita deS. Slocum	$ 10.00
John A. McFall	5.00
Mrs. W.	5.00
Post and News and Courier	10.00
E. B. Rutledge	2.00
J. C.	1.00
918 Rutledge Ave	6.00
Martha E. Sparks	2.00
	41.00
Previous total	142.45
Total to date	$183.45

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
December 26, 1940

Mary Wright Christmas Tree For Negroes Planned Friday

Annual Program Will Be Held at Majority Baptist Church

The Mary Wright Christmas tree, which has become an institution among the negroes, will be held Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Majority Baptist church.

This will be the 15th year Mary Wright, well known negro school teacher with more than 60 years of service to her credit, and founder of Carrier street school, has sponsored the tree for the negro children of the city.

Rev. J. Daniel will be master of ceremonies for the program.

Mayor to Speak

Mayor T. W. Woodworth will be the principal speaker and a large number of interested white citizens are expected to be present.

Gifts are contributed annually for the tree by citizens, clubs and merchants.

Those who have gifts for needy negro children are being asked to send them to 400 South Liberty street or telephone 1350 and they will be called for.

Mary Wright has worked hard over a series of years to keep the annual Christmas tree for negro children going. She was born a slave just before the close of the War Between the States. Her parents belonged to the Wilson family on South Church street. Her father was not educated but he had great respect for education. He was anxious to have Mary secure as much education as possible.

Her first schooling was received in a house converted into a school on the site of The Herald-Journal building.

After studying a year at Claftin college, Orangeburg she began her teaching career.

First, she taught in the brush arbor near Inman and later a log school house was erected for her. Later she taught in the town of Inman.

For two years she taught in Anderson county and later taught three summer sessions in Rock Hill.

While she attended college only one year, Mary has been a student all of her life. She has kept up with the modern trends in teaching and in 1921 was awarded a first-class life certificate.

Since 1918 she has been active in the negro division of the state teachers' association.

Mary began teaching here in a residence known as the old Chaplin home. A few years later she founded the Carrier street school.

Opelika, Ala. News
December 26, 1940

CHRISTMAS DINNER

Nature was generous to a trio of North Carolina Negro tenant farmers, according to an Associated Press story sent out from Wilson. They went out to cut a big dead tree to turn it into firewood.

At the top of the tree in a little dead hollow they found a nest of squirrels.

Under the squirrel nest they found three racoons in a nest. They caught one of them.

Right under the 'coons' nest they found two beehives that contained about 100 pounds of pure honey.

Then, when they began to cut the tree up, ou[illegible] ped a nice plump 'possum. Th[illegible] y caught that, too.

Nice Christmas, eh?

Charleston S. C. Evening Post
February 21, 1940

Completed Unit of Negro Housing and One of Buildings Replaced

These photographs show (top) one of the completed units of the new Anson Borough Homes low-rent housing project, and (bottom one of the typical cottages demolished to make way for the development.

RENTALS FOR NEGRO UNITS

In Anson Borough Project, Announced by Housing Authority

The Charleston Housing authority has set what it believes to be a national record for low-cost housing in the new Anson Borough Homes project for negroes in the eastern section of the city.

Rentals for living units in the development, now about 50 per cent. completed, range from $1.75 a week for a 3 1-2-room apartment to $2.80 a week for a 5 1-2-room apartment, the rentals therefore coming to approximately $7.00 to $11.20 a month—and they include the cost of lights and water.

"The lowest rents for decent modern homes ever reached have been achieved at the Anson Borough Homes project for negroes," said E. D. Clement, executive director of the Housing authority today. "With $1.75 a week for a 3 1-2-room apartment the local authority has set a record and the rents for all other dwellings (in the project) are actually lower than rents now being paid for slum dwellings."

Scale of Rentals

The following are the rents, including lights and water, based on the size and location of the various units:

One bedroom, living room, kitchen with dining space (interior unit), 3 1-2 rooms, $1.75 a week.

One bedroom, living room, kitchen with dining space (end unit), 3 1-2 rooms, $2.20 a week.

Two bedrooms, living room, kitchen with dining space (interior), 4 1-2 rooms, $2.40 a week.

Three bedrooms, living room, kitchen with dining space (interior), 5 1-2 rooms, $2.60 a week.

Three bedrooms, living room, kitchen with dining space (end), 5 1-2 rooms, $2.80 a week.

The "end units" are those at the end of the structures and are afforded more light and are otherwise more desirable than the "interior units."

Mr. Clements today said that the authority will actually rehouse negro families now compelled to live in slums with incomes as low as $400 a year.

"Anson Borough Homes eliminates 120 dilapidated, dangerous and unsanitary dwellings which occupied one of the worst slum dis-

tricts in the city, and 162 safe, sanitary and practically fireproof dwellings have been built to rehouse former residents of the area," said Mr. Clement.

Location

"The site is bounded by Washington, Calhoun, Concord and Laurens streets. The dwellings consist of one-story row houses with hollow tile walls, concrete floors and old Charleston tile roofs. Play areas and wading pools will be provided within the project.

"The total development cost of the project is $701,664. The estimated amount of direct wages to be paid at the site is $158,000. The estimated amount of construction materials to be purchased is $249,000 and the estimated number of men to receive employment in the construction of the project is 350.

"Charleston was one of the first cities in the country to extend an invitation to private capital to participate in financing the construction of public low-rent slum-clearance housing projects.

"Notes of the authority were recently sold to the Chemical Bank and Trust company of New York, which acted as manager for a group which includes the Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Bankers' Trust company, Guarantee Trust company and Manufacturers' Trust company, at a rate of interest of six-tenths of one per cent. This is an interest rate of about one-fifth of what the authority had been paying for money borrowed from the government."

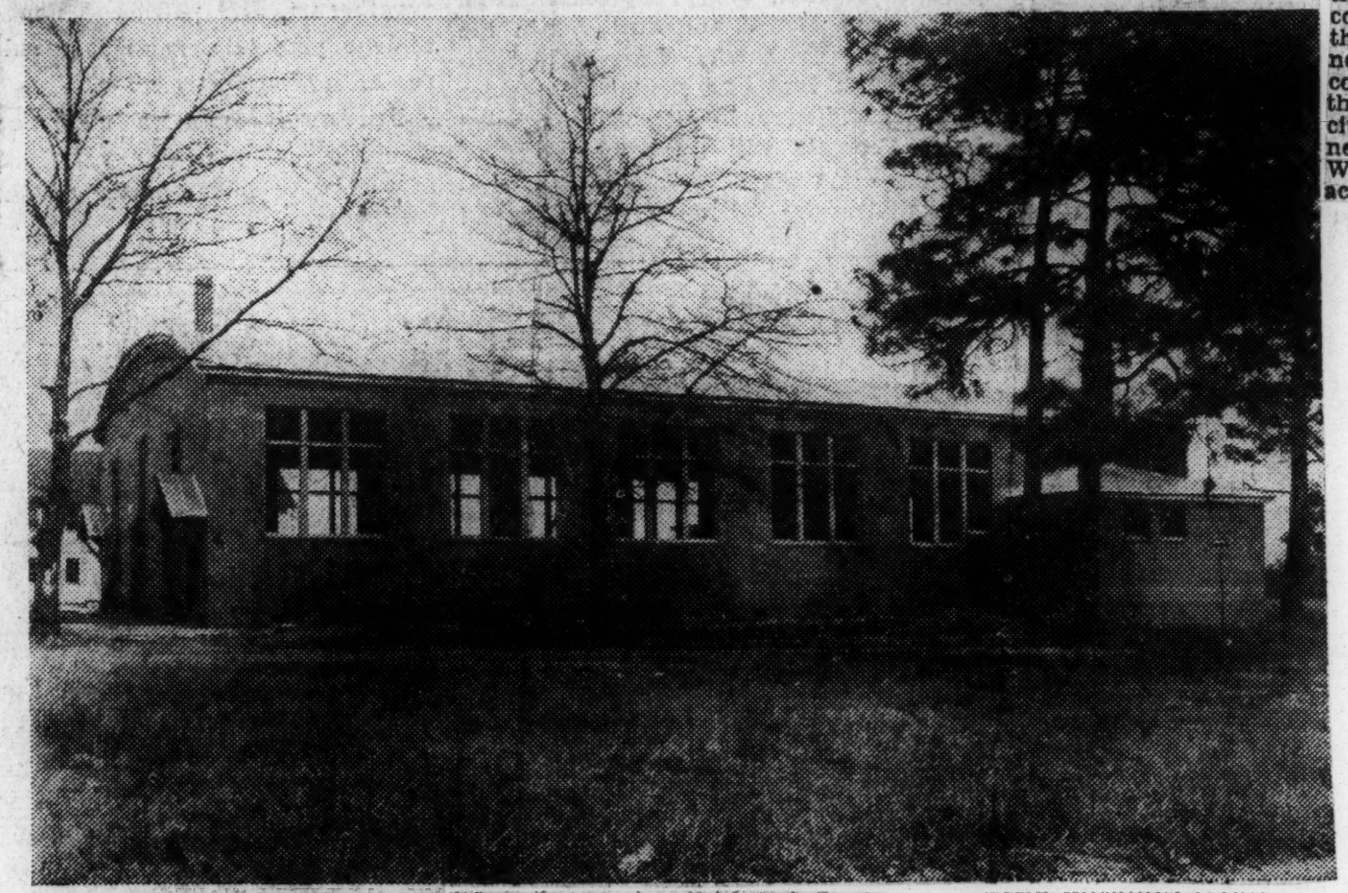
Wragg Borough

Mr. Clement brought out that ground will be broken early in March for the Wragg Borough Homes project to consist of 128 living units and to be located about three blocks north of Anson Borough Homes. Wragg Borough Homes are to be built on the site bounded by South, Drake, Chapel and Alexander streets. To make way for this project 134 dwelling units, of which 105 have been found to be substandard, will be demolished.

Mr. Clement also announced that the project office for Anson Borough Homes is now open at 22 Marsh street and that applications for dwelling units should be made at this address.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
March 13, 1940

New Schofield Auditorium Now Under Construction



Aiken's Negro Community is working feverishly these days in an effort to raise sufficient funds to complete the auditorium at Schofield School. This edifice although located on the school campus is planned as a community center for the colored folks of Aiken and it is with this thought in view that the groups are so industrious.

When completed this building will have a seating capacity of 1,500 persons for dramatic affairs, graduation exercises, conventions, conferences and the like. It will be able to house 700 people for basketball games, and it is the idea of school athletic officials to make this gym the scene of a large basketball tournament next fall. The building, a brick veneer structure, has a large stage, two good size dressing rooms and two shower rooms besides the very spacious auditorium.

Some thirty-five leaders of the Negro community met last week to discuss the problem and accepted the challenge of raising the remaining funds necessary to complete this much needed building. R. A. Brooks was elected chairman of the drive, and has already selected thirteen active comittees under him. These groups are made up of people from the county as well as local citizens. There are committees of business men, pastors, farmers, teachers—both rural and local, professional men, housewives, maids and butlers, and above all the school students themselves. Others prominent Negro leaders who are behind Brooks and his committees are Dr. G. T. Cherry, Dr. C. C. Johnson, Rev. M. M. Peace, W. M. Ball and Sanford P. Bradby.

Housing authority before the end of the week, it was learned last week.

E. L. Hertzog, executive director of the local housing authority, said that all preparations are now being completed for the taking of bids on the big housing project at 11 o'clock next Tuesday morning. Actual construction work on the project, the larger of two planned for this city, is expected to begin within the near future, following approval by Washington authorities of the bid accepted by the local authority.

Clipping from Columbia, S. C. State June 6, 1940

Negro Children Go to Welfare Camp

A two-week camp for underprivedged negro children, being conducted by the Richland county welfare society, opened today at the county 4-H negro club camp today.

Approximately 50 boys and girls are expected to attend, with a large group going out to the camp, eight miles from Columbia on the Percival road, this morning.

Mrs. Martha W. Miller, executive secretary of the society, and Miss Mary Maxwell, Girl Scout director, have handled arrangements for the camp. The County 4-H club and the WPA are cooperating in furnishing camp directors.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
June 29, 1940

Spartanburg Is Buying Property For Housing Job

SPARTANBURG, June 29—Nearly 90 per cent of property needed for the development of the 150-unit negro housing project of the $880,000 federal slum clearance program here already has been acquired and the remainder is expected to be taken over by the Spartanburg

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 SOUTH CAROLINA
IMPROVEMENT OF

NEW BERN IS FACING HOUSING PROBLEM

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

NOV 30 1940

169 Houses Razed to Make Way for Project, But People Who Lost Homes Have No Place to Go.

NEW BERN, N. C., Nov. 27.—Razing of 169 houses to make way for the colored part of New Bern's $1,600,000 slum clearance and modern housing project, has precipitated a serious shortage in living quarters here, according to reports made by colored leaders of the community to city authorities. The reports were filed after clearance work had been started and 10 houses had been demolished in operations now well under way.

With approximately 50 families with nowhere to go from their condemned homes, the approach of winter makes the situation an especially alarming one. All those affected and members of their race who are trying to assist them in solving their problem are cooperating, however, with the local Housing Authority and the company that has the contract for construction of the project, in efforts to find temporary residence accommodations for families to be evacuated.

As the result of this cooperative plan, homes will not be touched by wrecking crews in future until the occupants have moved elsewhere. When, because of a misunderstanding, demolition work was begun Wednesday afternoon on a house from which frightened occupants had hurriedly removed furnishings to the back yard—a near riot ensued, but the situation was quickly brought to the attention of authorities and trouble averted by prompt suspension of any further activities at that particular house.

It is understood that Housing Authority officials are considering and probably will adopt a program calling for tearing down of not more than half of the houses immediately, deferring the demolition of the remainder until some of the modern apartment buildings are completed and ready for occupancy. No such shortage of living quarters developed in preparations for the white part of the project which is now going forward rapidly.

Negro residents concerned are still worried about the fast-approaching winter season, though somewhat more hopeful regarding the outlook than they were a week ago. One householder, still pessimistic, was quoted as saying the situation now is worse than it was following the disastrous fire in this section of the city some 13 years ago.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

SOUTH CAROLINA

Spartanburg S. C. Journal
April 10, 1940

Housing Official Is Expected Here Friday to Discuss Plans To Start Work on Local Projects

White Project Will Be Located Off the Snake Road

John P. Broome, director of region No. 4 of the United States Housing administration, is to be in Spartanburg Friday to confer with the local housing authority on plans for beginning work on the $800,000 slum clearance project.

The huge program has advanced materially toward realization with the selection of a site for the white project.

White Project Site

It was announced yesterday that Washington officials of the USHA had approved the local officials' selection of a site for the white project.

It will be located at the intersection of Wofford street extension and the Snake road and will be known as Hub City Courts.

E. L. Hertzog, executive director of the Spartanburg Housing authority, said that plans are in order for beginning of construction during the early part of June. Architectural and engineering plans for the white project are being worked out by local officials. The negro project plans already have been submitted to Washington authorities.

Advance Received

A check for $68,500 yesterday was mailed to Spartanburg for the beginning of the project.

Land for the two projects, which will provide a total of 270 housing units for both negro and white residents of the low income brackets, must be acquired and contracts for the various phases of construction let.

Cleveland Property

The property is a part of the estate left by the late Dr. Jesse Cleveland.

Work on the negro project will be begun about one month before the white project is started and the entire program is expected to be in operation during 1941.

The site for the white housing project comprises 12 acres between the brick paved Vanderbilt (Snake) road and Wofford street extension, beginning at the intersection of the two thoroughfares and running approximately 1,200 feet west of the junction.

When completed the project will consist of 41 buildings, providing 120 dwelling units.

White Units

Included in the plans for the project are 24 three-room units, 50 four-room units, 18 four and one-half room units and 28 five and one-half-room units. The units will be housed in masonry-type structures, both one and two story in height and consisting of duplex and apartment buildings.

Also included in the plans are provisions for a spacious recreation area for children with ample play facilities.

The negro project which will be located near the Carver negro high school in the southern section of the city will bear the name "Tobe Hartwell Courts."

Charleston S. C. Evening Post
April 12, 1940

Many Local Dwelling Units Considered As Substandard

According to Real Property Inventory Taken Under Housing Authority Auspices and Reported at Child Welfare Conference Here

There are 8,001 dwelling units in Charleston substandard by either physical condition or overcrowding, according to the real property inventory of the city recently completed by the works progress administration under the sponsorship of the Charleston housing authority.

To be physically substandard a unit must be either in need of major repair or unfit for use; and for occupancy substandard the unit must have more than 1 1-2 persons per room.

A statement to this effect in addition to the point that "the home is more important for the child than the school, or even the church," was made by Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, member of the Charleston housing authority, in an address yesterday on "The Influence of Housing on Child Life in Charleston," at the Charleston Welfare council's first quarterly conference at the Francis Marion hotel.

The council was organized through the initiative of the Junior League's welfare advisory committee, and is to hold its next quarterly meeting in October when it will present another special program of speakers.

At Welfare Session

Features at meeting yesterday included, too, addresses by Miss Olive Whitlock, nursing consultant of the U. S. public health service, Washington; Miss Mary S. Labaree, regional director of child welfare, children's bureau, Washington; Miss Lettie Witherspoon, member of the welfare staff of the Junior Leagues of America, Inc., New York; and Miss Kate Bullock, chief of the child welfare division of the state department of public welfare.

The address by Mrs. McGowan gave the first public information on the results of the recent WPA housing survey here. She brought out that the survey covered 553 city blocks, 18,477 dwelling units. She said it showed that there are 8,428 dwelling units with one or more toilets and baths ,while 9,924 units either share these facilities or have none at all; that there are 5,225 units in need of major repair, and 1,101 units now occupied which are unfit for use.

Mrs. McGowan said:

The Child

"This is no question for argument. All of us are interested, if not actually engaged in welfare work and realize that in any program for betterment, the child should be the first and chief consideration.

"We know that under bad housing conditions the child suffers most in health, in happiness, in morals—

"Conditions here in Charleston have been bad, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency serious. We want to find out to what extent these conditions are related to bad housing. I am representing the C. H. A. which is carrying out a long term plan for replacing slums with good housing areas. The report I will read necessarily involves statistics. but you will find them startling, and very significant and you will be thinking in terms of children, and jotting down questions.

"The construction of these projects is accomplished almost entirely by the local authority, which chooses sites, employs architects and engineers, takes bids, and through its engineers supervises the construction. The local authority employs its own manager for the projects, selects the tenants and operates the project. The United States Housing authority gives assistance and exercises such control as seems necessary to maintain the low cost and low rent character of the project and to assure that only families within certain income brackets and who are living in substandard homes occupying the projects.

"The United States Housing authority loans 90 per cent. of the costs of the project and the local authority has to furnish the remaining 10 per cent. The city contributes through the remission of taxes. The local authority pays a service charge to the city which practically amounts to the taxes received on the slum dwellings, previously occupying the site.

Robert Mills Manor

"I want to tell you something of what all this means for the children of the city. In Robert Mills Manor over 200 small children are living under ideal conditions compared to those they have left—play ground, wading pool and other facilities are provided besides the improved housing facilities. It is hoped that a kindergarten will be established. A kindergarten is taking care of pre-school negro children in C. R. C. Very few people have any idea of the terrible slum conditions under which the negroes make a remarkable struggle to be decent. The only things which they have ample supplies of are fresh air and sunshine during most of the year. Many of the places demolished by the housing authority are truly unfit for human habitation and every effort is being made to place the families moved out of these into the new homes as fast as they are ready.

"The H. A. hopes to demonstrate so fully the advantages of its program of better housing that corporations and individuals will enter the field and so decent and attractive houses may be provided for all of our children. It is well known that a very large percentage of youthful delinquency originates in homes. If homes were physically what they should be to begin with, the life organized within its walls would not be easily disturbed. The home is more important for the child than the school, or even the church, let every effort be made to give the children good homes.

WPA Inventory

"A real property inventory of the city of Charleston, which was sponsored by the local housing authority, has just been completed by the Works Progress administration. This survey covered 553 city blocks; enumerated 18,477 dwelling units in 10.586 structures; interviewed 9,442 tenants of white dwelling units; 8,402 tenants of negro dwelling units; and 23 Chinese tenants of dwelling units. The single family structure predominates with 5,487; the two family two story structure next with 1870 structures (3740 units); and the "non-converted" type of structure is third with 1077 structures (3027 units). This particular type includes all structures that were originally built as a single dwelling structure, and now is converted, without any alterations or additions, and using a single entrance to a multiple unit structure. Twenty per cent. of all dwelling units were found to be over-crowded.

"The survey shows that there are today 1608 residential structures built prior to 1860 and the median year built is between 1885 and 1894.

"There are 8,428 dwelling units with one or more toilet and bath facilities while 9924 units either share these facilities with other units or have none at all.

"It was found that the average rental for tenant occupied units is $16.00 per month. 2,747 units rent for $4.99 or less per month, and 3,611 units the rentals range between $5.00 and $9.99 per month.

Dwelling Units

"There are 10,476 standard dwelling units and 8,001 dwelling units substandard by either physical condition or over-crowding. To be physically substandard a unit must be either in need of major repair or unfit for use; and for occupancy substandard the unit must have more than 1 1-2 persons per room.

"There are 5,225 units in need of major repairs and 1,101 units unfit for use which are occupied. There are 2,062 dwelling units with an average of between 1 1-2 to 2 persons per room and 1,583 units with more than 2 persons per room, making a total of 3,645 units substandard by occupancy.

"Eighty-six per cent. of residential structures were built in 1919 or before.

Twenty per cent. of all dwellings are owner-occupied.

"Thirty-four per cent. of all units are in need of major repairs or unfit for use.

Fifty-four per cent. of all units have no private toilet or bath.

"Forty-three per cent. of all units are substandard.

"Ward 10 has 1,781 substandard dwelling units in which are living 2,934 children. Ward 11 has 1,648 substandard dwelling units in which are living 3,497 children. Ward 12 has 1,041 substandard dwelling units in which are living 1,784 children. More than 5,000 substandard dwelling units; more than 8,000 children.

Housing Projects

"Realizing the serious shortage of housing for both whites and negroes, the local housing authority about two years ago commenced a long range comprehensive housing program. Robert Mills Manor for whites, containing 140 living units has been completed. This project eradicated one of the city's worst slums around the old jail. Anson Borough Homes for negroes containing 168 living units is now 75 per cent. complete and 45 per cent. occupied. This project is located in the eastern industrial area of the city between Laurens, Calhoun streets and east of Washington street. Wragg Borough Homes, east of America between Chapel and South street, another project for negroes which will contain 128 living units has just been started.

"Funds are available for an extension to Robert Mills Manor of 140 living units, and for an additional negro project of approximately 180 living units which will probably be constructed in the western section of the city. All of the local projects have been located with a view of extension and it is hoped that additional funds will be made available to complete the entire program as planned.

"In addition to the above mentioned projects, the local authority leases and operates Meeting Street Manor-Cooper River Court, which was built about 3 years ago by the Public Works administration. Rentals range from $1.75 per week for a 3 1-2 room apartment at Anson Borough Homes for negroes, to $15.50 per month for a 5 1-2 room apartment in Robert Mills Manor for whites. The rentals at Meeting Street Manor-Cooper River Court are considered higher than those achieved by the local authority."

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
April 10, 1940

OLD SLUM AREAS ARE DISAPPEARING

Demolition Nearly Complete on Block in Wragg Borough Section

Only two houses still are standing in the block bounded by Alexander, Chapel, Washington and Beaufort streets. Soon they will be replaced by new cream title houses, a part of the $344,000 Wragg Borough Homes for negroes, which is being built by the Housing Authority of the city of Charleston.

As workmen were tearing down the two remaining buildings, other workmen were pouring concrete on reinforcing steel for the foundations of the new buildings, which will be similar to those now being completed a few blocks north of the Wragg Borough site for Anson Borough apartments.

Two of the best of the houses on the Wragg Borough site have been moved across Alexander street and are being repaired and renovated by Dr. I. Ripon Wilson. It is believed that none of the others in the blocks to be demolished will be capable of being salvaged.

Max Engle, meat market proprietor, in the block in Alexander street to the north of the one on which foundations were being poured yesterday morning, is pushing construction on a new building diagonally across the street from his present building, which is to be demolished for the project.

Demolition in the Wragg Borough site can proceed only as rapidly as houses in Anson Borough are completed. As families are moved out of condemned houses in the Wragg Borough area into new homes in Anson Borough, their former homes are demolished.

An unusually large number of those three-foot wide, dark alleys, often below street level and filled with water after heavy rains, will disappear with the construction of Wragg Borough. Already removed from the city's map is Heyward court, which was in the block on which construction has begun.

One problem which has not yet been solved is how to provide for those negro families whose income are too high or too low for them to obtain quarters in the new developments.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
July 9, 1940

SLUM CLEARANCE HEARING DELAYED

Supreme Court Session on Suit to Halt Project Reset July 16

A special session of the South Carolina supreme court scheduled last week for Wednesday to hear a case involving the $875,000 Spartanburg low cost housing development has been postponed until Tuesday of next week, it was announced yesterday by J. B. Westbrook, clerk of the high court.

Postponement of the session was ordered by Chief Justice M. L. Bonham when it was found that it would be impossible for all justices of the court to be present tomorrow.

Ordinarily, the court would not convene in session again until October, as a three-months' recess is taken each June.

On petition of J. Neville Holcombe and Gregg Galbraith, attorneys of the Spartanburg Housing authority, however, the special session of the court has been ordered.

Time Is Fixed

The hearing will open at 11 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

The case to be reviewed is that of O. T. Gallman, as a taxpayer of the city of Spartanburg, against Mayor T. W. Woodworth and members of the Spartanburg Housing authority—Wallace D. DuPre, Dr. A. A. Wilkinson, C. P. Hammond, Dr. E. M. Gwathmey and L. C. Wilson.

Monday of last week, an order by Circuit Judge G. Dewey Oxner of Greenville was filed directing defendants in the action to show cause why they should not be permanently restrained from proceeding with the housing program. A hearing in the case west set last Friday.

Bonham Signs Order

Wednesday, however, a supreme court order signed by Chief Justice Bonham was issued against Gallman and Judge Oxner, directing them to show cause why the case should not be carried into the original jurisdiction of the case, and also to show cause why they should not be enojined from further hindering the housing development.

The supreme court session next week will rule on Chief Justice Bonham's order.

Meanwhile, the local housing authority is proceeding with plans to receive bids tomorrow on $400,000 in short term notes for financing costs of construction of the negro project of the Spartanburg slums clearance program.

The bids will be received jointly on several million dollars' in short term notes offered by the housing authorities of 22 cities—combined in a "pool" to attract bidders with the lowest possible rates of interest.

Interest Is Lower

Interest rates of 40/100 to 55/100 of one percent are the usual charges for notes offered by such "pools"—as compared with the 2.75 per cent rate which the United States Housing authority is required by law to charge local authorities who borrow funds.

Officials of the Spartanburg authority pointed out last night that bids will be received as planned tomorrow for the $400,000 local issue of notes. If all litigation surrounding the housing program is removed promptly, it probably will be possible to take advantace of the "pool" rate of interest.

If litigation is not cleared promptly, the local authority will attempt to join a later "pool" with other cities. If that course is not open, then $400,000 in short term notes can be sold to the U. S. H. A. at the higher rates of interest.

Abbeville, S. C. Press and Banner
May 23, 1940

Work Progresses On Colored Camp

A completely equipped CCC camp for colored youths is now in process of construction near the town limits of Due West on the Donalds road. Capt. L. B. Schuh is busily engaged in the work of removing the camp from its present site near Anderson. He has a construction crew working on the Due West camp, and he hopes to have the buildings placed by early June. There will be in the completed camp a total of 21 buildings, located on a well-drained field of more than 20 acres. The outfit calls for barracks, mess hall, bath house, first aid station, short-wave radio station and quarters for the men engaged in the technical service of soil conservation. There will be ample facilities for education and recreation. A strong water-flow from a 150 foot well has already been connected with the water mains on the camp grounds. A drainage system 2,600 feet long is being laid in accordance with the best engineeering practices.

Capt. Schuh, who is a graduate of the University of Michigan and who is an officer of many years' experience, will have associated with him a junior officer and a full-time medical man. There will be a group of technicians who will direct the soil conservation work of the enrollees. This soil work will cover certain areas of Abbeville and Anderson counties. The Army organization will look after the housing and subsistence of the men and will turn them over to the technical service group for five days of each week. The men will work 8 hours a day. The educational and recreational work will be carried on the late afternoons and evenings. School facilities are to be provided each worker but schooling is not compulsory. The majority of the men in the camp are restricted to a two years enrollment, but a few technically trained men may be kept for a longer period.

It is the intention of Captain Schuh and his associates to maintain excellent morale in the camp, and it is also their purpose to make the camp a beauty spot in the community.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
September 13, 1940

NEGRO PENSION MEET

A meeting of the negro group of the Old Age Pension association will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the community center on Evins street. S. S. Tiner, leader of the pension association, will address the group.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
October 18, 1940

Form Welfare League

Permanent officers will be elected and an organization perfected at a meeting of the Negro Community Welfare league at Sterling high school Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. The league this year will handle a Christmas charity program.

Greenville S. C. News
December 1, 1940

Program Planned At Negro Center Today

Local Phillis Wheatley Unit Observes 16th Anniversary

The first in a series of programs in observance of the 16th anniversary of the Phillis Wheatley association will be presented at Phillis Wheatley center this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The program also will mark one of the features in the current membership drive of the local organization. A minimum of $1,000 is being sought in the campaign this year.

G. Sterling Sawyer of Anderson will be principal speaker this afternoon, and music will be featured by the Springfield Baptist church choir. Jessie Watkins will sing a solo.

Master of ceremonies for the occasion will be W. Ira Martin.

Greenville, S. C. News
October 18, 1940

Negro Welfare League For Yule Cheer Program Formed

Football Game To Be Sponsored November 8 For Raising Funds

The Negro Community Welfare league was formed at a meeting at Sterling high school last night for handling a charity program for needy colored children in Greenville county this Christmas.

The league will sponsor a football game in Sirrine stadium Friday night, November 8, to raise funds for the Christmas cheer program.

J. E. Beck, principal of Sterling high school, was chosen temporary chairman at the meeting last night. Permanent officers will be elected and the organization of the league further perfected at a meeting at Sterling school at 8 o'clock Tuesday night.

About 25 negro educational, civic, business and religious leaders attended the meeting last night and an invitation was extended to all organized groups in the county to send representatives to the meeting Tuesday night.

The football game November 8 will be between Sterling high school and Brewer Normaal Industrial institute at Greenwoood.

Leaders said last night a survey would be conducted through schools and social agencies to determine the needy colored children in the county who will benefit from the program.

They said this charity program would replace that which has been sponsored for several years by the Rotary club of Greenville.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
December 3, 1940

RED CROSS DRIVE NEARS 2,500 MARK

Special Program Last Night At Negro Center Raises Considerable Sum

The Anderson Chapter, American Red Cross, now has a membership of almost 2,500 following the report received from the Negro workers of the community, it was announced today.

The Negroes presented a special program at the Negro Center last night, reporting a total of $209 received at the close of the campaign. The sum was given to the officials of the local chapter who were present, including J. C. Holler, campaign chairman; Miss Mary Roper, executixe secretary; and J. W. Beard, treasurer.

The Negro teachers of both city and county schools joined 100 per cent, and all workers pledged cooperation in the Red Cross program.

The leaders and chairmen of the Negro groups were the following: general chairman, Early Jake Thomas; women's division, Julia Burriss; business district, W. L. Peek, Dr. J. C. Anderson and Dr. W. H. Young; city schools, S. C. Perry; Fant Street school, Birdie Davis; Northside School, Corinne Peek; county men, J. D. Graham; northside men, William Gantt; southside men, Fred Jackson; C. Lee Davis and Dr. B. W. Bonner; churches, Rev. K. D. Pogue; publicity, Rev. S. C. Campbell; and secretary, Meta Johnson.

The sum raised by the Negroes is the largest in many years, Miss Roper said, praising the excellent work which was rendered by this division.

The goal this year is 3,400 members, and there is every reason to believe that it will be reached, for a number of the county reports have not yet been received, Miss Roper said.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 2, 1940

Negro Welfare Fund

Contributors to the Welfare Work for Underprivileged Negro Children in amounts from $1 to $10 have been announced by the board.

"The board for this welfare work thanks these givers for their interest and the money," a statement said. "They believe that many more will help in this effort to bring health, hope and happiness to these children. The Carolina Savings bank, or any member of the board, will receive gifts."

The list of contributors follows:

M. Dumas, Merchants Fertilizer company, Adams and Ortmann, Citizens & Southern bank, General Charles P. Summerall, Mrs. William Wilson, Hawthorne Flying service, J. Ross Hanahan, Dr. Grier Linton and R. M. Cooper.

Also, E. H. Pringle, Grey Line tours, Miss E. Hayne, E. B. Pritchard, E. Milby Burton, Consumers Coal yard, Vincent Chicco, Edward's five and ten cents store, Leland Moore Paint and Oil company, and T. B. Anderson.

Also, Miss Sara H. Allan, Miss Amy Allan, J. H. E. Stelling, W. R. Conyers, Kenneth Markwell, Dr. Joseph I. Waring, C. Mauro, C. F. Carter, Jr., Sears Roebuck company, James Connor and company, Heyward and O'Neill and Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr.

Also, W. K. Prause, Miss Marguerite C. Miller, John F. Ohlandt, Dr. B. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Legerton, the Rev. George N. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Simons, Miss Susan Allston, Dr. R. L. McCrady, Mrs. F. R. Frost and Miss Carolina Preston.

Also, Dr. William H. Prioleau, Dr. Edward F. Parker, Jr., Miss Mary C. Preston, Mrs. R. V. D. Walsh, John P. Frost, Mrs. J. H. C. Wilbern, Mr. Walmsley and W. W. Ball.

Also, Mrs. George W. Williams, Mrs. W. H. Brakley, Leroy Jewelry company, Atlantic Coast Line Insurance company, Jack Krawcheck, Dr. Clay W. Evatt, Mrs. L. F. Harza, Mrs. E. R. F. Porcher, Dr. Eugene Y. Smith, Fort Sumter Chevrolet company, Ellison's Dress Shop, Herman Needle, and Onslow's Candy Store.

Also, Hood-Myers Electric store, Clyde-Mallory lines, Dr. William Atmar Smith, Miss Ellen F. Parker, Mrs. R. P., W. Alex Weir, Dr. Robert Wilson, James B. Heyward, H. A. Mouzon, J. K. Harris, Ben Scott Whaley, Fort Sumter hotel, James E. Gibson, and two anonymous gifts.

Members of the board, are Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, Dr. Lean Banov, the Rev. J. Franklin Burkhart, Miss M. C. Preston and Judge Paul M. Macmillan.

Charleston S. C. Evening Post
December 2, 1940

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE REQUESTED

To Christmas Fund for Benefit of Needy Negro Families

The people of Charleston are asked to contribute to the annual Christmas fund for the benefit of needy colored families of the city.

The fund is being raised under auspices of the inter-racial committee, and the Rev. G. N. Edwards, pastor of Circular Congregational church, is chairman.

Contributions will be received at the office of The Charleston Evening Post.

For several years this fund has been raised and has brought urgently needed assistance to colored people who are not reached by other charities. The cases are checked, and the sponsors give assurance that all money given to this cause will be expended to provide necessities in the way of food, bedding, clothing, heat, and shelter. These supplies are distributed through a group of social welfare workers and teachers.

Those who desire to aid in this benevolent project should bring their money to The Evening Post business office or mail it, addressing it "Negro Christmas Fund," in care of The Evening Post, at 134 Meeting street.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
December 13, 1940

NEGROES PLAN SEAL SALE

The Greenwood County Negro Tuberculosis Committee, shown above at a recent meeting at Brewer school, plans to canvass the county in a sale of Christmas seals for the Tuberculosis Association.

They made an outstanding sale last year and hope to exceed that total with this year's sale now in progress.

Members of the committee in the picture are: front row, left to right: Carrie L. Foster, Pinkie Puckett, Louise Miller, the Rec. M. G. Williams, Nurse Lobert Goins, and Georgia Parker who heads the committee. Second row: Nurse Julia Hunt, Eva Machis, Mary Williams, Loueva Weaver; third row: School Principal Daisy Holman, Lucile Cothran, Henrietta Williams, Melrose Fuller; fourth row: B. W. Williams and Prof. W. A. Armwood.

Greenville, S. C. News
December 6, 1940

Christmas Tree Is Arranged For City Colored Children

Business Men To Arrange Santa Visit Here December 22

A group of Greenville business men yesterday were shaping plans to give a Christmas party for 300 of the city's needy Colored children. The party probably will be held at one of the city's colored schools, this feature to be determined within a day or so.

Arrangements for the party, which will include a choral program given by colored singers, are being handled by Father Thomas McLaughlin of St Anthony's friary on Gower street. He is being assisted by Joseph E. Beck, principal of Sterling high school, J. Wilbur Walker, principal of Gower Street school and Earle Johnson and Edgar Smith.

Business men of the city will raise funds with which food, candy and similar items for the party will be purchased.

Columbia, S. C. State
December 14, 1940

Negro Clubs Plan to Help Unfortunate

In larger measure than has been customary in previous years, the various Negro clubs of Columbia are preparing to bring Christmas cheer to many needy families in the city. The Men's club of St. Luke's Episcopal church will work through the Family Welfare society. At a meeting of the club Wilhelmina Roberts, case worker with the Welfare society, met with the Men's club and reviewed the conditions of the needy families in Columbia and discussed the types of needs existing among them. She said that there are 120 families on the rolls of the Welfare society which should be helped. She also said that some of these families could do their own spending quite well and that these families would be given money, but about 90 of these families would be given Christmas baskets. President I. Harry Goodwin then told her that the Men's club would donate 45 of the baskets needed. In addition to these 45 baskets donated the Welfare society, the club will also give baskets to all needy families of St. Luke's church which are not on the welfare rolls.

The Columbia branch of the National Association of College Women has obligated itself to bring Christmas cheer to the children at the boys' reformatory located on the Broad River road.

Beta Beta, graduate chapter of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, will make useful donations to each patient of the Ridgewood Tuberculosis camp.

The graduate chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity at its meeting last Monday night obligated itself to pay a portion of the rental for a period of six months of a building to house the Negro NYA girls of the city. The NYA girls have been undergoing their training for the past two years in old Howard school on Hampton street, but they will have to leave these quarters within the next two weeks.

The Culture club will play Santa Claus to all the girls of Fairwold Home for Delinquent Girls, which is located near Cayce.

Greenwood, S. C. Index Journal
December 6, 1940

RELIGIOUS MOVIE TOMORROW NIGHT

Proceeds From "Golgotha" To Fill Stockings For Negro Children

"Golgotha," religious film in Passion Play theme, will have two showings here at Greenwood high school tomorrow night at 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock under sponsorship of The Round Table of Presbyterian church.

Proceeds from the movie will be used by the young people of the Round Table to fill stockings for needy negro children in Greenwood.

Adult tickets for Golgotha are being distributed by local merchants; such tickets supplemented with fourteen cents will admit grownups to the movie. Children's tickets are ten cents.

Tickets may be had from the following merchants according to information given by Round Table officials this morning: Maxwell Brothers & Benson, Oregon Pharmacy, Gallant-Belk Co., Boyd's, McLellan, Rosenbergs, Hodges Drug Store, Planters Hardware, W. B. Sprott, C. H. Camp, Gables, Gambrell Hardware, Greene's Service Station, Martha Park, Corner Food Store, Sligh's, and Tip Top Market.

Teakwood found in ancient cave temples in southern Asia is estimated to be at least 2,000 years old.

Greenwood, S. C. Index Journal
December 6, 1940

Greenwood Negroes Give $141.45 To Red Cross

The negro committee for the annual Red Cross Roll Call reports memberships and contributions of $141.45 from negroes of Greenwood county. This report, already ahead of previous years' totals is incomplete, it is stated.

All the teachers in the city schools joined the Red Cross and the Emma Maddox Junior High of Ware Shoals also reports a 100 per cent faculty enrollment.

Outstanding are the contributions being received from the rural districts. Excellent support came from the schools and the money given thus far surpasses the 1939 sum by a large amount.

Following are names of members and contributions:

$1 Memberships

G. A. Parker, N. Y. A. Center, Hackett St. Rev. H. B. Mitchell, Rev. R. H. McGee, Prof. Tom Hill, Carrie B. Dandy, Lila Jackson, James Ansley, Rose Lee Cunningham, Eugene Holmes, Elina Robinson, Julia Hawthorne, Ada B. Washington, R. L. Williams, Emma Butler, Stacy Jackson, J. H. Robinson, Rev. T. Henderson, Grant Griffin, Frank Williams, Henry Mathews, John Reynolds, L. V. Walker, James Hunt, S. A. Carter, Ethel Caier, Palmetto Cleaners

West Side School

M. P. Fuller, M. W. Moore, F. B. Evans, C. R. Wililams, G. V. Robinson, C. M. Ross, W. A. Perrin, E. J. Dixon, D. B. Holman

7th Grade, 6th Grade, 5th Grade, 4th Grade, 3rd Grade, 2nd Grade, 1st Grade, boys and girls all took $1 memberships.

East End School

H. A. Peterson, Willie Fox, Lucile Brooks, Ofetta Hargrove, Jessie Walker, Sarah Burgess, Mattie B Wilson, Emma Peterson, Julia Williams, Lucile Sanders, Mayme L. Williams, Lela Johnson, Richie Dean, East End Lunch, $1.25; cash from students $5.14; total $19.39.

Brewer High School

W. A. Armwood, T. K. Robinson, B. J. Sanders, Lucile Cothran, Louise Miller, H. E. Sutton, W. O. McGill, Henry Williams

Freshmen A. and B.	2.35
Sophomores	1.00
Juniors	1.00
Seniors	1.00
Home Hygiene Class	1.00
Total at Brewer	$14.35

Rural Schools

Mt. Pisgah, $1.74; Cokesbury, $1.05; Burns Springs, $1; Mulberry, $1.74; Cambridge, $1.52; Bethel, $1; Flat Wood, $1; Lebanon, $1; Blakedale, $1; Piney Grove, $1; Damascus, $1.50; Promise Land, $1; Algary Colored School, $2; Friendship, $1.

Ware Shoals

Emma Madox, Blanche T. Lowery, Jessie Lee Arthur, John Felder, Gertrude Jenkins, Walter Moore, Lilie River Baptist Sunday School, $1; Emma Maddoxx, Jr., High School, $4; Donations, $2.62; Ware Shoals Total, $13.62.

Donation on West Side from Park to Marion St., and Carolina Ave: $2.75.

Maxwell Ave. Tin cup and Brown contributed $1.15

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Asheville N. C. Times
September 25, 1940

Negro Group Of Red Cross To Have Meet

The negro auxiliary of the Buncombe county chapter of the American Red Cross will hold its annual meeting for the purpose of electing officers and submitting reports at the Phyllis-Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. Thursday night, October 2, at 8:30 o'clock, it was announced today.

Ella McNeal, chairman of the auxiliary, will preside.

Herbert K. Caskey, chairman of the Buncombe county chapter of the Red Cross, will be the principal speaker.

Usually from 250 to 300 persons attended the annual meeting which is a major social event of the year among the negro population of the city.

Columbia S. C. State
October 23, 1940

Asks Police for Protection for Negro Children

To the Editor of The State:

Can small colored children be protected? The corner of Oak and Gervais streets is dangerous, especially for the small colored children who attend Waverly public school, and crossing the street is almost impossible for them with safety.

The citizens who live in that vicinity and who have, and who do not have children in Waverly school, have repeatedly requested either police protection during school hours, or a traffic light; but to date, it seems that our city authorities do not care about the colored children, or about requests for safety. At another corner, Gervais and Pickens, one will find a traffic light and a police officer stationed to guide white children across the street, and this is as it should be; but why a traffic light and an officer, if there is such a shortage of both, while at Gervais and Oak, neither can be furnished.

We appeal through the columns of this paper for some consideration for our neglected children, who attend Waverly school. Saturday a young boy was killed near those same corners, and this is just a reminder of the dangers that beset our children who are dear to our very existence.

JAMES M. HINTON.
1222 Heidt Street, Columbia.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 5, 1940

Funds Sought For Negro Welfare Fund

Letters have been mailed asking contributions of $1 or more toward the negro welfare work program at the old Shaw school, which formerly was listed in the Community Chest as negro welfare work.

A board of trustees, composed of Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, the Rev. J. Franklin Burkhart, Dr. Leon Banov, Miss Mary C. Preston and Judge Paul M. Macmillan has administered the program for the last five years.

The Boys' club is a main activity. A carpenter shop is operated and other means used to keep the boys off the streets and train them in useful occupations. Twenty-two boys have gone from the club to Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

A girls' club teaches sewing and other domestic duties. A kindergarten takes care of pre-school. A part of the building was used by the city for Red Cross refugee work after the tornado of 1938. More recently the national youth administration has used a portion of the building for a resident center for girls, but this was temporary.

There are no office expenses in connection with the work. All contributions will be used for purchase of materials or payment of such trained workers as are indispensable. The board says that at some later time it may call on its membership to decide on a name for the work and to put it on a more permanent basis.

The Carolina Savings bank will receive and deposit all contributions, or all members of the board will receive contributions to deposit to the credit of the Negro Welfare fund.

Columbia S. C. State
November 15, 1940

Allen-Benedict Court Will Be Lighted Tonight

Allen-Benedict Court, the new low-costing housing project for Negroes, located just north of Benedict college, will be lighted throughout from 7:30 to 9 o'clock tonight.

The first families will move in tomorrow. The project will be fully occupied, it is expected, by December 1. There are 182 houses rented leaving 62 yet to be leased. There are many applications on hand but applications are still being taken.

Columbia S. C. State
November 7, 1940

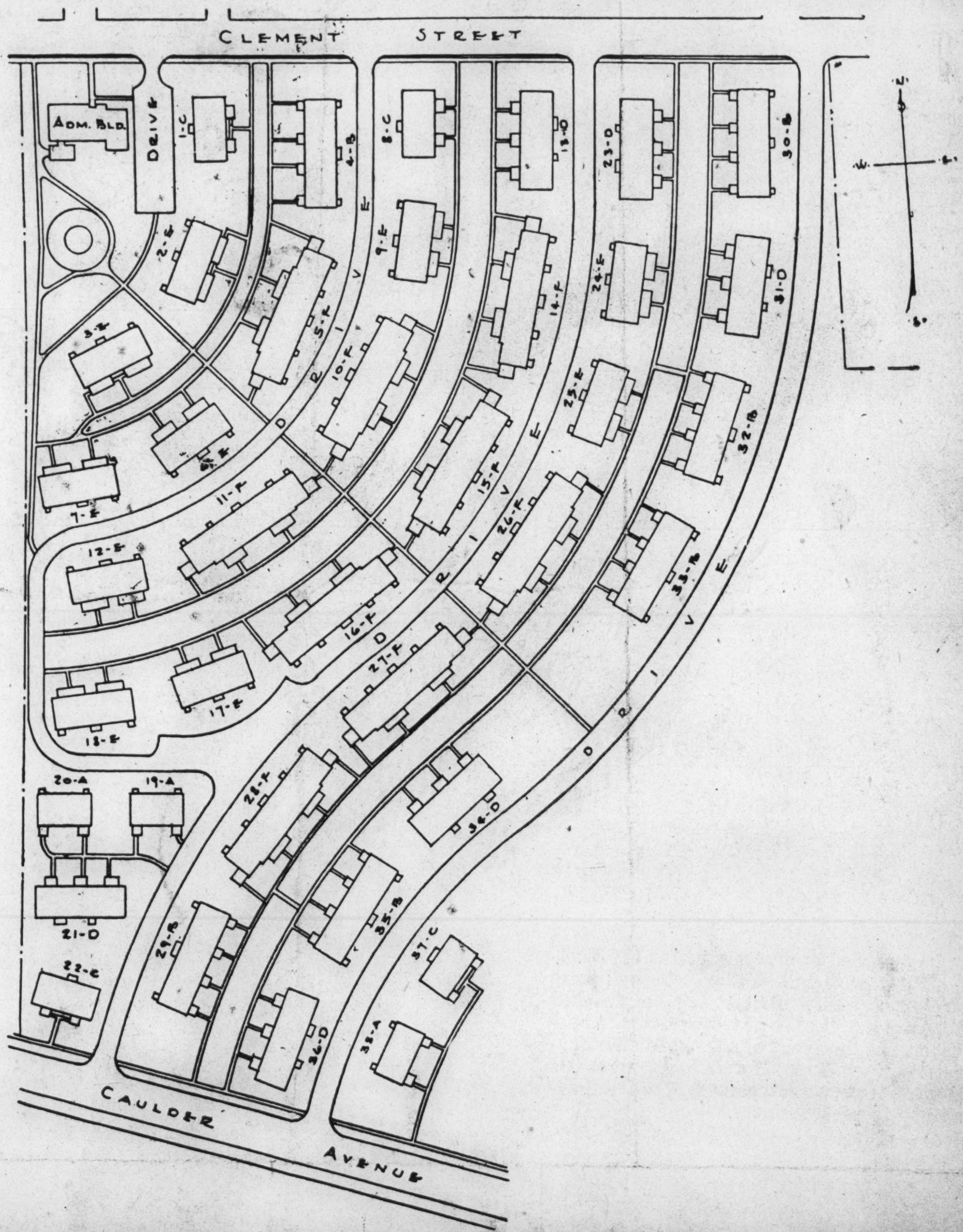
Negro Housing Unit Expected Open Nov. 15

Allen-Benedict Court, comprising 244 housing units for Negro families, will probably be ready for occupancy November 15, in the opinion of the Columbia Housing authority, as expressed yesterday.

It was reported that leaders for 80 families have been executed; more than 200 applications have been filed for consideration, and additional applications are being filed at the administration office for Allen-Benedict Court, Court Plaza, Laurel street.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
October 6, 1940

Street Plan Of Tobe Hartwell Courts Development



Above is shown a detailed street plan of the $500,000, 150-unit Tobe Hartwell Court USHA negro housing project, now under construction between Clement street and Caulder avenue. Beneath each building is shown a letter, which refers to the size of the building, as follows: "A"—One-story building with two 3-room units; "B"—One story building with four 3-room units; "C"—One story building with two 4-room units; "D"—One-story building with three 4-room units; "E"—Two-story building with four 4-room units; and "F"—Two-story building with four 4-room and two 6-room units.

Where Rehousing Development for Negroes Will Be Built

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
February 18, 1940

Scenes such as those above will be eliminated when construction on Spartanburg's negro housing project is completed. The negro project, to be located on a 17-acre tract extending north of Caulder avenue and east of South Liberty street, in the vicinity of Carver high school, is expected to be begun within the next three months. The above houses, all located on the site selected, will be replaced by 170 modern one-family housing units, constructed by the Spartanburg Housing authority. Submarginal living conditions which may be seen in the above views that will be eliminated by the project include the open toilets, open wells (in some instances located below inadequate outdoor plumbing facilities); eroded, unkept yards and crowded, poorly lighted, fire-hazardous houses. Final approval of Spartanburg's $875,000 federal rehousing program was announced by United States Housing authority officials last week.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
July 17, 1940

NEED FOR SITES FOR LOW-PRICED HOMES STRESSED

State FHA Director Says Field Is Opportunity for Realty Dealers

The Federal Housing Administration's low-cost home program affords South Carolina real estate men an excellent opportunity to perform a public service, H. E. Bailey, FHA state director, stated today. He pointed out that the immediate need for thousands of low-cost homes in the $3,000 and under price, creates an equally urgent need for sites on which to build these homes.

"There can be no doubt," he asserted, "That there is an urgent demand throughout the state for this type of home; homes which are modern in every respect, but at a sufficiently low cost as to place them within the means of those thousands of South Carolina families with modest incomes.

Cost of Site Limited

The state director pointed out that since the value of the dwelling built under the FHA low-cost home program necessarily is limited, so there must be a maximum amount which may be allowed for acquisition of the location. "And therein lies the opportunity for the real estate fraternity," he declared.

"Real estate dealers and brokers in South Carolina are best equipped and able to assist in the developing of neighborhoods and communities for this type of home. These areas must meet the FHA minimum property requirements for this type of development, yet must not be prohibitive in price for low-cost homes. If raw areas are to be developed for the low-cost homes, then neither can the initial cost of the tract, nor the cost of improvements be excessive lest the cost of the improved be too great for this class dwelling.

"For with the value of the house and lot limited to a maximum of $3,000, including all improvements, under our low-cost home program, the cost of the site must be kept at an absolute minimum in order that the maximum in size and quality can be contained in the dwelling.

Qualifications of Sites

"All locations for low-cost homes must have similar qualifications to assure their desirability for residential uses over a long period, as the sites for homes in the higher price brackets. These qualifications include: accessibility to adequate transportation facilities; appropriate and necessary utilities and street improvements; convenience to school, churches and shipping and recreation centers, and protection afforded by planning and zoning regulations and by protective covenants.

"Already the Federal Housing Administration has been directly responsible for the construction of more than 7,000 new homes in South Carolina and each of these new dwellings required a site. Most of these sites were sold through a member of the state's real estate industry, and these sales have largely aided in stimulating the market for home sites throughout the state.

"Today, there is a market for thousands of additional home sites in South Carolina, home sites on which new dwellings will be started immediately. But the major portion of this market is for lots, sufficiently low in cost as to permit the construction of low-cost homes on them. Development of this market is the opportunity which the Federal Housing Administration has provided the state's real estate industry."

Marion, S. C. Star
July 17, 1940

560 Young Men To Be Accepted By NYA

Columbia, July 8—State Youth Administrator Roger L. Coe announced today that 560 additional young men in South Carolina would be accepted this summer at five NYA resident projects, where they wlli be given an opportunity to attend special vocational training courses, lasting eight weeks, to be operated at nearby educational institutions by the state deuartment of education.

Applications for entrance to the projects may be made through area supervisors of the National Youth Administration. Youths living in Marion, Dillon and Florence counties may apply to Miss Louise P. Lawrence, NYA Office, Florence, supervisor of the area comprising these three counties. The training will begin Monday, July 15.

The following quotas have been assigned to NYA resident projects in the following municipalties, for youths who will have the opportunity to attend classes at the designated institutions:

Charleston, 100 white youths, for Murray Vocational School; Greenville, 50 white boys, for Parker High School; Clemson, 300 white boys, for Clemson college; Denmark, 40 Negro boys, for Voorhees N. and I.; Orangeburg 70 Negro boys for State A. and M.

The youths will be required to spend three hours a day in actual production work for the NYA, and six hours in receiving practical instruction in the vocations to which they are assigned at the schools.

Classes will be held, under the vocational department of the state department of labor, in automobile mechanics, electricity, machinists' work, drafting, blue-printing, woodwork, welding and allied pursuits.

The NYA will obtain youths for the training courses and pay them enouugh for room and board plus $8 a month for 60 hours of project work.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
August 8, 1940

Suit Against Housing Authority Dismissed; Way Cleared to Start Work on Large Negro Unit

Legal obstructions holding up the launching of work on Spartanburg's slum clearance program were cleared away today as the Supreme Court dismissed an action brought against the housing authority and city seeking to halt the government-financed low cost housing project.

J. G. Galbraith of Evans, Galbraith and Holcombe, attorneys for the housing authority, said this afternoon that federal housing officials had assured the local authority that funds for the project would be available immediately upon the court case being cleared up.

No Cause of Action

In a per curiam order handed down today, the supreme court found that the complaint brought by O. T. Gallman, a Spartanburg taxpayer, "fails to state any cause of action."

The low bid of the M. B. Kann Construction company of Columbia and the Boyle Road and Bridge company of Sumter for the erection of a negro unit of the housing program in the vicinity of the Carver high school on South Liberty street has already been approved by the housing authority. The bids were opened here July 2, just after the Gallman suit was filed. The joint bide of the Kann and Boyle companies was $399,400. This bid is still effective.

Later, the housing authority took bids on $400,000 short term notes to finance construction of this negro unit. A syndicate of seven firms submitted a low rate of .57 per cent. The notes of the Spartanburg project were included with notes of other projects in other sections of the country. This bid expired last month and it was doubtful if the .57 per cent rate would be still available.

Total Program Over $800,000

The negro unit is the first of several in the total program which will involve expenditures of around $875,000. Officials have announced that a white project will be erected following the negro unit

The action of Gallman seeking to halt the housing program was originally filed in circuit court and was brought into the original jurisdiction of the supreme court upon petition of Mayor T. W. Woodworth of Spartanburg and members of the housing authority.

It was heard at a special term of the court July 16.

"After a careful examination of the record," the court opinion said, "it appearing that time is of the essence, we are of the opinion, in view of the inadequacy of the remedy by appeal, and in view of the importance of the case, that we should grant a writ of prohibition and assume original jurisdiction, to the end that there may be a speedy determination of the case."

Reviewing the complaints made against the project, the court said:

"The plaintiff in this first cause of action seeks to raise the question of the proper organization of the housing authority in Spartanburg and the authority and capacity of the commissioners to perform the duties of their office. . . . the allegations of the complaint affirmatively show the proper organization of the authority and the proper appointment of its members.

"Answering the contention that the city council failed to make an investigation, . . . the city council is not required under the act to make a formal investigation . . . All that the law provides is that council shall adopt a resolution declaring the need for a housing authority if it shall find: '(A) That insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist in such city, or (B) that there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations in such city available to persons of low income at rentals they can afford.'

Council Knows Conditions

"It may be safely presumed that the mayor and other members of the city council are not ignorant of the conditions existing in their city.

"The plaintiff attacks the accuracy of certain press releases furnished by the United States Housing authority and published locally by the Spartanburg Housing authority. We are unable to perceive how this charge affords a basis for equitable relief. . . .

"He next says that the city does not intend to demolish or abolish existing slums as contemplated by the project. This allegation is a mere conclusion, wholly unsupported by an allegation of fact. The court must assume that public officers will perform their duty. . . .

"It is also asserted that taxpayers will not be able to compete with the housing authority in the matter of providing houses. It has been held that governmental competition with owners of private business does not constitute legal damage even though it injuries their business. . . ."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

Spartanburg S. C. Journal
December 12, 1940

City to Seek Rights-of-Way On Main Street

Widening Project Is Discussed at Council Meet

The Spartanburg city council at its regular meeting yesterday authorized B. O. Johnson, city attorney, to acquire rights-of-way on both sides of West Main street from Thompson street to the city limits junction with the dual lane highway to Greenville for the purpose of widening the now congested street.

The widening project which is being taken by the state highway department will take in the resurfacing of the entire roadway, the rebuilding of one and construction of another sidewalk and other improvements Mr. Johnson said.

Many Secured

Most of the rights-of-way have already been secured for the project, according to Mr. Johnson, who said that in almost every case the landowners of the area have given the needed property to the city gratis in view of the improvement. Widening of West Main street to High Point road, he said, will eliminate a "bottle-neck" entrance into Spartanburg over which heavy traffic passes. Under the present conditions, Mr. Johnson pointed out, it is practically impossible for cars to park in the section.

At the meeting, Street Commissioner Charles Holland again brought out the proposal of the Spartanburg Garden club to transplant the heavy shrubbery in the boulevard islands on Otis boulevard and Mills avenue in public parks and replant the islands with small shrubbery and grass. The proposal was made by women of the garden club because they consider the present planting a hazard to traffic at the intersections.

Mr. Holland recommended the planting of low growing shrubs such as are used in modern city-planning as these would tend to keep the streets attractive while not interfering with traffic.

At the recommendation of Airport Commissioner Fred Maddox, however, action upon the beautification project was delayed until members of the garden club attain from residents of the streets statements of general approval of the plan. The clubwomen had agreed to finance half the cost of purchasing new plants for the islands, Mr. Holland said, stating that he expected the whole amount involved, not counting labor, would run between $100 and $150.

Other Matters

In addition to these matters council also:

1. Again considered the sewerage problem faced by Dr. R. L. Branyon, who is building an apartment house on Converse street between East Main and St. John streets and who is still unable to determine how the sewage from the building will be handled.

2. Welcomed Col. Louis A. Kunzig, newly appointed commander for the new army camp being built near Delmar.

3. Considered the application of a permit sought by Ernest Gentry on behalf of the owners for construction of a negro theater near the business section of the city.

4. Granted Joseph Littlejohn a lease on the county fairgrounds to conduct automobile races on the fourth and fifth of July, 1941.

5. Debated whether or not to apply to the state public service commission with a request that all present rulings on bus and taxi transportation be rigidly enforced in order that local taxi drivers be given an equal chance with large bus lines in serving the army camp.

6. Decided against the granting of further pro-rated licenses until the first of the year to prevent irresponsible businesses from harming the city merchants in their Christmas program.

7. Authorized the resumption of the Works Projects administration woodyard project at Duncan park for a period of six months.

8. Decided not to allow the WPA workmen at Memorial airport to exceed the labor called for in the first approved plans for the field development program until after it is learned what part the Civil Aeronautics board at Washington will take in the improvement.

In regards to the Branyon sewerage problem, council told Dr. Branyon, who appeared at the session that it would make some definite arrangements for connection of his apartment house to a sewerage line within the next two weeks. Dr Branyon has been attempting to settle the sewerage problem for several weeks.

Sewerage Problem

It was brought out by Mr. Holland that the sewer line in Converse street is not set deep enough to carry the waste from the apartment house basement unless the waste is lifted by a pump ,which would be a costly procedure. The only other method under immediate consideration was attaching a line from the apartment building to a manhole outlet located on the nearby private property of Sam and Hugh Black, Spartanburg physicians. To complete the latter, project, it would be necessary to go through the Black property, it was said. Action was temporarily deferred until after Mayor T. W. Woodworth and Mr. Johnson confer with the Blacks.

The negro theater problem occupied considerable attention of council. For some time an attempt has been made to relocate the present Union theater on Short Wofford street because of the proposed plan to extend St. John street would cut off 30 feet from the building. Mr. Gentry said that before the theater owners take up the matter of purchasing new property or leasing a building for the theater, it was felt necessary to be assured that council would not block a permit for the business.

Mr. Maddox stated that agreement should be first reached with all landowners in the vicinity of any proposed location for the theater.

Council said that while it considered the relocation of an amusement house for negroes an important civic measure, it did not want to harm other interests in any neighborhood chosen by the theater owners and that before such a permit was issued it would have to have the approval of landowners in the area.

In view of the recent application of the Carolina Scenic Coach lines to the public service commission for permission to operate a bus line between the camp and Spartanburg and Union, council is to take up with the commission the question of whether or not the local cab men can be protected in their transportation area. The law allows cab drivers to operate within five miles of the city which would permit them to serve the camp.

Charleston S. C. Evening Post
December 13, 1940

Negro Aid Fund Is Nearing $100

The Christmas fund for the benefit of needy negroes took a spurt today, reaching a total of $85.95.

The fund is sponsored by the inter-racial committee, and its purpose is to provide necessaries of life, such as food, clothing, shelter, fuel, and bedding to destitute colored families whose needs are not met by other charities.

Contributions addressed to the Needy Negro Christmas Fund will be received at the office of the Evening Post.

The fund now stands as follows:

William H. Wilborn	$5.00
Mamie V. Cureton, R. N.	2.00
Rev. J. C. Dunbar	.50
George Manos	1.00
P. M. Mitchell	.50
R. H. Johnson	1.00
Dr. L. T. Purvis	1.00
Sidney Thompson	.35
James Burns	1.00
John Yates Paint Shop	.60
	$12.95

The above listed contributions were obtained by Mamie V. Cureton, of 24 Morris St., in a canvas made by her Thursday. She extends thanks to all who have helped.

Leland Moore Paint & Oil Co.	$10.00
E. Maree	1.00
Miss Laird Chisolm	5.00
A Friend	1.00
In Memory of T. J.	1.00
W. K. Prause	2.00
Entre Nous Bridge Club	5.00
Constance W. Frost	5.00
Jesse E. Beard	2.00
Hobb's Linens	1.00
	$45.95
Previous total	40.00
Total to date	$85.95

Charleston S. C. Evening Post
December 14, 1940

Negro Aid Fund Now Over $100

The Christmas fund for needy negro families passed $100 with contribtuions reported through noon today, the total then standing at $106.95.

The money is annually raised at this time to provide necessities such as food, clothing, shelter, fuel, and bedding to destitute colored households which are not reached by other charities.

The fund is sponsored by the inter-racial committee, which investigates cases of need, and the committee makes an urgent appeal to the public to help this cause and aid in bringing Yuletide cheer to families that otherwise would suffer great privation.

Contributions addressed to the Needy Negro Christmas Fund may be left at the office of The Evening Post.

The fund now stands as follows:

Anonymous	$ 5.00
Mrs. F. D. Bell	.50
Lady Jane Shop	1.00
Owls Whist Club	10.00
Misses Chamberlain	2.00
Cash	.50
In Memoriam	1.00
Cheerful Donator	1.00
	$ 21.00
Previous Total	85.95
TOTAL TO DATE	$106.95

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
December 6, 1940

NEGRO FAMILIES IN DIRE NEED

Charlestonians Asked to Donate to Fund for Their Relief

Charlestonians, in their Christmas charities, are asked not to forget destitute negro families which are in urgent need of food, shelter, bedding, heat, and clothing.

The annual fund to bring aid to needy colored people is being raised under auspices of the inter-racial committee, and the Rev. G. N. Edwards, pastor of Circular Congregational church, chairman for the fund, hopes that there will be a liberal response to the appeal.

A number of colored households not reached by ordinary charities are in dire need and in many instances are suffering great privation that would be alleviated by cash contributions. All cases are first carefully investigated.

Mr. Edwards states that the local lodge of Elks is contributing $25 and he hopes that other organizations and individuals will donate. Contributions to the fund will be received at the office of The Evening Post, 134 Meeting street, and acknowledged in the paper's columns.

Last year the fund for needy negroes was carefully expended and met urgent needs at Christmas of 40 families for food. Blankets were given to 30 households, and nearly $100 went for clothing for children.

Among the cases now before the committee is one of a 96-year-old man who has lost the use of his limbs and is dependent on a grandaughter whose only opportunity for work is doing washing at home. An allowance from the public welfare organization takes care of the rent, but food and fuel are constant problems.

Another case is that of a widow with six children who has been unable to get clothing for three of them and now needs winter wear for all. There are other cases of such distress which the committee hopes will be met by contributions to the fund.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
December 7, 1940

Funds Sought For Negroes

Contributions are invited to the annual Christmas fund for needy negro families, under auspices of the inter-racial committee.

Donations will be received at the office of The Evening Post for the committee headed by the Rev. George N. Edwards.

Checks should be made payable to Needy Negro Fund.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
December 24, 1940

Underprivileged Children Get Presents

Pictured above is the crowd of nearly 500 underprivileged colored children who gathered at Lincoln school yesterday afternoon for the annual presentation of gifts by the Colored Civic League of Sumter. Every child was presented with a gift. Mayor F. B. Creech addressed the crowd. It will be the only gift many of them will receive this Christmas. Rev. A. R. Howard, D.D., is president of the Colored Civic League of Sumter. (Staff Photo).

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
December 23, 1940

Negro Aid Fund Exceeds $300

The needy negro Christmas fund passed $300 with contributions made through noon today, and the inter-racial committee, which is sponsoring this move to bring relief to destitute colored families, makes a final appeal.

The fund will close tomorrow, and the committee hopes that it will be substantially enlarged by last-minute contributions. There are many cases of suffering which the committee hopes to alleviate in supplying food, fuel, clothing, bedding and shelter.

Contributions may be left at the office of The Evening Post.

The fund now stands as follows:

Mr. George Huntington	$ 15.00
In memory of C. C. L. & M.	
C. L.	5.00
In memory of S. O. C.	5.00
Jack R.	2.00
Bernice and Herbert DeCosta	5.00
H. A. DeCosta	10.00
Marion S. Hanckel	2.00
E. C.	1.00
A. Burnet Rhett	5.00
	$ 50.00
Previous total	285.95
Total to date	$335.95

Greenville, S. C. News
December 23, 1940

Negro Children Feted At Party

More Than 1,000 Tots Entertained And Presented Gifts

More than 1,000 negro children of Greenville received bags of Christmas toys and goodies at the hands of Santa Claus at a Yule party in Textile hall yesterday afternoon.

A program of entertainment was presented and group singing was presented by negro children, directed by Roda Boggs, director of music at Sterling high school. The Sterling band played.

Father Thomas of St. Anthony's friary spoke briefly. The project was sponsored by business men and firms of Greenville. Also supporting the project was the Negro Community Welfare league.

Camden, S. C. Chronicle
December 13, 1940

Negro Center Is To Open On January 6

A negro NYA center will be opened on January 6, at 804 Chesnut street.

The center is sponsored by the city, the county delegation and negro citizens of Camden. This center will provide training for 40 town and rural girls in home making.

The supervisors of the center will be Hettie Frazier and Edna Gamble Bates.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESETTLEMENT PROJECT GIVES FAMILIES HOPE, HEALTH, EDUCATION

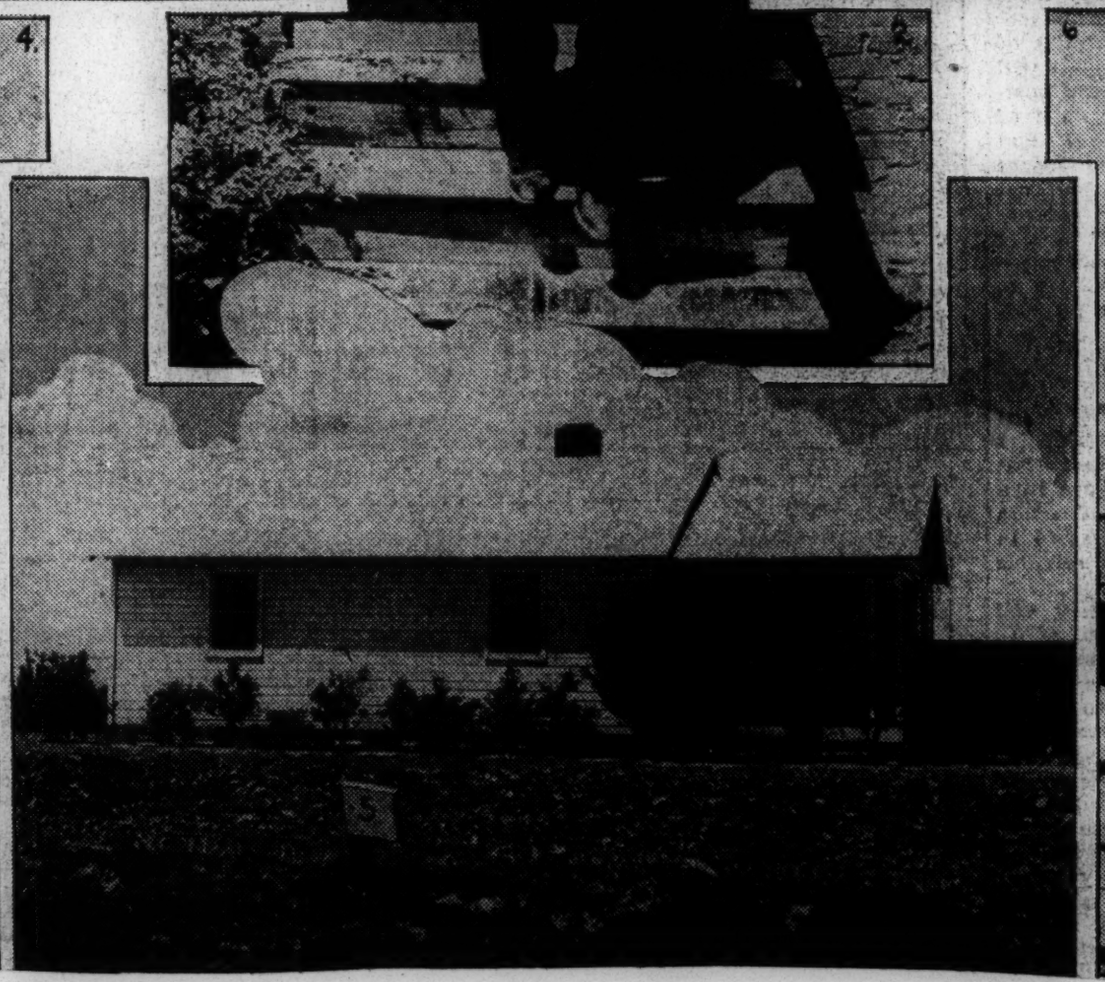
Courier 6-8-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

1.

2.

3

4.



5.

6

(1) Some of the 315 students who are being educated on the Jamison, South Carolina resettlement project. Of these 237 are graded from one to ten, and 12 are in the high school. Eighty students are the children of project families. (2) Head of the project and principal of the Mt. Zion school, J. M. Sherrod has done his part in rebuilding hope for the many families of low income who are finding a new meaning in the Good Earth. (3) More of the students. (4) Guardian of the health of the resettlement community is Nurse Lillian Hayes, shown here inspecting the already dressed wound of young Emily Boyd. With no doctor to double-check her work Miss Haves has a man sized job which she executes capably. Her daily task is to check each sick family, see that they get medical care and that they get well. (5) Forty-three colored families live at the Jamison project, seven miles from Orangeburg, S.C., where the federal government offers a farm and a modern home to local farmers of low income with 20 to 40 years in which to pay. The Jamison project houses, in addition to the 43 colored, 23 white families. (6) He has a right to smile. His parents have been given a new home, a good farm, and the doors of education have been opened to him. He's Wendell Hubbard, seven years old and a second grade student.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
June 14, 1940

START ON WHITE HOUSING PROJECT PLANNED IN FALL

Bids Are Now Being Taken on Negro Development; to Be Opened July 2

Nearly one-half of the land needed for the development of the 150-unit negro housing project has been acquired and other property is now being obtained toward the beginning of construction on the important unit in Spartanburg's $875,000 federal slum clearance program, it was learned here yesterday.

At the same time, E. L. Hertzog, executive director of the Spartanburg Housing authority, said that if plans progress satisfactorily on the negro project, work on the 120-unit white development should begin about the first of September.

Plans Given Out

Approximately 25 sets of plans on the negro project, which will be located in the Carver high school sector in the southern part of the city, have been delivered to propective bidders, some of them sub-contractors. Bids will be opened here July 2, and if they are in order, contract for the work will be let within a short period, the executive director said. Actual construction is expected about mid-July, he added.

The white project will be located in the northern part of the city near the intersection of Wofford street extension and the Snake or Vanderbilt road.

The projects are expected to be ready for occupancy during 1941, approximately 10 months being required for completion after construction is begun.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
June 28, 1940

All Property Needed for Negro Housing Project In City Now Being Obtained

Bulk of Land Has Already Been Secured Prior to Bid Opening

Nearly 90 per cent of property needed for the development of the 150-unit negro housing project of the $880,000 federal slum clearance program here already has been acquired and the remainder is expected to be taken over by the Spartanburg Housing authority before the end of the week, it was learned last night.

E. L. Hertzog, executive director of the local housing authority, said that all preparations are now being completed for the taking of bids on the big housing project at 11 o'clock next Tuesday morning. Actual construction work on the project, the larger of two planned for this city, is expected to begin within the near future, following approval by Washington authorities of the bid accepted by the local authority.

16½ Acres in Site

Approximately 16½ acres of land in the Carver negro high school vicinity will be used in the development of this project. Land is being acquired for approximately $29,000, Mr. Hertzog said.

A number of contractors have applied for specifications on the work, indicating great interest among firms for the construction work here. The bids to be taken Tuesday will be based on the construction of the project units, site improvements and landscaping.

Following the beginning of work on the negro project, attention of local housing authorities is expected to be centered on the white project, to be composed of 120 units in the northern part of the city.

Columbia, S. C. Record
June 21, 1940

Camp Pinecrest Concludes Season

Camp Pinecrest, nutrition camp for negro children held its closing exercises Thursday evening at the 4-H club camp eight miles from Columbia on the Percival road. The two weeks session was attended by 34 boys and girls from 8 to 18 years old.

"We have had an exceptionally successful year at Camp Pinecrest," Miss Adelaide Philson of the Family Welfare society which sponsored the camp said today. "We hope to double the camp's attendance next year."

The camp was founded three years ago. Children from Columbia and Richland county whose parents are clients of the Family Welfare Society and the department of public welfare make up the campers.

The closing exercises included patriotic songs, games, stunts, folk dances, a short play and closing announcements and introduction of the special guest.

Members of the board of the Family Welfare Society and interested contributors were invited to attend.

Special instruction in handicraft, nature today, swimming and music was given the campers. The children were also given some religious training.

The city and county health departments were in charge of camp health and sanitation. A visiting nurse and dentist said that physical defects of the campers would be corrected.

The camp was financially supported by white and negro contributors and the Family welfare society. Miss Philson supervised the project.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 25, 1940

Negro Home Owners Ask U.S. To Spare West Side Homes

A protest by negro home owners in the western section of Charleston against taking over their homes for a negro housing project has been made in a letter to The News and Courier.

The letter was sent as a last resort after appeals to the housing authority, both here and in Washington, and to the mayor had failed to stop the project, which would be bounded by Line, President, Bogard, Allway and Fludd streets.

Pointing out that this is not a slum area, the letter asks consideration by the white people of the community and would enlist their assistance.

The text of the letter follows:

The housing authority of the city of Charleston proposes acquiring an area in the northwest section of the city bounded by Line, President, Bogard, Allway and Fludd streets for the erection of a colored housing project. This area is at present occupied largely by colored home owners, who are artizans, mechanics, and school teachers earning a living and asking nothing of the government but to be allowed to keep their homes, acquired by hard earned savings.

"If the project is carried through, these home owners will be forced to become tenants or to purchase less desirable homes in crowded areas at high prices. I know of no source through which a colored person can finance the purchase of a home in Charleston on the FHA plan such as is available to white persons.

"The colored home owners in this area are opposed to this project. When the colored people in this area heard of this project they were disturbed and a group of them formed an organization for community cooperation in saving their homes. I am now secretary of this group. We wrote to our mayor and the chairman of the housing authority, giving reasons why we opposed this project. Among these reasons are: (1) The area is not a slum area (there are slum areas in Charleston with tenant members of our race crowded together under most unsanitary conditions, while this area consists principally of individual small dwellings not crowded together); (2) The difficulty of finding new homes.

"Our mayor advised that the matter was in the hands of the housing authority. The housing authority advised that it had decided to proceed. We then put our plight before the inter-racial committee of Charleston and the Hon. Nathan Straus, U. S. housing administrator. The inter-racial committee has taken no action, and the U. S. housing administrator referred us to the city housing authority.

"Up to this point we had not sought guidance from anyone outside of our own group. but as we were getting nowhere we sought legal advice and employed a local firm of attorneys to speak for us in a hearing before the local housing authority to which we had been referred by the U. S. housing administrator. A request for a hearing was made through our attorneys. It was refused.

"We do not question for a moment the sincerity of the local housing authority in believing that the interest of the community will be best served by proceeding with the project, but we do believe that it will make a mistake in doing so and that other real slum areas should be utilized as a porject site. Since we have been refused a hearing we know of no other method of bringing our plight to the attention of our white friends in Charleston and of asking them to use their influence in our behalf, if they think our case a just one, than by calling our problem to their attention through your valuable paper.

"I trust that you will be so kind as to publish this letter and that through this letter our friends will learn of our plight and will give to the local housing authority the benefit of their views as to the wisdom of making tenants out of home owners.

"Very respectfully yours,
"JOHN S. GADSDEN,
[illegible]"

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
July 2, 1940

Suit To Enjoin Slum Clearance Projects Filed

O. T. Gallman Brings Action Seeking to Stop Local Rehousing Program

HEARING IS SET FRIDAY

Mayor, Authority Members Ruled to Show Cause Before Judge Oxner

Members of the Spartanburg Housing authority and Mayor T. W. Woodworth of Spartanburg were directed yesterday in a common pleas court rule to show cause, if any, why they should not be pernamently restrained and enjoined from proceeding with plans for a federal government-assisted rehousing program in the city.

At the same time, Circuit Judge G. Dewey Oxner of Greenville, who signed the rule to show cause, ordered members of the housing authority to produce all their records—including "contracts, options, correspondence, etc."—at a hearing to be conducted in the case.

The hearing was fixed by Judge Oxner for 10 o'clock Friday morning at the Greenville county courthouse—"or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard."

Action Brought by Gallman

Judge Oxner signed the order on petition of O. T. Gallman, who brought the action as a ". . . taxpayer of the City of Spartanburg, suing for himself and on behalf of all other taxpayers of the City of Spartanburg".

Named as defendants in the action were Mayor Woodworth, Wallace DuPre, Dr. A. A. Wilkerson, Dr. E. M. Gwathmey, L. C. Wilson and C. P. Hammond, as members of the housing authority, and the Spartanburg Housing authority itself

E. L. Hertzog, executive director of the housing authority, said last night that so far as he knew bids for the negro project would be received today as advertised.

The Greenville jurist directed that records of the authority be produced at the hearing Friday apparently in response to an affidavit by Edwin W. Johnson, attorney for the plaintiff, in which it was said that allegations in the complaint are to large extent based upon the records and such records will be ". . . necessary and required at the reference, or return to the rule."

The affidavit also set forth that there is not now a presiding judge in the Seventh Judicial circuit and ". . . that if there was a resident judge within the Seventh Circuit he would disqualify himself in the within action."

Lengthy Complaint

Allegations in the lengthy complaint brought by Mr. Gallman as an ". . . owner of rental property leased for residential purposes" who would be ". . . specifically affected by the proposed rehousing program include the following :

1. That no official investigation was made by the city council of housing conditions in Spartanburg prior to the adoption of a resolution "on or about the 20th day of April, 1938," relating to the alleged need of a housing authority, and that the resolution was adopted without any knowledge of "the number of unsafe and unsanitary dwellings in the city . . ."

2. That members of the present housing authority—Mr. Hammond, Dr. Gwathmey, Mr. Wilson, Mr. DuPre and Dr. Wilkerson—were appointed by Mayor Woodworth to serve as commissioners to serve terms beginning April 20, 1938, or the same date that terms of five members of the orginal authority (W. Deck Hull, Dr. Gwathmey, R. H. Gaer, Harold E. Woodward and Leon Moore) were to begin, thus creating an "anomalous and impossible situation of two sets of commissioners ostensibly holding the same offices at the same time."

Appointments Attacked

Appointment by the mayor of the second set of commissioners also constituted ". . . . a complete lack of mention and ignoring of the interim appointment of Milan S. Christman (named on June 16, 1938, to fill the unexpired term of W. Deck Hull, resigned from the original authority) and in the case of A. A. Wilkerson, a one-year appointee to the authority, an appointment to an office the term f which had expired five months and twelve days before he was ever appointed."

3. That a detailed investigation tending to establish the necessity and need for a negro slum clearance project supposed to have been made by the original housing authority was in fact never made by that body or the city.

4. That the original authority did not have a properly qualified majority in favor of entering upon a slum clearance project for the reason that "(a) Milan S. Christman voted against it; (b) Commissioner Baer was not such a commissioner as had no interest, direct or indirect, in any project or any property included or planned to be included in the project (as required by law) but on the contrary was personally interested as evidenced by the fact that on or about July 12, 1938, at his request, a plat of the 'Proposed Federal Housing Project No. 1,' was prepared by W. M. Willis(later paid for by the present commissioners, showing the site now adopted for the negro project, over which, while he was a commissioner and without disclosing that fact as required by law, the said R. H. Baer had one or more written options to purchase, which have been exercised or are about to be exercised . . . (c) that Commissioner Woodward was not such a commissioner as had no interest, direct or indirect, for he, as an architect, was personally interested in being awarded the architect's job which he secured on October 9. 1939, within one week from the effective date of his resignation, by virtue of which a payment to him of the sum of $3,782.00 has already been approved and under which the local authority has already agreed to pay him not less than $22,739.96 for his services . . ."

Claim No Investigation Made

5. That the second, or present, group of commisisoners the time they entered into a "cooperative agreement" with the city sponsor the rehousing program had not made any investigation to establish the necessity of a slum clearance project because they entered the agreement on the same date thy were appointd to office.

6. That the city of Spartanburg agreed not to levy any tax assessment but to waive all taxes on property involved in the program for a period of 60 years, and that such waived taxes are estimated to amount to more than $6,000 a year—in contradiction of statements by members of the authority that the program would not constitute any cost to the city.

7. That the United States Housing authority "as a part of an undisbuised propaganda" furnished the local authority with a manual for press releases and that following the guidance thereof "and using their own inventiveness" the local body has made a series of incorrect and misleading releases in the local newspapers.

Misstatements Charged

Listed as "misstatements" released by the authority were the following:

I. That the cit yalready owned the property upon which the negro project was to be established, but which in reality was property upon which Commissioner Baer had an option.

II. That there would be no actual cocsts to the city, when in reality in the early part of 1939 an advance of $2,900 had been made by the city to a "working fund".

III. That the amount to be expended on the project was approximately $800,000" . . . whereas it was $966,000, and after being appointed they (the commissioners) immediately filed a claim with the U. S. Housing authority for an additional $600,000.

8. That while the public was led to believe that slums will be eliminated, actually less than 20 dwellings will be demolished on the sites proposed for the projects and that neither the city nor the local authority have taken any steps towards learning what now existant slums will be abolished or eliminated but on the contrary no such condemnation or demolition proceedings are contemplated and the ". . . alleged unsafe and insanitary conditions in the city will remain the same".

9. That no unsafe and insanitary conditions exist in Spartanburg dwelling facilities that cannot be removed or remedied without the "so-called slum clearance."

Not Program Contemplated

10. That the plaintiff believes the local project is not such a program as was contemplated either by the Acts of Congress establishing the U. S. Housing authority or the state law governing such projects.

11. That the acts and duties to be performed by the city under its "cooperative agreement" with the housing authority can only be performed ". . . at the expense of the taxpayers ,of whom plaintiff is one."

12. That the authority determined to establish the negro and white projects in locations which were advised against by the superintendent of city schools on grounds that such a concentration of population would overcrowd the nearest school to such an extent that it would have to be enlarged—at the expense of taxpayers.

13. That the original site selected for the white rehousing project was on property adjacent to the county fairgrounds and near two schools and "not so far" from a third school; that the site in question met the approval of federal authorities; that the selection of the site was rescinded by the authority at the instigation of Mayor Woodworth upon the representation that the use of the site would interfere with the Spartanburg County fair; that the fair association has never had any connection with the site in question that it had been leased for many years by Mayor Woodworth and others ". . . for parking purposes while the fair was in progress and its use as a site would cause a cessation of revenue from that source to the Mayor."

Injunction Is Asked

"Wherefore, plaintiff prays that the local housing authority be permanently restrained and enjoined from entering upon any building project or projects calling for the erection of any buildings, dwellings or units, or in any way or manner proceeding further, and that it be required to give an accounting of its acts and doings; that the City of Spartanburg be permanently restrained and enjoined from giving lending, contributing, aiding or assisting the local authority with funds belonging to the City of Spartanburg, that it be permanently restrained and enjoined from furnishing or contributing any services, or doing any act or thing of any name or nature which is directly or indirectly at the cost or expense of the taxpayers of the City of Spartanburg, and for the costs of this action and any other just relief."

Judge Oxner's rule to show cause and proceedings in the action were filed yesterday afternoon in the office of Clerk of Court Ernest W. Miller at the Spartanburg courthouse.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
July 9, 1940

Housing Authority to Take Bids Tomorrow on Notes to Finance Local Negro Project

Supreme Court to Hear Injunction Arguments Next Week

Bids will be received tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock by the local housing authority on $400,000 in short term notes for financing construction of the negro project of the Spartanburg slums clearance program.

The bids will be received at the office of E. L. Hertzog, executive director of the city's $870,000 slum clearance project despite a supreme court hearing which is scheduled for next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at Columbia involving the government-sponsored program.

Hearing Set

The hearing was previously set for Wednesday but was postponed because it was found that all of the justices of the court could not be present tomorrow.

The case to be reviewed is that of O. T. Gallman as a taxpayer of the city of Spartanburg, against Mayor T. W. Woodworth and members of the Spartanburg housing authority, Wallace D. DuPre, Dr. A. A. Wilkinson, C. P. Hammond, Dr. E. M. Gwathmey and L. C. Wilson.

Monday of last week an order by Circuit Judge G. Dewey Oxner of Greenville was filed directing defendants in the action to show cause why they should not be permanently restrained from proceeding with the housing program. A hearing in the case was set last Friday.

Supreme Court Acts

Wednesday, however, a supreme court order signed by Chief Justice Bonham was issued against Gallman and Judge Oxner, directing them to show cause why the case should not be carried into the original jurisdiction of that court and also to show cause why they should not be enjoined from further hindering the housing development.

The bids tomorrow will be received jointly on several million dollars in short term notes offered by the housing authorities of 22 cities—combined in a "pool" to attract bidders with the lowest possible rates of interest.

Low Rates Expected

Interest rates of 40/100 to 55/100 of one per cent are the usual charges for notes offered by such "pools" as compared with the 2.75 per cent rate which the United States housing authority is required by law to charge local authorities who borrow funds.

Bids will be received tomorrow for the $400,000 local issue of notes. If all litigation surrounding the housing program is removed promptly it probably will be possible to take advantage of the "pool" rate of interest.

If litigation is not cleared promptly, the local authority will attempt to join a later "pool" with other cities. If that course is not open then $400,000 in short term notes can be sold to the U. S. H. A. at the higher rate of interest.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 10, 1940

Housing Plan For Army Is Started Here

Real estate dealers and owners of properties met yesterday morning with the board of the chamber of commerce and Camp Jackson committee to discuss the housing needs for incoming families with the Eighth division. Forty persons were present.

A revised figure yesterday indicated that 400 families are now expected.

The meeting was opened by J. Macfie Anderson, president of the chamber of commerce, and was turned over to B. M. Edwards, chairman of the housing committee.

Mr. Edwards called on Capt. William R. Tomey, who explained to the dealers the needs of the army men and their families.

Brig. Gen. Philip B. Peyton, commander of the Eighth division, and Colonel Gill called on the group at the meeting and the commander expressed pleasure at the work being performed and asked for co-operation in the housing task.

The chamber of commerce will gather listings from the realtors and holders of considerable property and these will be turned over to the housing officer at Camp Jackson.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
July 3, 1940

Housing Body To Show Cause In Court Friday

Hearing Is Scheduled Before Judge at Greenville

A hearing will be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock before Judge G. Dewey Oxner at Greenville when the local housing authority and Mayor T. W. Woodworth are to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined from proceeding with the $875,000 government-sponsored slum clearance project.

Judge Oxner set the hearing after he signed the rule in a taxpayer's suit instituted by O. T. Gallman of Spartanburg aimed at halting progress of the slum clearance project.

Neville Holcombe, attorney for the local housing authority, will represent the defense.

The authority was directed to produce all of its records at the Greenville hearing.

Despite the suit, bids for the $400,000 negro division of the project, were opened yesterday. Two contracting firms, the M. B. Kahn Construction company of Columbia and the Boyle Road and Bridge company of Sumter submitted the lowest of 11 bids. Their base bid was $309,400.

Contract for the project can not be awarded until the FHA at Washington has approved all the information which was submitted to the local housing authority yesterday.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 10, 1940

CITY GIVES LAND FOR HOUSING JOB

Forty-Acre Tract Near the Navy Yard Conveyed to Authority

COMING GIBBS RESIGNS

Miss Frost, Gus Pearlman Accepted by Council on Zoning Board

The city council last night adopted a resolution approving the conveyance by the city to the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston a tract of forty acres owned by the city near the navy yard. The property will be used as a site for construction by the authority of a $1,500,000 housing project to relieve the housing shortage expected when the navy yard's share of the naval expansion program gets under way. The property is bounded by United States Highway 52 and the Atlantic Coast Line's rights-of-way.

A proposed contract was read in part by the clerk, but was finally referred to corporation counsel, the mayor, the ways and means committee and School District No. 4. Several aldermen voiced the belief that the city was not a party to the contract, since the project was to be located outside the city limits. The clerk evxplained that it was probable the city was made a party because, under the terms, an equal number of sub-standard housing units must be eliminated in the county as are created by the project and, because of the small number of such sub-standard houses in the county, outside the city, it was planned to give the county credit for all such houses eliminated in the city.

The authority, under contract, is to pay the county 1 per cent of the "shelter rent" received from the project. Shelter rent is the income minus charges for services such as gas, electricity and water. However, should the contribution made by the federal government in any year be too little to maintain the low-cast status of the project, the county's share would be reduced by the amount necessary to make up the deficit.

Would Remove Negro Houses

Several aldermen pointed out that no provision is made for the payment of school expenses to District 4 for the schooling of the additional children who would live in the project.

A letter was read from Rear Admiral J. J. Raby Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, thanking the city for its donation of a lot in East Bay street for a hut for the post.

A petition for the removal of negro houses in the rear of residences in Gadsden street, described as a menace to public safety and health, was referred to the county health department.

A petition for the suppression of vice conditions in the neighborhood of Archdale street was referred to the police commission. Alderman J. Albert Von Dohlen suggested that the city engineer be directed to erect a brick wall across the east end of West street and the weht end of Beresford street to make them dead-end streets and to prevent children on the way to the Memminger school coming in contact with residents of these sections.

An offer by the Atlantic Coast Life Insurance company and the Shore Realty company to convey property to the city for extension of Alberta street was referred to the street committee.

A recommendation of the corporation counsel was adopted, whereby the city will accept from the Shore Realty company land for the widening of Alberta street but will refuse to accept land for service driveways for a proposed apartment house project.

Miss Frost Accepts Post

A letter was read from Miss Susan P. Frost accepting her appointment to the board of adjustment, city zoning ordinance. A letter of resignation from the board by Coming B. Gibbs was read and the resignation accepted. On nomination of Lionel K. Legge, president of the Charleston county bar association, Gus Pearlman was named to succeed Mr. Legge as the association's representative on the board.

The state highway department was granted a right-of-way for extension of Highway 52 over city-owned lands near the Antlers, the action being recommended by corporation counsel.

A report of the ways and means committee recommending an interchange of lands owned by the city and by the North Charleston terminal company near the Port Terminals, for a rearrangement of side tracks leading in to the West Virginia Pulp and Paper company plant was adopted.

Counsel revoked a lease granted to Rathbone, Hair & Ridgeway several months ago for erection of a plant near North Charleston on city-owned lands because the company had failed to comply.

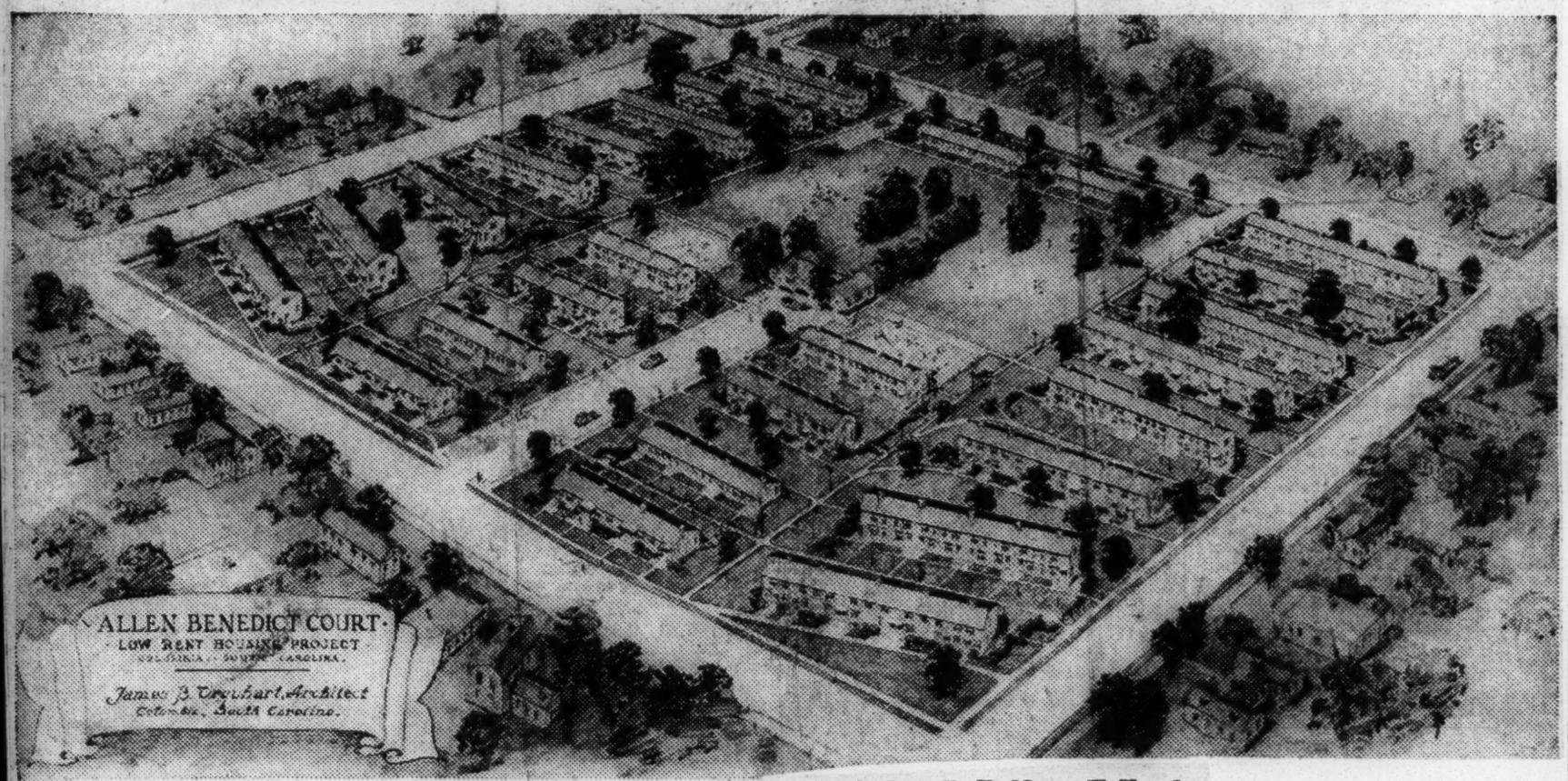
An ordinance proposed by corporation counsel to prohibit the emptying of oil and refuse in city drains was referred to the committees on streets and sanitary matters.

A bill confirming the assessment rolls for installation of drains in extensions of Hester, Clemson and St. Margaret streets was given three readings and ratified.

Greenville, S. C. News
January 9, 1940

oast Meetings In Next Two Montr

Columbia's Third Low-Cost Project



Continuing its program of demolishing slums and building decent homes for families of low income, the Housing Authority of the City of Columbia is now engaged in building Columbia's third low rent housing project, to be called Allen-Benedict Court after the two negro colleges in this city, Allen and Benedict. This new project pictured above will be for negro tenants and will cost approximately $1,000,000 for land purchase and construction. University Terrace, the first Columbia project, has been in operation for two years. The Housing Authority of the City of Columbia has also started construction on a $1,000,000 white project to be known as Gonzales Gardens. Both Gonzales Gardens and Allen-Benedict court are being developed under a loan contract with the United States Housing authority. University Terrace, the city's first project, was built at a cost of $760,000 and houses white and negro tenants in separate sections. Allen-Benedict court is designed to reach low-income families making between $400 and $700 a year. There are 26 two-story row houses, containing 244 dwelling units. The buildings are arranged in pairs with individual front and back yards for each tenant. Appropriate landscaping is provided for in the site improvement. There will be paved sitting and parking areas.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 22, 1940

RENT SCALE FIXED ON NEGRO PROJECT

Applications to Be Taken Today for Apartments in Anson Borough

Rentals for apartments in Anson Borough, low cost housing project for negroes, were announced yesterday by Edward D. Clement, executive director for the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston. The rentals are said to be the lowest of any housing project in the United States, beginning with $1.75 a week for a unit consisting of, a bedroom, living room and kitchen with dining space, including lights and water.

Applications for quarters in the new project were to be taken today in the office at 22 Marsh street, beginning about 9 o'clock, but word got around yesterday afternoon and about a hundred negroes reported at the project office on the site and filled out applications.

Preference will be given to occupants of buildings on the site of Wragg Borough Homes, to be located about three blocks north of Anson Borough Apartments. It is expected that occupants of houses to be demolished to clear the new site will be removed into the completed houses in Anson Borough about March 1. Mr. Clement said that Anson Borough is a little less than half completed.

Following is the scale of rents for the two projects:

One bedroom, living room kitchen, with dining space (interior unit), three and one-half rooms $1.75 a week.

Same type apartment as an end unit, which has more light and air $2.20 a week.

Two bedrooms, living room, kitchen with dining space (interior), four and one-half rooms, $2.40 a week.

Three bedrooms, living room, kitchen with dining (interior), five and one-half rooms, $2.60 a week.

Same type as an end unit, $2.80 a week.

The project is on the site formerly occupied by 120 dilapidated, dangerous and unsanitary dwellings and now contains 162 safe, sanitary and fireproof dwellings. The site of Anson Borough apartments is bounded by Washington, Calhoun, Concord and Laurens streets.

The buildings are one-story row houses, built of cream colored glazed tile, with tile roofs. Play areas and wading pools will be provided. The total cost of the project will be $701,664. The estimated amount of direct wages to be paid on the site is $158,000. Approximately 350 people received employment through the project on which $249,000 was spent for materials.

Work is to begin about March on Wragg Borough Homes. This project will be administered jointly with Anson Borough, with the administrative office in Wragg Borough, Mr. Clement said. Wragg Borough will include 128 living units in a site bounded by South, Drake, Chapel and Alexander streets. A total of 134 dwellings, of which 105 have been found to be substandard will be razed to clear the site.

Surveys now are being made in the area north of Robert Mills Manor, to Beaufain street, in preparation for awarding a contract in the late spring for extension of this project, which is for white people.

Appraisers soon will be announced for property to be acquired and razed for another negro project to be located in the western section of the city, near Harmon field.

H. B. Marx, landscape architect of the United States Housing authority, and George J. Jetter, of the construction review division of the authority, both of Washington were in Charleston yesterday. Mr. Marx inspected landscape work at Robert Mills manor and Mr. Jetter general construction at Anson Borough apartments.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journa
April 28, 1940

Housing Authority For City Named

Mayor Appoints Five Citizens to Handle Proposed Low Rental Project for Greenwood—Will Apply for Between $300,000 and $400,000

Mayor DeVore Andrews announced last night the appointment of Robert Aldrich, C. Bruce Barksdale, William A. Lomax, William L. Rodley, and W. B. Zeigler as the Greenwood Housing Authority who will handle the proposed low rental housing project for the cty.

City Council at a meeting some time ago approved the movement for a housing project for Greenwood, the mayor and aldermen expressing the opinion that there is an urgent need here for more and better low rental housing facilities for white citizens, and members expressed their desire to proceed immediately with the necessary details leading to an allotment of funds by the United States Housing Authority to the city. The plans call for the construction of apartment houses for moderate rental. Mayor Andrews was authorized to appoint the Authority upon motion of Alderman John S. Burnett.

Mayor Andrews said the local Authority would meet within the next few days to elect a permanent chairman and secretary and treasurer and to file the application for construction funds. He said it was contemplated to ask for between $300,000 and $400,000.

"Leon A. Keiserling, assistant administrator of the United States Housing Authority, has tentatively ear-marked the funds subject to Greenwood's meeting all the requirements as set out in the law," Mayor Andrews said.

The local Authority will shortly begin consideration of the site and other details of the project.

The mayor said he was very much gratified that the five-man Authority had accepted appointment and each had assured him that he was anxious to be of service to the city in this worthy and much-needed understaking.

Spartanburg S. C. Her.
April 27, 1940

Early Date Set To Take Bids on Housing Project

Negro Development Offers to Be Asked Soon After Middle of May

WORK TO BEGIN IN JUNE

Authority Officials State Plans Nearly Complete After Capital Visit

According to "present expectations", the Spartanburg Housing authority will advertise for bids from contractors on the construction of the negro housing project in this city "shortly after the middle of May," it was learned last night from E. L. Hertzog, executive director of Spartanburg's huge $875,000 federal slum clearance program.

Contacted following his return from Washington where he and Harold Woodward, architect for the local projects, conferred with officials of the United States Housing authority, Mr. Hertzog said the work is being pushed toward development of the federal rehousing program in this city which will provide homes for 270 families of low income.

Plans Go To USHA

Plans for the negro project, which will provide 150 of these housing units and which will be located near the Carver High school in the southern section of the city, were submitted to USHA officials by Mr. Hertzog and Mr. Woodward this week.

The plans, Mr. Hertzog said, were expected by various experts in the USHA and were found to be "excellent." However, a few minor changes were found to be necessary and the complete architectural plans will probably be ready for submission to prospective contractors during mid-May, the director said.

Meanwhile, the site engineering plans for the negro project are being completed by the Harwood Beebe firm of this city and landscaping plans are being drawn up by Harold Bursley, landscape engineer for the local projects.

The negro project, local housing authority officials have said, should be under construction during June. The white project, consisting of 120 housing units, will be located on a plot of land at the intersection of the Snake road and Wofford Street extension in the city's northwestern area.

Anton S. C. News & Courier
April 30, 1940

$6,194,000 for Housing Gives 771 Apartments

By LeROY M. WANT

A total of 771 units of low-cost housing is being made available in Charleston under federally financed projects either completed or under way, according to a survey conducted yesterday by The News and Courier.

The 771 units are located as follows:

WHITE	
Meeting Street Manor	73
Robert Mills Manor	140
Robert Mills Extension	129
Total	342
NEGRO	
Cooper River Court	139
Anson Borough Homes	162
Wragg Borough Homes	128
Total	429

The present status of the above projects is: Meeting Street Manor-Cooper River Court, completed and 100 per cent occupied; Robert Mills Manor, the same; Robert Mills extension, contract to be let May 17; Anson Borough, 102 units completed and occupied and remainder to be completed in June; Wragg Borough, construction under way.

In addition to these projects, a survey is being conducted to determine the site of a new negro housing project. The survey is in the Gadsden Green section on the west side of town, but final location and details of the project have not been announced.

Meeting Street Manor - Cooper River Court, built under the old public works administration program, cost about $3,000,000. The actual construction cost was about $769,000. The United States Housing authority has approved loan contracts for the other projects, including the proposed Gadsden Green or some other location, totaling $3,194,000.

In South Carolina, the USHA has $5,845,000 outstanding in loan contracts. (Meeting Street Manor, being a PWA job, is not included.) In addition to Charleston's portion, Columbia has $1,851,000 and Spartanburg $800,000.

Charleston's housing grand total, in round numbers, comes to $6,194,000.

Monthly rentals are as follows, with light and water included:

Meeting Street Manor, from $14.40 for two rooms to $28.70 for five and one-half rooms; Robert Mills Manor, $13.25 for three and one-half rooms, $14.50 for four and one-half, and $15.50 for five and one-half; Robert Mills Manor extension, will be the same.

Negro rentals are:

Cooper River Court, $11 for two-room units up to $20.60 for five and one-half rooms; Anson Borough and Wragg Borough, $1.75 a week for three and one-half rooms, $2.40 for four and one-half and $2.60 for five and one-half, with small increases for preferable locations.

The Anson Borough and Wragg Borough rentals are said to be the cheapest attained in any of the nation's slum-clearance projects.

The unit cost at Robert Mills Manor is given as $3,900 at Anson Borough and Wragg Borough as $2,300.

The housing authority has not announced the specific eligibility rules for tenants. The primary requirement is, however, that they must come from sub-standard dwellings and must be in an income bracket preventing them from otherwise obtaining standard housing.

The Citizens and Southern bank and the South Carolina National bank have participated in short-term financing of projects. The housing authorities of cities, by using private money for short-term purposes, are able to obtain a much lower interest rate than the law allows the USHA to give.

Approximate cost of the projects of the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston with USHA aid are: Robert Mills Manor, $650,000; Anson Borough, $700,000; Wragg Borough, $635,000; Robert Mills extension, $630,000, and proposed negro project, $630,000.

MAVERICK TALK AGAINST LEWIS UPSETS PARLEY

News-Free Press

Texas Mayor Condemns CIO Chieftain Despite Pleas by Officials

4-16-40

By NELLIE KENYON

Internal trouble broke out in the ranks of the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare meeting in Chattanooga Tuesday over certain prepared remarks on John L. Lewis and Negro groups by Mayor Maury Maverick, of San Antonio, Tex. Chattanooga

The disturbance caused a delay in opening of the morning session for almost a half hour as conference officials argued in vain with Maverick to modify his speech.

The basis for the suggested alterations was that the remarks might be offensive to Miss Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, who is attending the conference, and possibly be offensive to members of the colored race and CIO members.

Maverick stood by his original manuscript and "the show" finally was allowed to proceed. In his speech, Maverick said that when he checked figures of the vote in his mayoralty contest, in which a Negro organization supporting him chided him for his exaggeration of the amount of Negro votes against him, "I had the distinct feeling that I was getting the John Lewis-to-President Roosevelt treatment," he said.

HONOR AWARDED TONIGHT

The conference will continue in session Tuesday afternoon and night with perhaps the hottest of its meetings coming in the afternoon when the resolutions committee makes its report.

At the final meeting Tuesday night will come the presentation by Dr. Frank Porter Graham, general chairman of the conference, of the Thomas Jefferson medal to an outstanding Southerner.

Hugo Black won this distinction last year. Conference officials will not release the name of the recipient of this award until tonight's presentation. All they would say was that he is a Southerner of great national prominence who is flying to Chattanooga in order to receive the award. It was learned that he has been a leader in inter-racial problems as well as national politics. Who is he? Guess if you can. Otherwise, those desiring may attend tonight's meeting for 50 cents and find out.

"We Americans must maintain a militant democracy in a crumbling and stumbling world. Liberty is falling in her own house, and the house itself is ablaze with war and threatened war everywhere," Maverick told the delegates.

Maverick made this statement at the outset of his talk at the panel "Citizenship in the South." He declared "I can't tell anybody how to settle that war, but I can tell what is the matter with people of the so-called democracies. . . . A great fear has descended upon them and democracies have been backing up and taking backwater time after time. They are just plain scared and they are acting like scared people act."

He asserted that "Mr. Chamberlain . . . was afraid to make a choice in favor of democracy at Munich—that he chose Fascism instead of Communism," and by doing that, both are on the necks of the democracies." He said the fear in Europe has spread to America.

He said of this section, "It is a difficult problem to wage this battle for democracy in the South. We in the South are an irritated minority. We lost the Civil War and have been operating on our escape complexes and magnolious inhibitions ever since." He said "we might as well be frank and admit that among the big problems of the South is that of race relations."

DEPLORES LEWIS ATTACK

He deplored the fight against Roosevelt by "John Lewis," saying, "for the President has done more for labor than any President in American history."

He pleaded for a program of "Regeneration of the South"; referred to young people fleeing the South as though there is a plague; urged the Negroes to free themselves from political domination; the liberals and progressives to stand together.

He touched on the monopoly by Northern capital of Southern industries, declaring that this means there is a constant drainage of money income out of the South to the North and East. "The South is actually owned by the North," or a small minority, with headquarters in New York and Chicago, he said.

He charged that people in the South bear the heaviest burdens mentioning as one of these burdens, discriminatory freight rates "and a host of unfair restrictions—all of which constitute tariffs and trade barriers on the South its business and its people."

He said what the South should do is to get in on the national picture, into the democracy of the nation, and with the majority of the American people "fight to remove the restrictions on the South, fight for equality before the action, and to be a part of the country as a whole." He added:

GIVES TWO PLANS

"Obviously, we should do something about this. There are at least two things we can do:

"First, let the Negroes free themselves from political domination of any machine or party, and when they vote, vote for those who stand for better living conditions for the Negro people, and don't support those who flatter, cajole, promise and extend temporary political or financial benefits.

"Second: Let the liberals and progressives not fall out over picayunish difference of ideas or program—in fact, stand together, and see that every man who has an idea is heard."

Discussing these points, he said the South needs better, not worse labor laws. He said because of low economic standards, there is a constant use of race prejudice against the Negro, to stir up the under-privileged white man. He said natural resources of the South are being destroyed, and housing conditions are desperate, but the situation had been improved by Federal housing programs.

"And just remember that if we get a reactionary President next time, plus a good many reactionary congressmen, the program will not only slow up, but stop.

EDUCATED OFFICERS NEEDED

"Now about enforcing the law in a sensible, non-emotional, scientific, impartial way for the protection of the life, liberty and property of all the people, which is my fifth point. First of all, we of the South must get over the idea that the man who spits tobacco juice, has a big hat and carries a six-gun, is thereby an intelligent peace officer. We need men in the enforcement business who have been trained, who are reasonably well educated and who are honest, decent and humane.

"The only way to get these kind of men, with the kind of service such men give, is by public opinion. And I hope public opinion will include the knowledge that if we in the South enforce the law, and protect all human lives, we need not worry about the Federal Government coming in to enforce the law.

"Now the idea of a great many people in the South is that the Federal Government should never step in, is one we must get rid of. Such people talk of local self-government when they mean local lawlessness. I believe in local self-government, but I do not believe in local lawlessness; and should that lawlessness reach a point where life is in danger and equal protection of the law breaks down, then the Federal Government under the Constitution, has a perfect right to provide protection, and should give protection."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF - 1940

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

Jim-Crow "Law" Absent From Human Welfare Meet

Daily World 4-17-40

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS) —"I never did believe I would live to see this in Chattanooga," was the comment of an aged native of the city, in speaking of the seating arrangement provided for delegates to the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Atlanta Ga.

It was the first time that no Jim Crow rules prevailed as to seating in the beautiful Memorial Auditorium. Everyone, irrgardless of race, or economic position sat where he desired, though there was a marked tendency of the Negro delegates to segregate themselves. Many, however, were spread thruout the vast audience.

A pledge that there would be no Jim Crow in the treatment of delegates was exacted from the Chattanooga City Council by the conference, following unpleasant experiences at the first conference held in Birmingham in November, 1938.

At that time Negro delegates were forced to enter through a rear door of the auditorium and were segregated from sitting on the main floor. The situation was condemned by Mrs. Roosevelt, who was a speaker.

The first conference on motion of Judge Louise P. Carlton, passed a resolution, holding that the sessions will never be held in a city where Jim Crow rules could not be relaxed.

Committee

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS) —Negroes were given full representation of the various committees elected by delegates to the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which closed here Tuesday.

Daily World 4-18-40

Dr. R. E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, was named chairman of the important credentials committee.

Atlanta Ga.

Named to the organization committee were Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work, and John P. Davie, executive secretary, National Negro Congress.

Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field secretary, National Urban League, Atlanta; Mrs. H. Horne Higgins of Jackson, Miss.; and Dr. James Jackson of Richmond, Va., were elected to the Resolutions Committee.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College; Mason Smith, associate editor, Waco (Texas) Messenger; and J. B. Watson, president, Arkansas State College, were placed on the Nominating Committee.

Atlantans Stand Out At Confab

Dr. Clement Chairman Of

First Lady to Arrive In Chattanooga Today To Attend Conference

Monopolies Called Greatest Danger To Democracy.

Evening Tribune

TEXAN DELIVERS TALK

4-15-40

"Democracy Is Not Failing Us; We Are Failing Democracy," Says Dr. Robert Montgomery At Welfare Parley.

Chattanooga

Climaxing Monday's sessions at the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare here, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the first lady of the land, was to arrive by plane at 12:55 this afternoon.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be principal speaker at the panel on "Children in the South," which will get under way at 7:30 p.m. at the Memorial auditorium. Also appearing on the program for the panel will be other leaders in education and youth work in the south.

The Monday morning session opened with a panel on "Rural Life in the South," being followed in the afternoon by a panel on "Industrial Life in the South." Sessions are being held in the main auditorium.

Calls Monopoly Villain of Piece

Arguing that monopoly is the villain of the piece and that if something isn't done about it democracy may be lost, Dr. Robert H. Montgomery of the University of Texas addressed the Southern Conference for Human Welfare here Monday morning.

He declared that the gravest danger to the American system is the fact that the "game of restricted production and monopoly price has for so long been so profitable to some of the players at the expense of others.

"Democracy is not failing us; we are failing democracy," Dr. Montgomery said. "For one reason, in fact, for many reasons in many different situations, we have found democracy difficult and have abandoned it—a little here and a little there, until at last the essential fabric is dangerously frayed at all its edges.

"The fundamental philosophical problem may be easily stated: The forms of democracy, the laws and customs and business practices—the rules by which we live were developed in and for a much simpler world. In practical terms this means that we do not know how to make effective use of our resources in the production of the goods we need and want.

"Our mechanical techniques surpass the dreams of the poets and prophets of yesterday. We have harnessed the power of a billion horses, and of a million waterfalls, to pull our plows and turn our wheels. We have raided the rich storehouses of nature. And still millions face stark poverty.

"We want goods; and we want jobs so we can get those goods. We want to use our resources, our machines and our skills to produce the things we need. Surely the only purpose of mines and factories and farms and shops is to satisfy the needs and wants of men. Clearly our economic order is not functioning satisfactorily.

"An economic order ceases to be orderly when internal conflicts cause general confusion. That is what has happened in our generation. The economic machine flounders dangerously. For years about 50 per cent of our productive capacity has been idle; millions of workmen have been unemployed and at least half our people have lacked the elementary necessities. The disorder has become intolerable."

He discussed the argument that the business man, if left to his own devices, would organize productive resources to give maximum output of goods and services.

"But these arguments," he added, "completely ignore monopoly. The selfish, but enterprising business man, competing with others equally as enterprising and as selfish, may be compelled to serve his community to the limit of his ability. The same business man without competitors will act in a different fashion. If he is still motivated by a desire for profits he will be forced to serve his community worse.

"He will set his prices at the most profitable level and produce only the amount of goods the community will buy at these prices. This means that he must restrict production, discharge workmen, and deny consumers some of the goods which they could and should have. He will try to prevent competition from entering his industry. This means that he must sabotage new techniques. He will employ the sanctions of government to maintain his monopoly privileges. This means he must debauch the agents of the community.

"Finally if he be joined by many others of his sort, he will concentrate the wealth and power of the community in a few hands and our system of free enterprise will be gone."

Dr. Montgomery pointed out that the monopolist can raise prices only by restricting production and that all monopolies of any significance" stand solidly on some special privilege granted by government.

In a list of "monopoly devices," Dr. Montgomery included patents copyrights, holding company charter, water rights, right of eminent domain, licenses, tariffs, rebates, fair trade practice acts, chain buynig, exclusive agency contracts, special freight rates and many others None of these would stand a moment without government sanction he said. They have been created by government and they can be abolished by government, he added.

Terming monopoly grants as the "most valuab properties in our

world," Dr. Montgomery pointed out that they must be made and enforced by government sanctions.

"oS long as they are made, someone will use unfair means to get them and some corrupt official will help him," he said. "The amount of corruption can be roughly measured by the value of special privileges to be had."

If we want a system of free business enterprise and a democratic government we cannot allow the monopolizing of our most important industries, he continued, adding: "Unless prices are free to move our system of competitive business enterprise is at an end. And it may carry democracy down with it.

'Our business ssystem cannot stand an overdose of monopoly. In this day of explosive improvements in mechanical devices, the monopolist dare not take chances. A new invention in the hands of a rival might threaten his profits. When such appears, he buys the patent, or gets it by whatever method seems best, and locks it in the morgue."

To list the industries in which monopoly exists to a larger or smaller degree, Dr. Montgomery cited price behavior during the depression. The figures, he said, show that some industries had learned to control output and instead of producing at capacity and selling for whatever the market would take at the price.

"That isn't the way business groups are supposed to act in a system of free competition. It isn't the way they do act if there is free competition," he said. How can supply and demand determine price if price is allowed to determine supply?"

Citing Henry Ford as an example of the business man Dr. Montgomery said that had the farmer followed the Ford policy of cutting production in 1930 the farmer's wife and four of his six sons together with part of his land would have gone into discard. He made the comparison to answer the criticism that the farmer doesn't run his farm like a good business man would.

"We were profoundly shocked in 1933 by the plow-up program for cotton farmers. An even greater shock resulted from the killing of 3 per cent of our little pigs, but," Dr. Montgomery declared, "at least one-fourth of all our great industries had already plowed up two-thirds of their productive capacity before the farmers learned how to use the sabotage device.

Nineteen states and the District of Columbia were above the national average and twenty-nine states showed incomes below par. Nationally the largest portion of the income represented salary and wages, but in seven states salary and wages made up less than half the total income.

The highest per capita incomes were in the northeastern states—$723—with the far western states coming in second, $662. The lowest average was in the southeast with a per capita average of $319.

employment. But not too much."

Dr. Montgomery brought out that so far as the south is concerned it is doubly difficult to do anything constructive about the situation because of foreign (New York) ownership of the profitable-monopolized industries of the region.

Southern Parley Adopts Program For Democracy

daily worker 4-17-40 Rempel

Welfare Conference Ends With 16-Point Plan for Economic Rehabilitation and Extension of Democratic Rights to All

By Ernest Moorer
(By Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 16.—The Southern Conference for Human Welfare closed its second annual session here tonight on record for a progressive program to rehabilitate the South economically and for the complete achievement of democracy in the South—by which it means the right of the Negro people to vote and share equally in economic opportunities.

In its final business session today, the Conference, representing a cross section of average Southerners, Negro and white, resolved to carry to a successful conclusion its battle for the elimination of the poll tax, which is at present responsible for keeping an estimated ten million adult Southerners, both Negro and white, from participating in elections.

The conference threw in the face of the South's Bourbon congressmen, who hold office by virtue of "ten per cent democracy," a declaration to continue to fight for a Federal anti-lynching bill.

The 1,000 delegates denounced war and denounced "pro-allied propaganda" as threatening America with war. They declared themselves "unalterably opposed to loans to the allies or other belligerents," and denounced war appropriations "at the expense of the welfare of the American people at home."

The conference, however, was not clear in its peace stand. In addition to the strong anti-war resolution, it adopted another resolution condemning "aggression" by "Nazis, Communists or imperialists."

This resolution, however, was only a poor relation of the original anti-Soviet blast which had been injected into the proceedings by W. R. Couch of the University of North Carolina Press, in a vitriolic attack upon the Soviet Union at the opening session of the conference Sunday.

ELECT OFFICERS

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Farm Security Administration was chosen by the Conference for the Thomas Jefferson award, awarded last year to Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Officers elected included Mrs. Louise O. Charlton, honorary chairman, Dr. Frank Graham, chairman, Clark Foreman, secretary-treasurer, and the following vice presidents: William Mitch, Mrs. Karl Stafford and John P. Davis.

An attempt by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union to elect J. R. Butler to the executive board in place of Gerald Harris, Farmers Union, resulted in defeat by a vote of 200 to 33.

The comprehensive program adopted by the conference included the following:

1. A demand for federal aid for education to be paid for by a tax upon the absentee owners of land and factories.

2. Farm tenancy legislation to protect the family-sized farm of both Negroes and whites; guaranteeing the right of tenants and sharecroppers to organize; the democratic operation of all federal farm agencies by the farmers themselves; the expansion of the Farm Security administration; the extension of the federal stamp plan to cotton and social security for farm wage workers the same as in industry.

3. Immediate relief for migratory farm workers—legislation "for the Joads of America" to provide for the construction of ample government camps, sanitary and health facilities, etc.

4. Legislation for the relief of tobacco farmers whose incomes have been cut in half by the British blockade.

5. Immediate passage of a federal health act.

6. Denouncing all crippling amendments to the Wagner Act.

7. Denouncing the federal government's drive against labor unions under the guise of Sherman anti-trust act prosecution such as the recent furriers' case in New York.

8. Condemning the discharge of 40 teachers for attempting to organize the Teachers Union at Jacksonville, Fla., and demanding the full right of teachers to organize.

9. Condemning, unfortunately without placing responsibility, the discharge of between 600,000 and 800,000 WPA workers, and demanding an immediate deficiency appropriation to restore these WPA jobs.

10. A housing program for farmers to "eradicate rural slums."

11. For full rights for the Negro people, "calling upon all Southerners to work for the equalization of opportunity in all fields."

12 Denouncing anti-Semitism and "all who seek to maintain and disseminate religious hatreds."

13. Calling upon the Alabama Pardon Board to immediately pardon the "five Scottsboro boys already held nine years for a crime they did not commit."

14. A demand for more adequate old-age pension and a call for all supporters of adequate pensions to unite in the struggle.

16. Urging the people to be especialy on guard to protect civil liberties "threatened by the extension of the War Board."

16. Denouncing war profiteering and demanding legislation which would provide a penalizing tax on war profiteers, the proceeds of which would be used to alleviate unemployment.

The conference closed with a vote of thanks to the city of Chattanooga for its hospitality. In the minds of the delegates was the contrast between this second session and the first a year and a half ago at Birmingham, where police invaded the conference and enforced jim-crow seating regulations on protesting white and Negro delegates.

Here at Chattanooga the delegates used the big Municipal Auditorium and not once was there any suggestion of an attempt to thrust segregation upon the conference. The delegates mingled freely on the floor and Negro and white sat together as they tackled their mutual problms.

Here's Food for Thought For Southern Conference On Welfare of Humanity

Evening

WASHINGTON.—Commerce Secretary Hopkins announced tonight that the national income for 1938 was sufficient to give $515 to every man, woman and child. The lowest per capita income during the year was $205 in Mississippi and the highest was $822 in New York.

Hopkins estimated that the per capita income for 1939 would be considerably above the 1938 figure. The highest per capita level reached was in 1929 at $679 and the lowest was in 1933 at $367.

Another Conference

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which got off to a rather inauspicious start in Birmingham last Spring, will convene in April in Chattanooga. According to reports from the Tennessee city, the conference is seeking to avoid a repetition of circumstances and incidents which provoked criticism regarding the Birmingham meeting.

The South may earnestly hope that the Chattanooga meeting will be peaceful and constructive. There is a place for a Southwide organization devoted to study of the social and economic needs of this section. There is no organization in existence better fitted for this purpose than the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The conference, as *The Chattanooga Times* remarks in an editorial bespeaking a cordial reception for the meeting in that city, "is composed of Southerners who are primarily interested in and concerned about Southern problems."

For its part, *The Birmingham News* is unable to get alarmed over any organization which has among its leaders men like Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Cotton Mills; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Barry Bingham, publisher of *The Louisville Courier-Journal* and *The Louisville Times*, and many men of like character. This newspaper adheres to the conviction that the difficulties of last year's convention should be forgotten, as their repetition apparently has been obviated, and that the conference should receive the support of all Southerners.

Regarding the Birmingham convention, *The Chattanooga Times* makes an interesting and pertinent comment: "The minor difficulties experienced at the conference's convention in Birmingham last year were not caused within the conference but from without; they were overemphasized by prejudiced persons who found an element willing to sensationalize an incident which had nothing to do with what the conference tried to accomplish or with the fundamental beliefs and practices of the men and women who attended the convention."

Human Welfare Confab To Be April 14-16

Chattanooga Times 3-14-40

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
March 13, 1940

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(ANP)—Howard Lee, executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, announced this week that plans are being perfected for the Conference's second annual meeting to be held April 14-16, inclusive here at Hotel Patten, Chattanooga.

Prominent leaders of both races in the South are sponsoring the conference and heading the list of speakers will be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President. Dr. Frank P. Graham, North Carolina, is conference chairman, and Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, is a member of the program committee.

The following are vice chairmen: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Florida; Berry Bingham, Kentucky; Judge Louise O. Charlton, Alabama; Tarleton Collier, Georgia; John P. Davis, Washington, D. C. Edwin A. Elliott, Texas; Dr. Cortez A. M. Ewing, Oklahoma; Dr. J. M. Morton, Mississippi, Stanton E. Smith, Tennessee and Carl G. Thompson, Jr., North Carolina.

Welfare Meeting Set Here in April

1,000 Delegates to Attend Southern Conference

By NELLIE KENYON

Approximately 1,000 out-of-town delegates are expected to attend the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to be held in Chattanooga April 14, 15 and 16.

The organization has established headquarters at Hotel Patten and has engaged the Memorial Auditorium for all its meetings. Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, of Chapel Hill, N. C., general chairman of the conference, will preside at the Chattanooga meeting.

OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS

Some of the oustanding leaders in the South have accepted invitations to speak at this meeting and participate in the discussions. Among those personalities are A. D. Stewart, president of the Mississippi Cotton Co-Operative Association, Jackson, Miss.; Dr. Robert Montgomery, head of the Department of Economics, University of Texas, Austin; Barry Bingham and Mark S. Ethridge, publisher and general manager, respectively, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.; Prof. J. J. Morrison, of Tulane University Law School, and Maury Maverick, mayor of San Antonio, who is also a former congressman and a leader in the fight for repeal of the poll tax. He is chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the Southern Conference.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is composed of a group of representative Southerners interested in improving the agricultural, industrial, education and social conditions in the South, according to the convention prospectus.

Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, stationed at convention headquarters in charge of publicity for the Council of Young Southerners, said Wednesday that the Chattanooga meeting will open at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, April 14, with a meeting of youth delegates under leadership of the Council of Young Southerners. The program will be announced later. The delegates will also visit the TVA projects near Chattanooga in the afternoon Sunday.

The general conference will open at 7:30 o'clock Sunday night at the Memorial Auditorium. The topic for discussion at this time will be "The Meaning of Religion for Democracy." Speakers will be announced later.

The conference's second session will be held at 9:30 a.m. Monday, April 15, under leadership of A. D. Stewart, of the Mississippi Cotton Co-Operative Association, who is a member of the Mississippi Farm Security Administration. Montgomery will be the principal speaker. Other speakers and panel participants will be announced later.

LILIENTHAL TO SPEAK

David Lilienthal, TVA director, will be the principal speaker at the Monday afternoon conference session and co-chairmen will be Mark S. Etheridge, William Mitch, United Mine Workers of America, of Birmingham; Roy Reynolds, Printing Pressmen's Union. The subject will be "Labor and Industry in the South."

Miss Gay Shepperson, of McLean, Va., will be chairman of the Monday night session to be devoted to the topic, "Children In the South—Their Education and Health."

The forenoon session on Tuesday will be given over to a discussion on "Citizenship In the South," Prof. Morrison, chairman, and Mayor Maverick and Barry Bingham, principal speakers.

Election of officers, adoption of resolutions and reports will occupy the delegates' attention at the business session to be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday. The Thomas Jefferson award will be presented at the final session of the conference Tuesday night, April. 16. This award is given to the "outstanding Southerner for the best public service to the South" in the year. It was presented to Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black at the 1938 convention in Birmingham.

Following is a list of the Tennessee sponsors for the 1940 conference:

The Rev. J. B. Barber, Chattanooga; J. R. Butler, president Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Memphis; Edward F. Callaghan, director, Textile Workers' Union of America, Chattanooga.

George H. Cate, president, Tennessee Conference of Social Work, Nashville; William E. Cole, head of Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; J. C. Cox, Chattanooga.

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary-treasurer, Tennessee Federation of Labor, Chattanooga; J. H. Daves, principal supervisor of Negro education, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville; Henry Clay Evans, Jr., editor, the Nashville Times, Nashville.

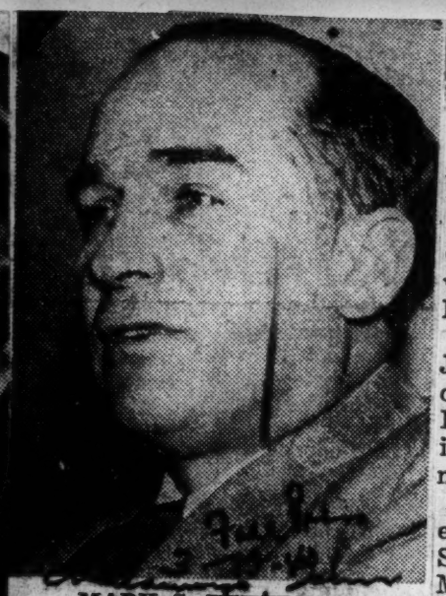
Myles Horton, educational director, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.; David E. Lilienthal, director, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville; Stanton E. Smith, Chattanooga; Charles S. Johnson, director, Fisk University Department of Social Science, Nashville; Lon P. McFarland, counsel, Railroad and Public Utilities Commission of the state of Tennessee, Nashville; Dr. Julius Mark, rabbi, Nashville.

Harry Martin, International vice-president, American Newspaper Guild, The Commercial Appeal, Memphis; John T. O'Connor, director, Department of Public Welfare, City of Knoxville, Knoxville; James P. Pope, director, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville.

H. V. Reid, chairman, Tennessee Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Memphis; R. C. Reynolds, president, Chattanooga Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union 165, Chattanooga; Paul Savage, commissioner, Department of Public Welfare, state of Tennessee, Nashville.

Mrs. Carl Stafford, Holston Hills, Knoxville; L. J. Wilhoite, chairman, Electric Power Board of Chattanooga, Chattanooga; Mrs. Kerr Ford Tucker, secretary, Child Welfare Division, Nashville.

DAVID LILIENTHAL



MARK S. ETHERIDGE

MAYOR MAURY MAVERICK

Oklahomans Plan Trek To Chattanooga Meeting Of Human Welfare Conference

Distinguished Southerners To Discuss Improvement Of Agricultural, Industrial, Educational And Social Problems

"Thomas Jefferson Award" To Be Presented

Representing a cross-section of Oklahoma life fifteen citizens met in the Black Dispatch office Sunday afternoon, 2:30 to discuss participation in the second session of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, to be held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, April 14-15-16.

O. Howard Lee, executive secretary, arrived from Chattanooga, and gave those present the objectives and program of the conference which he said was the improvement of agricultural, industrial, eduactional and social conditions in the South.

Rev. John B. Thompson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Norman, presided at the meeting and presented Mr. Lee.

The five main topics to be discussed at the Chattanooga conference, as outlined by Mr. Lee, will be "The Meaning of Religion for Democracy;" "Rural Life in the South"; "Labor and Industry in the South;" "Citizenship in the South"; "Children in the South."

Poll tax laws will receive vigorous attention from the Chattanooga meeting, according to Lee and Mayor Maury Maverick, of San Antonio, Barry Bingham, Louisville Courier-Journal; Prof. J. J. Morrison, of Tulsa University Law School, will join in the discussion.

The Thomas Jefferson Award, which the conference last year dedicated for annual presentation to the South's most distinguished Southerner, will be presented at Chattanooga. Justice Hugo Black was given the award last year at Birmingham.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and John P. Davis are vice chairmen of the conference and Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, is a member of the program committee.

Those who attended the conference at the Black Dispatch office Sunday were Charles Riddle, Y. M. C. A., Norman; Otis G. Nation, Oklahoma Tenant Farmers Union; Elsie L. Parker, Dept. of Public Welfare, Oklahoma City; Lorraine B. Ketchum, Dept. of Public Welfare; Mrs. W. L. McMurtry, Supt. Christian Social Relations, Okla. A. W. Methodist Missionary Society; Oscar Ameringer, American Guardian, 17 W. 32nd; S. D. Crowch, pastor, Norman, Okla.; Nick Comfort, Norman, Okla.; John B. Thompson, Norman, Okla.; Eli Jaffe, Workers Alliance, Oklahoma City; H. Garnett Lee, Bethany Presbyterian church, Oklahoma City; C. K. Brown, pastor Quayle Methodist church, Oklahoma City; Atty. H. McKinley Rowan, sec'y, Oklahoma City Negro Chamber of Commerce; Dean William Pickens, New York; Gertrude Nielsen, M. I., Norman, Okla.; Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Director N. A. A. C. P.; Atty Ernest Richards, president Oklahoma City Branch NAACP.

Repeal Of Statute On Jail Powers Demanded Here

Gelders And Brown Assail Retention Without Warrants

Requests by Joseph S. Gelders and George S. Brown, attorney for the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, for repeal of Ordinance No. 4902, which permits holding of prisoners without charge by the police, precipitated a heated session of the City Commission today.

Spirited speeches supporting the law and urging suppression of un-American activities were made by R. Dupont Thompson, Birmingham attorney; Joe Denburg, Birmingham merchant, and American legionnaire, and several others.

Commissioners limited the speeches and Commissioner J. W. Morgan said that if the police do not enforce the laws against subversive activities, the people will.

One speaker who gave his name as Gerald Harris, Greenpond, Ala., said he had been picked up by police on suspicion of being a confidence man and had been held two hours after he had been checked by the police and they had informed him he appeared to be the wrong man.

The Rev. Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, executive secretary of the League of Young Southerners, read a statement to the commission urging repeal of the law and Pauline Thomas, Birmingham college girl and member of the league, urged its repeal.

At the conclusion of other business of the meeting, Gelders rose to address the commission. Commissioner Morgan said he was to catch a train at 11:30 a.m. and suggested limiting the speeches.

Gelders said the Southern Conference of Human Welfare asks the repeal of Ordinance No. 4902 which permits the arrest of prisoners without warrants. He said it is not needed as the police have that right under the common law.

He said the real purpose of the ordinance is to give the police unlimited power to arrest and search without warrants. Gelders declared the Supreme Court has ruled such a law unconstitutional, charging that proceedings under this ordinance are like those of Hitler's secret police.

After more argument, Gelders concluded his remarks by citing the guarantees of the constitution.

"Are you a Communist?" Commissioner Morgan asked Gelders.

"I am a Democrat," Gelders replied.

"You have nothing to do with the Communist party?" Commissioner Morgan asked.

"No," replied Gelders.

Atty. Thompson declared the City Commission is not the place to attack the constitutionality of an ordinance, saying it should be done in the courts.

Atty. Brown then argued the legality of the ordinance, saying that complaints had grown out of several arrests by the un-American detail of the Police Department which has held prisoners incommunicado, later releasing them without charges after "mugging" and fingerprinting them.

Commission President W. Cooper Green asked if Brown does not think in such conditions as now exist the police should have the right to pick up suspicious persons who preach the overthrow of this government.

Brown agreed, but said he had seen no evidence against a number of those arrested.

Commissioner Morgan declared the men arrested almost invariably possessed Communist literature. Brown said possession of Communist literature could not be prohibited by law and Morgan retorted that he hoped some day it would be.

A burst of applause greeted the remark.

At the conclusion of Brown's speech, Mr. Denaburg declared that he does not know whether Gelders and his associates are Communists, but that he does know that today in this country there are room but for two isms: Americanism and patrotism.

"Unless we have those two things," said he, "we will lose our freedom of speech and all other liberties."

The Rev. Dobbs then read his address.

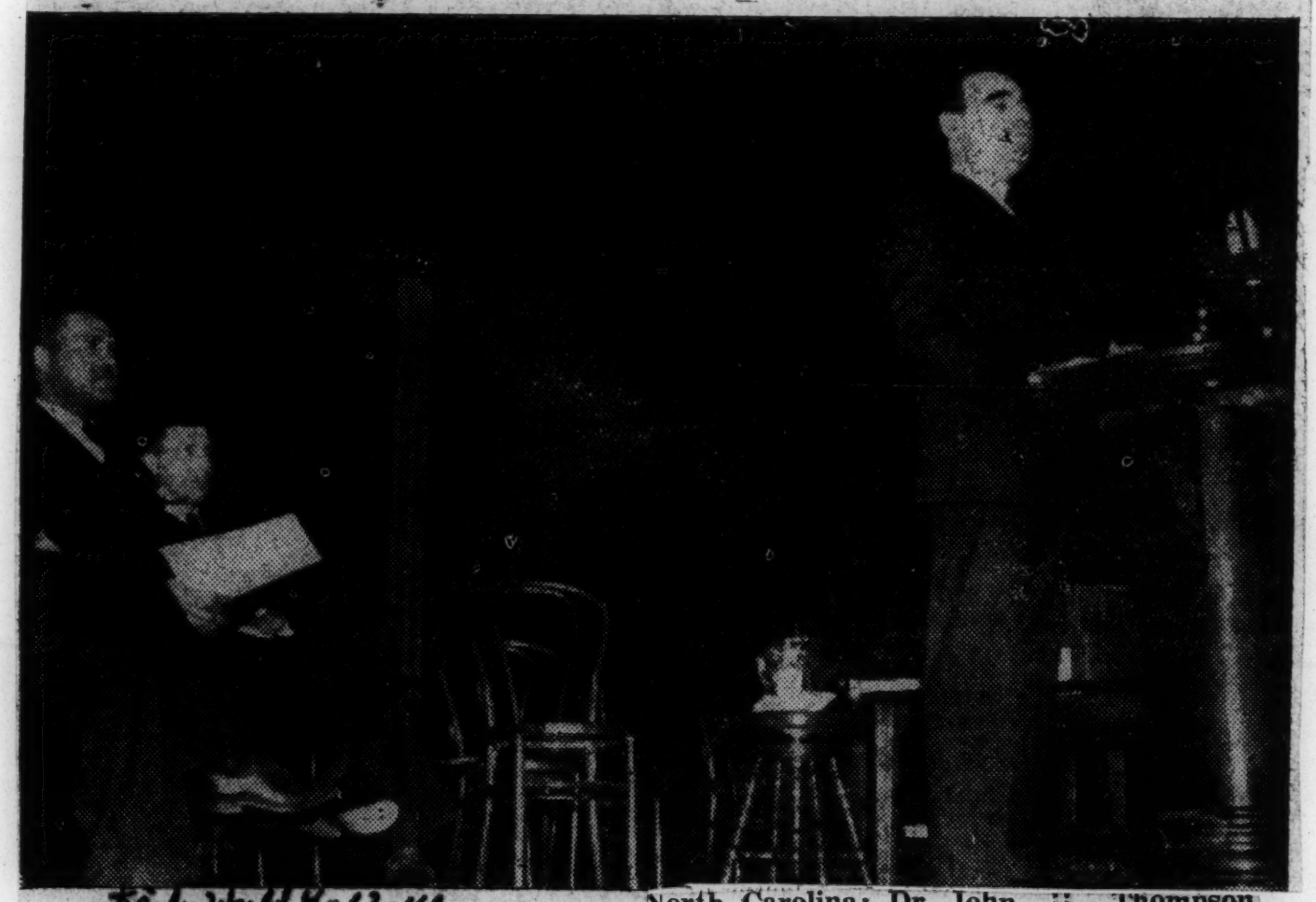
Atty. Thompson declared that the right of free speech gives no man the right to cry "fire" in a crowded theater. He said Winston Churchill had said the democracies had been rotted from within and attacked from without.

During the course of his remarks, Atty. Brown rose belligerently to his feet. Mr. Thompson declared that Brown spoke as an attorney and that his remarks were addressed not to Brown but to his clients.

He declared that it is high time to call a halt on unpatriotic activities. Gelders attempted to answer some of Mr. Thompson's remarks but Commissioner Morgan cut him off, declaring that Thompson was absolutely right.

The argument continued a few minutes longer and Commissioner Morgan moved adjournment after President Green had remarked that the commission will be governed as to the validity of ordinances by the city legal department.

Colored Leaders Address Conference



Daily World 4-17-40
Atlanta, Ga.

Presidents of the nation's two largest Negro educational institutions are shown in the above pictures as they addressed the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee is shown in top photo. Seated l to r are Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina; Dr. John B. Thompson, Presbyterian Foundation, University of Oklahoma and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president Howard University, who was the principal speaker on the "Meaning of Religion for a Democracy" panel. Dr. Johnson can be seen in lower photo as he addressed the conference. (SNS Photos by Mackay).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

First Lady Pleads For All Children

Daily Word - Atlanta, Ga. 9-18-40

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is pictured as she made a stirring plea for equal opportunities for all children during her appearance Monday night as keynote speaker at the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Chattanooga. "Every child, regardless of race, should have an equal opportunity to develop his native abilities to the fullest," asserted the First Lady. (SNS Staff Photo.)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF- 1940

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR THE HUMAN WELFARE

Howard U. President Hopes For Bright Future In Deep South

First Lady's Message This Evening Awaited by Delegates, City at Large; 1,500 Heard Opening Exercises

Daily World 4-15-40

By CLIFF MACKAY

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS)—A bright future for the South based on "A high plane of reverence of each life, every life for the other," was hoped for by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, who delivered a stirring address Sunday night at the opening day's session of the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Atlanta Ga.

More than 1,500 delegates from fifteen Southern states had registered Sunday night at the Memorial Auditorium, the scene of the meeting here. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, is scheduled to speak Monday night.

In painting the benefits that ould accrue to the south if the enets and Democratic essence of hristianity were observed, Dr. ohnson, as principal speaker uring the discussion on "The leaning of Religion for Democra- y" pointed that this section had "paid heavily" because it first hose to discount human personali- y.

"It has paid in the moral and spiritual degradation of four and one half million Negroes, and three and one half million white men, in the improverishment of large areas of its farm land, in a heavy percentage of illiteracy and in a bloody cleavage between the north and the south."

"We just traveled down the wrong road."

Dr. Johnson, calling attention to the close cooperation and spirit of mutual interest with which leaders of both races were working at the present conference, cited this as a hopeful sign that "we are at last on the right road."

Near the conclusion of his brilliant address, the noted educator asserted: "The conference does well to talk about the poll tax. You're not just talking about politics, but you are talking about religion when you seek to do something about a situation in which 27 percent of the people through disgraceful barriers control the very destinies of 100 percent of the people."

The south was pictured like "an old colonel who prays piously on Sunday then goes on a wild drunk the rest of the week," by Dr. John B. Thompson, white, of the University of Oklahoma.

Scoring wholesale prejudices and discriminations which retard, not only Negroes but all southerners.

2,000 Expected At Welfare Meet

Daily World 4-15-40

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS)—More than 2,000 delegates of both races, representing industry and field, professional and educational walks of life are expected to invade this city today for the opening of the second annual Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Atlanta Ga.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the coming of the delegates from all over the Southland.

The meeting is to be climaxed Monday night with the appearance of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, who is to speak on "Children in the South."

All sessions are to be held in the Chattanooga Memorial Auditorium, which was secured only after its operators had assured backers of the conference that no discrimination because of race would be practiced.

The conference is scheduled to get underway at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon when the discussion centered around the problem, "Youth in the South" will be held.

Negro participants in the discussion will be Edward E. Strong, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Conference and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Much attention is being focused on the session this evening when Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, and a dynamic speaker, is scheduled to lead the discussion on "Meaning of Religion for Democracy."

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and national administrator of NYA Negro Affairs, and John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, are vice chairmen of the conference, which is headed by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

LEADING ATLANTANS AT HUMAN WELFARE CONVENTION

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (SNS)—Many prominent Atlanta educators and social workers were among the more than 4,500 delegates Atlanta who registered late Sunday night at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Daily World 4-15-40

Already here were J. C. McMorries, of the Urban League; President R. E. Clement of Atlanta University; Mrs. Anne Claudelle of the YWCA; President M. S. Davage, Clark University; J. B. Prather of the Teachers' Association; Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College; F. B. Washington of the Atlanta School of Social Work; J. O. Thomas, J. R. Jones, Prof. Walter Chivers, Morehouse College; Herndon Harrison, Cuthbert M. Patrick and Leroy Earle Carter.

Conference Speaker Shows Colors

Atlanta Ga.

A speaker at the human welfare conference yesterday afternoon waved the Red flag, as advertised. In saying that the elimination of the poll tax would be the means of running Martin Dyes and Joe Starnes out of public life, he revealed where his sympathies are. The Dies Committee has given a tremendous service to the United States, and its chairman and Starnes deserve the plaudits of all truly loyal Americans. The nefarious Stalin-Hitler pact has done one fine service to this nation in showing the world Communist, "liberal" movement up for what it is; but some Americans so far haven't tumbled to it or else they approve the Statlin-Hitler type of dictatorship and imperialism.

The South's Chief Problem

THE Southern Conference for Human Welfare is rightly giving emphasis to agricultural problems.

Nearly every major Southern problem stems out of its agriculture. At the last census the South had a little less than a third of the nation's population, but well over half of the nation's farmers. Two years before the depression her farm products had a gross value of three billions against a little more than nine billions for the rest of the country. Her farm income average was $519, against $1,611 for the rest of the United States. Over half of her farms were operated by tenants, a fifth of whom owned neither animals nor implements; so such, farming was no way of life, but an extractive industry.

This situation has worsened during the depression, and particularly as to Southern agriculture's most important element, cotton culture. This has always required more human labor, in proportion to its value, than any other produce of the farm. Between 1928 and 1932, an average of 40½ million acres were planted to cotton in the South. In 1934, with its AAA set-up, cotton acreage was cut to 27 million, and in that year about a million fewer men were directly employed in cotton culture than before government production control. The last growing season the cotton acreage was even less—somewhere between 25 and 26 millions. Government rules about benefit-check sharing caused many landlords to discontinue the tenant system, further reducing cotton farm employment.

This figure takes no account of men who have lost their jobs in ginning, compressing, oil-milling, transporting, merchandiseing and stevedoring cotton. For example, the longshoremen who merely load the cotton from the wharf to the ship get 15 cents a bale for their work. Between 1928 and today our cotton exports have shrunk so much that now the stevedores receive $700,000 a year less for handling cotton. All added together, about a million and a half less people are now employed in growing and handling raw cotton than ten years ago.

The loss of our export market is largely responsible for this. Between 1925 and 1929 we shipped abroad an average of eight and a quarter million bales a year. Even during the depression's first four years our exports averaged just a little under eight millions. But with the government cotton reduction program, prices went up and exports slumped. During the cotton season which ended July 31, 1939, our exports were just about there and a half million bales.

This decline has not been caused by any reduction in cotton available for export, for we have some fourteen million bales warehoused. Nor does it stem out of any world-wide decrease in cotton consumption, because today world markets are using about three million bales more than in 1929. Foreign cotton-growing countries have increased their production—and sale—50 per cent since 1933; only American cotton sale has dropped.

To this day, the long-run impact upon our economy of this body blow to our great cash crop is insufficiently appreciated. The rank and file directly affected took the government checks and enthusiastically applauded the promises of the government men. Since then they have seen the failure of many government plans. Despite plowing under, acreage restriction, cotton loans and benefit checks, cotton never went up to 15 cents. Seven years ago the government experts' assurances that their program would not materially stimulate cotton production abroad have proven empty. All this helps to explain why the word from Washington, a little while back, that congress had just passed the largest agricultural appropriation in history evoked little rejoicing from the Cotton Belt. But still too few leaders realize that the South's prosperity depends on adequate foreign markets for American farm products; and that every move this country makes toward isolation and self-sufficiency deals Dixie a blow.

The million and a half displaced workers did not find new jobs; most of them went right on relief and are still on it. Nearly every county seat in the Cotton Belt gathered about it hundreds of dispossessed tenants with neither land nor work nor food to eat. The number of Southern reliefers has about the same proportion to the section's population as the country's relief total bears to the nation. In view of the South's mild climate, the easy accessibility to the soil and the agriculturally minded population this proportion seems strangely high.

The cotton future involves multiplying distresses. The Southwest, with machine methods, is a fearful competitor for the old Cotton Belt. Already Texas and Oklahoma grow cotton at costs which dent the Delta and salivate the Southeast. Then the competition with new cotton lands abroad shows no sign of ending. American cotton growers are faced with further reduction of acreage so as to grow only enough for the domestic demand. Nor can this demand be considered a constant, for rayon is making inceasing inroads on cotton, and nylon and other new chemical fibers are on the way. Such privations would come with crushing force upon most cotton growers, who know nothing but cotton, are "sot in their ways" and resist change.

There are, however, some items to be entered on the credit side. Something real is being done about tenancy. The Farm Security Administration has embarked upon a long-term program to make farm owners out of tenants. This involves much more than merely buying a farm for a man, taking his notes and forgetting him until the sheriff puts him out. It means careful selection of the tenant risk; socking the new farm with the essential animals and equipping it with the minimum tool needs. It means educating the selected tenant in the methods of subsistence farming and supervising his efforts toward a better way of life. This program represents the most effective effort being made today to get rid of peasantry in America.

Mrs. F. D. at Dixie Youth Conference

Jim Crow Rest Rooms Remind Delegates Where They Are

By LILLIAN JOHNSON
(AFRO Staff Correspondent)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. —Some 6,500 persons crowded the City Auditorium Monday to hear Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt address the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Delegates of both races attended. Admission, except for the 1000 delegate was 50 cents.

Officials asked the commissioner of police whether there was any objections to colored persons' using the front door.

He is reported to have said: "H—— no! I don't care if they not only use the front door, but they can sit in your laps for all I care."

Despite the inter-racial aspect of the conference, the groups used jim-crow rest rooms, etc.

Mrs. Roosevelt Flew In

Mrs. Roosevelt flew in from Chicago on a TVA plane, Monday afternoon, and came direct-l to the auditorium where a session was being held.

She was smartly dressed in a navy dress, navy straw hat with white buckle trim, tilted forward, and a double strand of pearls wrapped about her throat. She wore navy shoes with flat heels, built high in front and with straps at the sides. Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta University was one of the committee who went to the air field to welcome her.

Nods Hr Head

Mrs. Roosevelt listened to several speeches before leaving.

During his address, William Mitch of the mine workers' union, said:

"We don't want any changes in any of these laws, the Wagner Act or the Wage and Hour

MRS. F. D. ROOSEVELT

Act. A renegade Republican is just as bad as a renegade Democrat and vice versa.

"When we recognize the right of the colored man to equal consideration, we are going to help our own unions."

Mrs. Roosevelt nodded vigorously.

When she came into the afternoon session, the house burst into wild applause and stood, remaining standing until she had been escorted to the front row and seated.

Watson Steals Show

"The South is its own undoing — Georgia, Mississippi, Carolina, and Alabama, too — and there is no need to sit here and blame anybody in New York, or Wall Street, or anywhere else up North for its conditions."

With these dramatic words prefacing an eight-minute speech, spoken from the floor, President J. B. Watson of Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark., completely stole the show from the panel of speakers, led by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, who appeared on the "Rural Life in the South" program.

Audience Stirred

The appeal of Dr. Watson, coming as it did after a number of speeches delivered in a calm oneness of tone, was delivered with an oratorical force that literally stunned the house into silence.

"What's the use of telling us these things that you have told us this morning?" Dr. Watson thundered as he faced the speakers' platform, his arms outstretched in appeal.

Looking squarely at President Patterson and then turning to face the audience, he cried:

All Alike

"I have been following these conferences all my life, and they are all alike. Forty years ago we were blaming the big business men and at that time, a movement was begun to divide the wealth.

"Today, we are the same whining children that we were then I can tell you why these conditions prevail. It is because all the privileges in the South belongs to a few politicians, a few wealthy men.

Caste System

"The learned papers and discussions that we have heard from you won't mean anything until something is done to eliminate the caste and class system that operates in the South. If this conference is to mean anything, it must be a conference of action of some kind."

Grapes of Wrath

Harry Koger, white, who was vigorously applauded at several points in his address, told the conference that the Joad family of the "Grapes of Wrath" lives everywhere.

"When a colored person gets into trouble," he said, "it is much harder for him to get out than it is for a white man. This is what makes it seem like colored persons are always in trouble."

Dr. Johnson Ttalks

"The South paid an awful price for its its attempt to discount human personalities," Dr Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, declared in his address on Sunday night which was frequently interrupted by applause.

Among the costs listed were: cleavage from the North, loss of a civilization that will be "forever gone with the wind," and the chance to be on equal economic footing with the North.

Other costs listed were the loss of thousands of its youth, the impoverishment of its people and its soil, and a backward movement from which it has never fully recovered.

Delegate Called Red

One delegate who called another a red narrowly escaped a blow aimed at his head. A real fight was averted.

After the religious gathering, Friday night, delegates went to the swanky white Hotel Patten to elect committees.

The meeting finally broke up about one o'clock in the morning without coming to any decision on the list of committee members. The proposed list, still to be confirmed, contained the following colored persons on committees:

Resolutions: Dr. James Jackson, Richmond; Jesse O. Thomas, Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.

Nominations: Dr. Horace Bond, Fort Valley, Ga.; Prof. J. B. Watson, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Credentials: Dr. Rufus Clement, president, Atlanta U.

Organizations: John P. Davis, Washington, D.C.; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta.

Among coolred deelgates listed were:

President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dr. W. T. Bluford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C.; President W. J. Hale of Tennessee A. and I. College; John P. Davis, Washington D.C., executive secretary of the National Negro Youth Congress;

Dr. James E. Jackson, Richmond, Va.; William Randolph Johnson, consulting and field agent of the State Board of Charities and Welfare, Raleigh; J. Percey Bond, supervisor of NYA, Raleigh; J. Frazier., Raleigh; the Rev. J. Johnson, Raleigh; C. Epps, principal of Greenville High School, Greenville, N.C.;

J. C. Hubbard, president, farm and home agents of North Carolina, Windsor, N.C.; William Cooper, Hampton Institute; L. G. Blackus, supervisor of recreation, WPA ,Raleigh; Robert C. Weaver of the Housing Authority, Washington; Jesse O. Thomas, Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.

Jenkins, Christop. And Miles Witness Beaufort Storm

Mr. Samuel M. Jenkins, Henry Christopher and Leroy Miley of The Royall Undertaking Co., were eye witnesses to the terrible storm that almost ruined Beaufort and St. Helena's Island. Mr. Jenkins and The Royall men took a funeral over to Frogmore, S. C. That's considered the lower part of the island. It was two o'clock Sunday afternoon and luckily the body had just been interred when the force of the storm started, we had to hold hands in order to keep from being blown away. As we approached the road, tall pine trees started falling and the immediate family became hysterical everyone of us looked to die an moment. A short ways from the cemetery we had to abandon the hearse because of high water, the bridges behind us at this time had floated away and the wind was estimated at 115 miles per hour Trees were still falling and every one in the car were soaking wet We found shelter about 8 o'clock Sunday night after having battled the storm at Penn School. We looked like drowned rats, wet from head to feet. The majority slept in cars all night and some went inside. Five o'clock Monday morning we started out again after everything was quiet. We walked from Penn school to Beaufort. The roads were ruined bridges had been crushed in. It looked like a bombing plane had had dropped bombs from there to Beaufort, people were mourning their losses all over the island.

When we arrived in Beaufort we were sure we could get back to Savannah, but to us was told that the Island was completely isolated and that there was no way to get out or in and no telegram or phone messenges to be sent.

was in the storm that swept New England but I consider this my worst experience. We arrived in Savannah that Tuesday night by boat. The what was full of relatives and curious people wanting to know what had happened to Beaufort

Prejudice Rapped On Eve Of Close Of Southern Welfare Conference

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 26—(ANP)—With Dr. Will A. Alexander, FSA administrator, receiving the Thomas Jefferson memorial medal and Mayor Maury Maverick of San Antonio being chosen for special recognition, the second annual Southern Conference for Human Welfare, attended by white and Race leaders, concluded its sessions Tuesday night after race prejudice and factors leading to the current economic problem of the South had been fumigated.

Dr. John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, was elected to the executive board and Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of NYA Negro activities and president of Bethune Cookman college, were named vice presidents at large in the elections which saw Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, reelected general chairman.

However, because of the press of other duties, Dr. Graham said he could accept the position for only two months or until the conference elects another chairman. The next meeting place was not selected, although invitations were received from Biloxi, Miss., and Savannah, Ga.

Pass Resolutions

Many resolutions were passed dealing with important issues. It opposed the U. S. appropriating money or extending credit to belligerent nations, called for the healing of the breach between the CIO and the A. F. of L., asked President Roosevelt to call a conference to permanently solve unemployment, and asked the FSA to study the problems of migrant labor and set up a special program for migrant aid.

The house was petitioned for an $800,000,000 housing appropriation of which $200,000,000 would go for rural housing, and also for passage of the $150,000,000 deficiency bill to operate the WPA. The conference protested WPA discharges, upheld the rights of teachers to organize, urged other southern states to adopt legislation similar to Texas providing employment for migratory workers, and endorsed the Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill for federal aid to education.

Blasts Prejudice

One of the speakers who aroused the conference was Mrs. E. W. Grant of the Nashville N.A.A.C.P. branch who spoke Tuesday morning. She blasted educational disparity between white and black, prejudice against employing competent Race workers in specialties for which they were trained, lack of adequate health facilities, prejudiced officials, and urged that all delegates become members of the closest N.A.A.C.P. branch to their home.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke on some of the problems facing rural families and of her trip to California where she saw the conditions under which the "Grapes of Wrath" people actually live.

Tarleton Collier, columnist for an Atlanta daily, said the Ku Klux Klan "must leave Georgia."

Gelders Is Dismissed On Vagrancy Charges As Occupation Shown

Two Others Are Cleared With Him; Work For Welfare Unit Is Cited

Joseph S. Gelders, 42, who gave his address as 147 Rockridge Avenue, Shaba Homesteads at Trussville, and two other defendants were discharged Saturday morning by Judge H. B. Abernethy after trials on vagrancy charges growing out of their arrests last Saturday night while distributing circulars questioning the constitutionality of City Ordinance 4902.

The other defendants were Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, 23, of the downtown Y.M.C.A., and Ed McGraw, of 719 Sixteenth Avenue, South.

Judge Abernethy, in giving his decision in the Gelders case, said: "This country has not been Russianized; it's still free, thank God."

Judge Abernethy said the only question involved was whether the defendants had gainful and legitimate occupations. Gelders testified he was secretary of the Civil Rights Committee of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, which he described as an organization made up of labor, farm, religious and professional representatives in 13 Southern states.

Gelders testified he received a salary of $35 a week for his services and that he was paid in check by Clarke Foreman, of Washington, D. C., who he said was an officer of the power division of the PWA. Gelders also said that Maury Maverick, mayor of San Antonio, Tex., is chairman of the civil rights committee of the conference.

Gelders said his last salary check, received a week ago Saturday, was for only $25 because the Southern Conference treasury is "somewhat low." Gelders testified his checks come irregularly or just as the condition of the treasury permits. The defendant testified he maintains an office at 1909½ First Avenue, North, and said that the expenses of that office are paid by the Southern Conference.

Dobbs and McGraw did not go to trial, and the cases against them were dismissed by Judge Abernethy on the recommendation of County Solicitor Cecil M. Deason, who said the state's evidence against them would be even less than it was in the case against Gelders.

Only state witness in the Gelders case was City Detective O. F. Osborne, who testified he had known the defendant about six years. Osborne said he has seen Gelders "two to five times a week" at the Modern Bookstore, 1917 Fifth Avenue, North, and at the Clarke Building offices of R. F. Hall, state secretary of the Communist party.

Osborne, who testified he had been watching Gelders daily for some time, said Gelders and McGraw were blocking the door and hallway at the City Hall by passing out the circulars when the arrests were made last Saturday night.

George S. Brown, attorney, represented Gelders.

Gelders was one of a delegation which appeared at the City Hall last Tuesday to request the repeal of City Ordinance 4902, which permits the arrest, without filing of charges, of persons "found under suspicious circumstances."

The city commission declined to repeal the ordinance.

15 DIE IN FLOODS ON DIXIE COAST; DAMAGE HEAVY

Daily Tribune 8-15-40

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 14 (AP).—Rampaging rivers wrought death and destruction today in four southern states.

Abnormally heavy rainfall in the wake of a hurricane that battered the South Carolina-Georgia coast Sunday sent the swift streams swirling out of their banks, washing out highways and bridges, destroying lowland crops and causing millions of dollars damage to industrial plants along their banks and driving hundreds of persons from their homes.

At least 15 deaths were attributed to the floods. North Carolina counted two drownings and four deaths in landslides. Two drownings were reported near Galax, Va.; three near Elizabethton, Tenn., and three near Augusta, Ga. A Negro woman near Augusta died of a heart attack when she learned that the flood waters were approaching her home.

City Water Supply Low.

A 100 foot washout of Asheville's principal water main forced this tourists' mecca of 51,000 to use sparingly water from a single reservoir. Officials expressed confidence that the line could be repaired by tomorrow and that the reservoir would provide sufficient water until then.

North Wilkesboro, industrial mountain town of 4,000 about 125 miles northeast, apparently was the hardest hit. The flooded Yadkin river, which rose to record heights, swept over streets and damaged 14 industrial plants. Two burned as the water rose about them. The town, isolated, was without water, light, or telephone facilities.

Fear Others Drowned.

Property damage there was estimated at $2,000,000, and Mayor R. P. McNeill said for Wilkes county as a whole it probably would reach $10,000,000. He said 500 were homeless and 2,500 out of work. Police Chief John Walker expressed fear that many had drowned before they could be warned of the rapidly rising waters. The city called on the Red Cross, meanwhile giving food and shelter to the needy. The water was fast receding tonight.

Landslides blocked highways all over the mountain area. Two persons were crushed to death in two slides near Boone.

Witnesses said the raging torrents in some places picked up buildings and tossed them about like matchboxes in a gutter. Hundreds of bridges were swept away.

Galax, in the southwest corner of Virginia, was isolated last night, and about 700 were reported to have fled their homes. Water rose to the second story of many houses.

Negro Farmers Cut Off By Raging River

Coastguard Boats Go to Rescue of Negroes in North Carolina

WELDON, N. C., Aug. 18 (UP).—Coastguard boats were sent up the Roanoke River today to rescue hundreds of Negro farm workers who clung precariously to the roofs of their flooded dwellings.

Four were known drowned as the Roanoke—higher than it has ever been before—inundated mile after mile of rich farmland and river towns.

"Three or four" Negro families officials said, were reported to have been drowned near Scotland Neck when the river washed away their farm homes.

Weldon was the hardest hit. The river was above 58 feet—27 feet above flood stage—but had not risen since noon.

Sewers backed up into the town. Drinking water was bad. Residents were innoculated against typhoid.

A meagre supply of water in the city water tank was being rationed—five gallons per family per day. There reportedly was enough to last several days.

Hundreds of refugees made the situation here more precarious and trains were expected to remove them elesewhere.

The food situation was reported serious at Ahoskie and Jackson because of the hundreds of refugees. An emergency call was sent from Jackson for food before the last road, to Williamston, is closed by rising waters.

Scotland Neck, on high ground became a refugee center and Coast Guard boats sent up from the Nag's Head and Elizabeth City bases worked into the night rescuing the stranded.

Three in Birmingham Held for Vagrancy For Passing Leaflets

Civil Rights Committee Fights Unconstitutional City Ordinance Under Which Farm Leader Was Arrested

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 18.—Three hours after police released George Harris, vice-president of the Alabama Farmers Union, they arrested Joseph S. Gelders, secretary of the Civil Rights Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and three others for distributing leaflets on the streets of Birmingham protesting the illegal arrest of the farmers' leader.

Daily Worker Aug 19 1940

Harris was arrested Saturday morning and docketed on infamous city ordinance 4902 under which authorities can hold a prisoner incommunicado indefinitely without placing formal charge, denying bond and permission to consult counsel.

REAL REASON

Police told friends of Harris that they suspected him of "being implicated in a confidence racket" but this was regarded as a shoddy pretext. Friends of Harris point out that he is widely known and that police could have discovered at once that he was not the mysterious "Newman" police claimed they were seeking. These friends expressed the opinion that the arrest of Harris was connected with Harris' militant activity in behalf of tenants and small farmers and in opposition to conscription bill and that it is an indirect attack on the anti-war Southern News Almanac, weekly farm paper with which Harris is associated. When attorney for Harris threatened habeas corpus proceedings, police released Harris and declared his arrest "had been a mistake."

A statement issued by S. J. Hall, Jr., publisher of the News Almanac, said: "Whether or not the labor and political activities of Mr. Harris had anything to do with his arrest and detention, the workings of ordinance 4902 is thoroughly unconstitutional and our paper is entering upon a vigorous campaign for its repeal."

Meanwhile, the Civil Rights Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare seized upon the occasion of Harris' arrest to distribute leaflets on Birmingham downtown streets, demanding the repeal of the ordinance. Police arrested Joseph S. Golders, his daughter Margaret, Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, secretary of the League of Young Southerners, and E. McGraw, member of the Young Southerners. They were booked on a charge of yagrancy.

The League of Young Southerners, affiliated with the American Youth Congress, has been active in securing signatures to petitions against the conscription bill.

A Wise Order

The much-disputed Ordinance 4902, a section of the city code allowing policemen to detain and imprison suspects for 72 hours without placing charges against them, will be enforced under the direction of superior officers of the Police Department from now on, it has been announced at City Hall.

This is a wise order. For there have been numerous charges that "4902" arrests have led to abuses; that some persons have been arrested, held in jail without bail, without the privilege of calling relatives or attorneys. In some cases, it has been charged, innocent persons have been thrown into jail and held incommunicado merely because a policeman was "suspicious."

While this ordinance may be unconstitutional, it is by no means peculiar to Birmingham, nor is it without value in solving important criminal cases. Many murder, robbery, burglary and rape cases have been solved by local police because they were able to hold suspects without warrants temporarily. But sometimes innocent persons have been detained and denied their constitutional rights under the use of "4902."

Nearly all persons familiar with law-enforcement procedure, including detectives, prosecuting attorneys, judges, probation officers, parole boards and police reporters for newspapers, realize that under some circumstances it is imperative that policemen be able to jail suspects temporarily, without being required to swear out warrants. But all persons familiar with law enforcement also know that such an ordinance can be grossly abused. As we have said before, it is the abuse of such ordinances that must be watched carefully—and they cannot be watched too carefully.

Nearly every city of any size has an ordinance similar to "4902," and in nearly every city the practice at one time or another has been abused. But some cities are more careful about the use of the device and exercise caution to reduce the possibility of abuse and injustice.

When the liberty of an individual is at stake and there is not justifiable evidence to make a plain charge of law violation, an official of broad experience and discretion should make the decision whether or not that individual's liberty should be taken from him, whether it be for a few hours or a few days. Every policeman cannot be expected to be an authority on constitutional law, but there are superior officers in the Police Department who are worthy of the responsibility of making decisions in possible arrests.

Birmingham Post AUG 29 1940

Use Of Ordinance 4902 Curbed Because Of Alleged Abuses

Policemen Must Make No More Such Arrests Unless Instructed To By Superior Officers

Birmingham Post AUG 29 1940

Birmingham police were under orders today to place no prisoners in jail under Ordinance "4902" without authority from a superior officer.

These orders were given following charges that policemen had abused the ordinance, which permits the holding of persons suspected of violating the law for 72 hours.

Numerous complaints have been made to the office of the police commissioner that persons have been jailed and held incommunicado for several days without proper charges, and then released.

Several so-called civil liberties groups have charged that the ordinance is unconstitutional and have urged the City Commission to take it off the legal code.

At a commission meeting 10 days ago, Joseph Gelders and other persons who said they represented the Southern Conference For Human Welfare urged the repeal of the ordinance.

Dupont Thompson, Brminghamattorney, urged that the ordinance be retained so that investigation could be made of persons thought to be violating the law.

Police Commissioner Connor refused to discuss the ordinance today.

However, it was learned that the superior officers in the Police Department felt there had been abuses of the ordinance and for that reason they had taken steps to correct them.

Birmingham Age-Herald AUG 29 1940

Wardens at the City Jail have received instructions to book no prisoners on a "4902" charge without a written okeh from either a sergeant, captain or department head.

Patrolmen have been instructed to turn suspicious persons over to detectives for investigation and specific charge. Before there had been from one to five persons booked each day under the "4902" charge.

The hold-for-suspicion ordinance has been on the legal books of Birmingham for many years under various designations. Police officials have contended that it is necessary to have some ordinance that will permit them to hold suspicious persons until they can be investigated thoroughly. Many of these persons' fingerprints are sent to Washington to see if they are "wanted" in other cities. It also enables the police to hold women picked up on vice charges for physical examination.

But persons who claim to represent civil liberty groups charge that many times the ordinance is abused by officers putting people in jail without charge when they have committed no law violation.

Police officials deny this charge, but in making their investigation of the use of the ordinance they say they have found abuses in various fields of enforcement, and that very careful use of the ordinance will be made in the future.

Superior Officers Responsible

Superior officers are to be held responsible for all persons booked under the ordinance.

The City Commission has invited persons who have charged that the ordinance is unconstitutional to take their charges into court for a ruling.

Gelders and persons who police have charged were affiliated with Communist organizations have complained bitterly to the Department of Justice in Washington and its civil liberties division that Birmingham police were using the ordinance to restrict their rights here of free speech and liberty of person.

It is understood that the Department of Justice has taken official notice of these charges and is making an investigation.

It was denied at Police Headquarters that there was any connection between the Department of Justice interest in the ordinance and new restrictions on its use here.

The "4902" ordinance and sections of the Alabama code that apply to similar arrest without warrant cases are quoted below:

City Ordinance 4902 — It is the duty of the chief of police, and of every policeman, to arrest without warrant any person whom he has probable cause to believe guilty of the violation of any law or ordinance of the city of Birmingham; any person found drunk on the public streets, or in any public place in the city; and any person found under suspicious circumstances, who fails to give a satisfactory account of himself. Said officers have authority to enter any house, enclosure or other place in which they have reason to believe that any person is committing or about to commit a violation of the city laws.

Code of Alabama, Sec. 3263—Arrest by officer without warrant: When and for what allowed—An officer may also arrest any person, without warrant, on any day and at any time, for any public offense committed, or a breach of the peace threatened in his presence; or when a felony has been committed, though not in his presence, by the person arrested, or when a felony has been committed, and he has reasonable cause to believe that the person arrested committed it; or when he has reasonable cause to believe that the person arrested has committed a felony, although it may afterwards appear that a felony had not in fact been committed; or on a charge made, upon reasonable cause, that the person arrested has committed a felony.

Code of Alabama—Sec. 3264—Duty and authority of officer in making arrest without warrant: When arresting a person without a warrant, the officer must inform of his authority and the cause of arrest, except when he is arrested in the actual commission of a public offense, or on pursuit; and has authority to break open an outer or inner door or window of a dwelling house, if, after notice of his office and purpose he is refused admittance.

. . . . At common law, as a general rule, an arrest could not be made without warrant; but if a felony was committed or breach of the peace threatened, within view of the officer, he could arrest; or if a felony was committed and within view of the officer, he could arrest; or if a felony was committed and there was probable cause to believe a given person was the offender, he could be arrested without warrant—104 Alabama 106 (16 So. 68).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF - 1940

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

Southern Youth Stress Right to Vote, Decry War, at Human Welfare Conference

By Ernest Moorer
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 14.—Southern youth, not in the first sense of the South's social and economic problems at the opening session of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare here today.

The youth leaders, both Negro and white and representing a variety of youth, labor and farm organizations spoke out for peace, for the eradication of Ku Klux Klan boss-inspired violence, for a national program to end starvation conditions in the factories and on the farms and for militant independent political action to secure the rights of democracy for all the millions of disfranchised Southerners, Negro and white.

Keynoting the youth session, **Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, executive** secretary of the Council of Young Southerners, called on Southern youth to be on guard against American involvement in the European war.

NOT A "HOLY WAR"

"We know that this is no holy war," young Dobbs said, "we know that it is no more a war for the defense of democracy than was the futile struggle in 1914-1917 in which 27,000,000 young men of another generation were killed, crippled and wounded.

"Where were the 'democratic' governments of Chamberlain and Daladier, which today profess to be fighting for the 'rights of small nations,' when Manchuria, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Spain, China and Albania were victims of invasion. **Is not this Chamberlain** the same slow-witted Englishman who negotiated the dishonorable 'peace' of Munich?

"On every hand we see the needs of the people being sacrificed to the great and ever-growing interest in the European conflict. The high principles for which the Democratic Party once declared it had 'just begun to fight' have been discarded. Labor's magna charta, the Wagner Act, is under attack by politicians of both major political parties. Important agencies such as the Wage-Hour administration have been crippled and relief appropriations have been slashed.

"What of the needs of our youth? What of the four million of us who are out of school and out of work? Thus far the NYA and CCC 'stop-gap' agencies have been established, but the puny appropriations for these agencies have assisted less than one fourth of our needy youth. Appropriations for these two agencies were recommended to be cut below last year's appropriations in the President's budget message."

Dobbs assailed the secret police methods of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and endorsed the statement of John L. Lewis attacking increased appropriations for the FBI "to train men for industrial espionage."

FLAYS JIM CROW

Dr. James F. Jackson, young Negro pharmacist of Richmond, Va., speaking for the Southern Negro Youth Congress, called for an effective program to wipe out Jim Crow restrictions on the ballot, which he pointed out, deprive 95 percent of the South's Negroes of the right to vote.

He warned, however, that in some cases where the poll tax has been repealed, for example Florida and North Carolina, that Negroes are still denied the ballot through terror and other forms of intimidation.

He declared that the recent book by Richard Wright, "Native Son," has symbolized the frustration of young Negroes confronted with the multitude of barriers against economic security.

"This new book," he said, "is catching like a fire across the country. It is disturbing to the complacency of those who have sought to avoid the problems confronting the Negro people."

A high point of the afternoon youth session was the speech of Rajni Patel, young Indian National Congress representative, who compared the struggle of the dispossessed and disfranchised people in the South with the struggle of the people of India for liberation.

"Lord Halifax who is now a spokesman for 'democracy,'" Patel said "was responsible for the slaying of 100,000 Indian people who wanted democracy," he told the cheering delegates.

"I come from Greenville, S. C.," said H. E. McConnell, youthful head of the South Carolina Labor's Non-Partisan League, "the stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan," and told the delegates an unvarnished story of Klan violence and boss inspired terror in the textile city where James A. Brier, Negro teacher was recently brutally beaten by a masked mob. Brier sought to organize Negroes to demand the right to vote.

Human Welfare in the South

THE great Southern Conference on Human Welfare, now in session in this city, has tremendous possibilities. Last year and this, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is interested in the welfare of all Americans, has graced the conference with her presence and full cooperation. Dr. Frank Graham, who heads the conference, likewise heads the great University of North Carolina, leader among Southern educational institutions in lifting the South out of the slough of economic and cultural despond. We note with gratification the presence of other distinguished educators and likewise of many humblel people, sufferers themselves from the South's economic ills.

The speakers at the conference will discuss in detail the problems of the South. The poll tax question seems prominent at this conference. The poll tax should be abolished. It keeps from the polls worthy poor people who would vote honestly and it herds to the polls purchasable voters who do the bidding of machine politicians. We have no illusions that mass voting will be always wise voting. We must not forget that Blease and Bilbo and Huey Long were the people's choices. But the first thing on the agenda of this Southern Conference is education for the masses of people. When they abolish illiteracy they will have wise mass-voting. But illiterate or not, the right of franchise is the right of every American citizen, rich or poor, and that right must not be taxed.

We hope that the delegates will all study the Tennessee Valley Authority, in which Chattanooga is the very heart. For we believe that the TVA holds the answer to many of the problems which these delegates are discussing in the Southern Conference on Human Welfare.

So far as social impacts go, probably no other recent Southern change has more deeply affected the region's patterns of feeling than TVA. This has been no easy matter, for the Valley has had its share of deeply ingrained prejudices—it contains both Dayton and Scottsboro—and when TVA came here, most Valley folk regarded Government in business as a sin against the Holy Ghost. And yet the last seven years have witnessed almost as great alterations in the people's feelings as they have changes in the economic field.

Physically, TVA is set up to serve the entire Tennessee River watershed, extending over 40,000 square miles and covering parts of seven States. The basin contains not only ample water power but coal in abundance; iron ore and the limestone for fluxing it; zinc, bauxite for aluminum; marble and building stones abound, and forest products are plentiful. The region has a diversified agricultural pattern and its people are of sturdy, self-reliant Anglo-Saxon stock. The

Tennessee Valley ought to become the Ruhr of America.

The Authority's plans move realistically toward this end. While power is the most advertised phase, it is far from being the whole of it. The soil erosion control work is extraordinarily good; in each county in its area TVA has set up a unit to help the farmers combat it. The old World War nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals has been adapted to making phosphate fertilizers, and the product is being successfully used in demonstration farms all over the region. The development of year-round navigation from Paducah to Chattanooga is feasible and several oil companies are setting up barge lines to bring oil to new tank storage farms at this city. TVA has fostered rural cooperatives, now spreading over the area, to take electricity to the farmers themselves. Running water, modern plumbing, electric lights and refrigeration add needed satisfactions to rural life.

TVA's life history has been checkered. At the start most valley folk did not know what the Authority was all about, but hoped it was a Federal Santa Claus. Before long they found that not Saint Nicholas but Saint Paul had come down from the North. This misguided missionary zeal, however, proceeded chiefly from the way some Authoritarians appointed themselves apostles of social advance for the benighted. The natives of the Valley—many of whom trace back to the Spottswoods or Cartarets, and some of whom still sing Elizabethan ballads to the dulcimer—found it hard to believe in the syllabic and verbal inspiration of apostles coming from Harvard, Columbia and Antioch.

Of course this is a most understandable phase of the Authority's development. Born soon after the New Deal honeymoon, in its first stage TVA resembled a gurgling, star-eyed babe, grasping eagerly at every new economic doll or social toy. Those were the days when the heads of the enterprise mused aloud about folk dancing, honeysuckle planting, an independent currency for the Valley, and the possibility of procuring better cuisines for bachelors at boarding houses.

But after a few months the Authority began to grow up. It got started on its dam-building program and then began to bargain with prospective power customers, a step which precipitated private power's attempted blitzkrieg in the courts and otherwise. This now is an old story; after it had run its course in the courts, the Supreme Court held TVA a valid use of Federal power and for the general welfare.

Soon after this battle began there was trouble within the directorate of the Authority itself. The first chairman could not believe that all Gaul was divided into three parts—and when he could not run the show his emotions grew perfervid. This too has been washed out by time. TVA now is a great inland empire, within which the Authority has bought, at a price returning investors par for their stock, all electric utilities within the region. Now it is operating utility as well as great social enterprise.

Eight months have passed since title changed. In those eight months the new low rates have been almost a magic wand to stimulate the use of kilowatts. In Chattanooga it has gone up near 50 per cent. The systems have been integrated and are functioning with high economy and efficiency. The people wanted it, they voted for it in every election, and high and low they welcome it in their factories, stores and homes.

An institution with such a history, set down in a valley of valiant prejudices, cannot but have had a powerful effect upon the folkways as well as the people's attitudes. The active suspicion of government in business has been amended and the people now expect TVA to provide cheap power efficiently. Furthermore, despite their initial qualms, the valley folk have concluded that the outland power engineer, laboratory technician, social scientist or lawyer have something to give them and that something does the Valley good.

All in all, there is a growing willingness to welcome the companionship of outside talents and techniques.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 21. 1940

CONFERENCE HEADS WILL ELECT LEADER

Dr. Thompson, Bingham Are Favored to Take Place of Dr. Frank Graham

The executive committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare will meet here today to elect a new chairman, and there was said yesterday to be a strong possibility that the choice would be either Dr. John B. Thompson, director of the Presbyterian Foundation of the University of Oklahoma and pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Norman, Okla., or Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville (Ky) Courier-Journal and Times.

Both Dr. Thompson and Mr. Bingham were speakers at the meeting of the conference here in April.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was re-elected chairman at the annual meeting of the organization in Chattanooga two months ago, but because of his other activities he was able to accept only until a successor could be chosen.

Formation of a southern advisory council, composed of three members from each of the thirteen states embraced in the organization will be on today's agenda, following directions of the delegates to the recent annual meeting.

Activities to Be Set

The executive committee at today's meeting will also map a program for the year and financing methods, decide on the location of permanent headquarters, and perhaps select next year's meeting place. However, it is likely that selection of a site will not be made until three or four months before the meeting, Howard Lee, executive secretary of the conference, said.

Savannah, Ga., and Biloxi, Miss., have invited the conference for next year.

Headquarters for the conference have been located in Chattanooga for some months, and Mr. Lee said it appeared probable they would remain here. The council has offices in the Hotel Patten, where today's meeting will be held, starting at 10 o'clock.

Repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, and removal of railroad freight discriminations against the south will be among the items of the year's program to be discussed.

The executive committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is composed of the following members:

Chairman, Dr. Graham; vice-chairmen, William Mitch, of Birmingham, president of District 20 of the United Mine Workers of America, and John P. Davis, of Washington, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; secretary-treasurer, Clark Foreman, of Washington, director of the power division of the federal works administration, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta, president of Atlanta university; Mayor Maury Maverick, of San Antonio; Gerald Harris, of Green Pond, Ala., vice-president of the Alabama Farmers' union; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Washington, director of the division of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration; James R. Jackson, of Richmond, Va., of the Southern Negro Youth Congress; Olcutt Sanders, of Fort Worth, of the Youth Student Peace Service; R. R. Lawrence, of Atlanta, southern director of the Textile Workers' Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; M. C. Plunk, of Jackson, chairman of the Gulf States Federation of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and J. C. Cox, of Chattanooga, of the Mrs. Henry B. Jones lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

A Two-Edged Ordinance

Section 4902 of the city code, now under attack as an unconstitutional invasion of private liberties, has its counterparts in many city codes. That section, or one similar, has been in force in Birmingham for many years.

The section reads: "It is the duty of the chief of police, and of every policeman, to arrest without warrant any person whom he has reasonable cause to believe guilty of the violation of any law or ordinance of the city of Birmingham; any person found drunk on the public streets, or in any public place in the city; and any person found under suspicious circumstances, who fails to give a satisfactory account of himself. Said officers have authority to enter any house, enclosure or other place in which they have reason to believe that any person is committing, or about to commit, a violation of the city laws."

Whether the ordinance is unconstitutional is a matter for the courts. Very obviously the ordinance confers sweeping powers upon the Police Department. Under it police can arrest suspicious persons, lodge them in jail and hold them, at least a time, incommunicado. That the police of Birmingham have exercised this power is not disputed.

Some such authority, however, seems to this newspaper desirable. There are borderline and doubtful cases where public interest demands that extraordinary powers be lodged with the police.

But this authority is two-edged. Unless it is exercised with extreme discretion, it is bound to be abused and ultimately to react against the police. Although intended to serve the ends of justice, the power granted by this ordinance can very easily be the means of grave injustices.

There is a very natural temptation to misuse power. All persons in authority are subject to that temptation, particularly when dealing with the helpless or the unpopular. Constantly, if they desire to serve the best interests of the public and to pay proper respect to the constitutional rights of the individual, they have to battle against that temptation. And when the power is great and extraordinary, as in the case of this ordinance, the temptation to misuse is greater than ever.

The News is not prepared to say that the Birmingham Police Department has grossly taken advantage of Ordinance 4902. We do not doubt that there has been some lack of discretion and some abuse of the power conferred. We do know, however, that there have been fairly frequent rumors and reports that persons have been kept in jail for hours, and days, without chance to confer with friends or relatives or attorneys, only to be released in the end. If true, this is vicious and unwarranted practice. There have been more than a few charges of misuse of power. These reports, moreover, do not concern only those accused of political offenses, but persons accused from various walks of life. For that reason, attacks upon the ordinance, or defense of it, should be dissociated from any talk of patriotism, or communism, or Americanism, or any other of the popular slogans or epithets.

The public welfare seems to demand a greater concern on the part of the Police Department not to take undue advantage of the powers of Ordinance 4902. The circumstances of this war-ridden time call for more rather than for less concern with individual liberties. With so much witch-hunting abroad in the land, with so many persons willing to take advantage of the emotions of a crisis to injure and embarrass private enemies, and with others too willing to make political fuel out of minor incidents, the police more than ever should be the defenders of liberty, justice, tolerance and constitutional rights.

We call upon the Birmingham Police Department, in its enforcement of Ordinance 4902, to rise superior to the current inclination to hysteria and its temptations and to pay always full respect to the liberties of the individual embodied in the Bill of Rights of the American Constitution.

Gelders Among Three Who Will Face Charge Of Vagrancy In City

Trials on vagrancy charges of Joseph L. Gelders, 43, of 147 Rocky Ridge Road, Ocala; Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, 23, who gave a downtown address, and Ed McGraw, 21, who gave a Southside address, are docketed for 9 a.m. Saturday before Judge H. B. Abernethy.

The three were arrested Saturday night by city detectives, who said the men had been distributing literature attacking the constitutionality of Birmingham City Ordinance 4209, which permits arrest of persons "under suspicious circumstances" without charges being filed.

Gelders was one of the principal figures in a controversy yesterday at the City Hall, when a delegation appeared to request the City Commission to repeal Ordinance 4902. The commission declined to take action, asserting it was governed in the matter by the City Legal Department's opinions.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

First Lady Arrives Here for Speech Tonight

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, pictured here, as she stepped off the airplane Monday that brought her to Chattanooga for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Those in the group, left to right are: Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina, and conference chairman; Mrs. Roosevelt, guarding her hat against being blown off by the stiff wind; Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, a member of the conference executive committee, and public relations director for CIO in the South; Carl Thompson, Jr., publicity director for the conference, and Dr. Rufus Clement, president, Atlanta University.

MRS. ROOSEVELT LANDS HERE FOR TALK TONIGHT

News-Free Press

Welfare Conference Officials Greet U.S. First Lady

By NELLIE KENYON

It would be interesting under present conditions to be filling the post of Mrs. Borden Harriman, United States minister to Norway, said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Chattanooga Monday.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she knew Mrs. Harriman very well and that she should find conditions in Norway very interesting in that war-torn country.

The nation's First Lady stepped off an Eastern Air Line's liner at Lovell Field Monday afternoon 18 minutes to 1 o'clock, or about 13 minutes ahead of the scheduled arrival of the passenger ship.

Dressed in blue ensemble, Mrs. Roosevelt carried a large, vari-colored cloth bag in one hand and had a short, gray fur jacket thrown across her arm, to one shoulder of which was pinned a corsage of yellow orchids.

MET BY PARLEY OFFICIALS

The nation's Leading Lady was met at the municipal airport by a group of officials of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, headed by Dr. Frank P. Graham, conference chairman.

A special escort from the state highway patrol, led by Chief Webb, escorted Mrs. Roosevelt's car, traveling at a moderate speed along Brainerd Road and McCallie Avenue.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would confer first with conference officials before selecting her topic for discussion at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in the Memorial Auditorium Monday night.

"I will have to talk with some of the conference leaders before making up my mind," she said, smiling.

She shook hands with members of the reception committee, commented on her fine plane flight from Chicago, talked briefly to newspaper reporters and then left for Hotel Patten.

Present at the airport to see the President's wife and First Lady was a large group of school children. They had traveled by bus all the way from Flat Top, located on Walden's Ridge, out from Soddy, and are students at the Mount Olive School in that settlement.

WIRED FOR TAXI

The children leaned against the iron-fenced inclosure that separated them from Mrs. Roosevelt and her party, excitingly whispering back and forth, "There she comes," "There she is," and "Oh, look!" coming from one little blonde-haired girl, "she has some yellow flowers on her coat."

Mrs. Roosevelt's plane was scheduled to arrive in Chattanooga at 12:55 p.m. Monday, but almost before the reception committee had assembled the silver-colored plane was circling the airport for a landing.

Mrs. Roosevelt was the only passenger to alight and she appeared in the cabin door shortly after the platform steps were rolled up for the landing. She inquired about her "bags," reminding the porter that she had "three," and left behind a generous tip.

Attendants at the airport said Mrs. Roosevelt had wired ahead for a "taxi."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

First Lady Arrives Here for Speech Tonight

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, pictured here, as she stepped off the airplane Monday that brought her to Chattanooga for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Those in the group, left to right, are: Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina, and conference chairman; Mrs. Roosevelt, guarding her hat against being blown off by the stiff wind; Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, a member of the conference executive committee and public relations director for CIO in the South; Carl Thompson, Jr., publicity director for the conference, and Dr. Rufus Clement, president, Atlanta University.

MRS. ROOSEVELT LANDS HERE FOR TALK TONIGHT

Mrs. - Free Press

Welfare Conference Officials Greet U.S. First Lady

By NELLIE KENYON

It would be interesting under present conditions to be filling the post of Mrs. Borden Harriman, United States minister to Norway, said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Chattanooga Monday.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she knew Mrs. Harriman very well and that she should find conditions in Norway very interesting in that war-torn country.

The nation's First Lady stepped off an Eastern Air Line's liner at Lovell Field Monday afternoon 18 minutes to 1 o'clock, or about 13 minutes ahead of the scheduled arrival of the passenger ship.

Dressed in blue ensemble, Mrs. Roosevelt carried a large, vari-colored cloth bag in one hand and had a short, gray fur jacket thrown across her arm, to one shoulder of which was pinned a corsage of yellow orchids.

MET BY PARLEY OFFICIALS

The nation's Leading Lady was met at the municipal airport by a group of officials of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, headed by Dr. Frank P. Graham, conference chairman.

A special escort from the state highway patrol, led by Chief Webb, escorted Mrs. Roosevelt's car, traveling at a moderate speed along Brainerd Road and McCallie Avenue.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would confer first with conference officials before selecting her topic for discussion at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in the Memorial Auditorium Monday night.

"I will have to talk with some of the conference leaders before making up my mind," she said, smiling.

She shook hands with members of the reception committee, commented on her fine plane flight from Chicago, talked briefly to newspaper reporters and then left for Hotel Patten.

Present at the airport to see the President's wife and First Lady was a large group of school children. They had traveled by bus all the way from Flat Top, located on Walden's Ridge, out from Soddy, and are students at the Mount Olive School in that settlement.

WIRED FOR TAXI

The children leaned against the iron-fenced inclosure that separated them from Mrs. Roosevelt and her party, excitingly whispering back and forth, "There she comes," "Oh, look!" "There she is," and "Oh, look!" "There she is," and "Oh, coming from one little blonde-haired girl, "she has some flowers on her coat."

Mrs. Roosevelt's plane was scheduled to arrive in Chattanooga at 12:55 p.m. Monday, but almost before the reception committee had assembled the silver-colored plane was circling the airport for a landing.

Mrs. Roosevelt was the only passenger to alight and she appeared in the cabin door shortly after the platform steps were rolled up for the landing. She inquired about her "bags," reminding the porter that she had "three," and left behind a generous tip.

Attendants at the airport said Mrs. Roosevelt had wired ahead for a "taxi."

700 DELEGATES HEAR DEMANDS FOR FRANCHISE

Malcolm Dobbs Of Young Southerners Council Scores Ballot Loss

By FRANK A. YOUNG Jr.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 19—(ANP)—With a beginning registration of 700 delegates representing the entire South, the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare opened Sunday when the Young Southerners, militant youth organization within the ranks of the Southern conference, launched the opening program with a speech by Malcolm Dotton Dobbs, chairman of the Council of Young Southerners.

Dobbs voiced a plea toward the progressive step for young democracy in the South in his address in which he said, "Over two-thirds of the southern people do not vote."

Other speakers at the opening session were Bradley Twitty, vice president, Future Farmers of America; H. E. McConnell, Labor's Non Partisan League of South Carolina; and Peggy Dallet, secretary, Louisiana Farmer's Union.

Miss Dallet pointed out with reference to the Union, "We have a hard job. We are trying to establish the proper things. We h ve mixed meetings, white and colored, youth and adults, to solve problems. Cooperative work and organization may be the answer to the solution. White and Negroes must work together."

George Stoney, North Carolina, Carnegie Foundation research worker, spoke to the large gathering in very terse language, remarking, "I think there is one thing we can give the South, that is, democracy with a little 'd' in it. We will establish a new definition of what is southern. The South has been scared too long. We are a part of the No. 1 problem, so the youth of the South has a right to engage in the solution of such a problem."

Rajni Patel, native of Cujaret province, India, British Youth Peace assembly member, and student in the Indian National congress, Bombay, also addressed the conference.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, chairman of the conference, and president of the University of North Carolina, opened the evening session by introducing the co-chairman, Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, who in turn presented the first speaker for the evening, Dr. John B. Thompson, Presbyterian foundation, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard university, electrified the audience in his open handed plea that all men band together to attempt to have a better concept of religion in its relation to democracy. Dr. Johnson said: "The U. S. is the last great nation in western civilization with a chance to show what it can do as an example to bring Christianity and democracy, in a great step to help a crippled humanity. We traveled the other road and it cost us the degradation of 4,000,000 Negroes and 3,000,000 poor whites.

"In order to build the South up, we must infuse understanding for the best and strongest in all races, in order to follow the new road, the new religion, the naked truth that we have been wrong all these years, and have been following a false understanding."

Dr. Johnson's speech was applauded continuously for 20 minutes.

Entire South Represented In Tennessee

Howard, Tuskegee Presidents Among Speakers Heard

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(ANP)—Seven hundred delegates representing the entire South were present at the opening of the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare last week.

Malcolm C. Dobbs, chairman of the Council of Young Southerners, the opening speaker, asserted that the poll tax system works to disfranchise the poor and to corrupt elections in eight southern states.

Other speakers at the opening session were Bradley Twitty, vice president, Future Farmers of America; H. E. McConnell, Labor's Non Partisan League of South Carolina, and Peggy Dallet, secretary, Louisiana Farmer's Union.

MUST WORK JOINTLY

Miss Dallet pointed out with reference to the union: "We have a hard job. We are trying to establish the proper things. We have mixed meetings, white and colored, youth and adults, to solve problems. Cooperative work and organization may be the answer to the solution. Whites and Negroes must work together."

George Stoney, North Carolina, Carnegie Foundation Research worker, asserted: "The South has been scared too long. We are part of the No. 1 problem, so the youth of the South has a right to engage in the solution of such a problem."

Rajni Patel, native of Sujaret Province, India, British Youth Peace assembly member, and student in the Indian National congress, Bombay, reminded the conference that "America must become a real democracy. Millions of people in Africa, China, and India are fighting for their freedom. There must be a better understanding between peoples, whether they be black or yellow, brown or white."

Dr. Frank P. Graham, chairman of the conference, and president of the University of North Carolina, introduced the co-chairman, Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, who in turn presented Dr. John B. Thompson, Presbyterian foundation, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

He said: "There are movements on foot saying that WPA workers shouldn't vote, that unemployed people shouldn't vote. Some movements believe that only the sons of the wealthy should be educated.

"Negroes are still deprived of their citizenship in such a sense that for us to recite the oath of allegiance is to smile grimly. We are definitely against all forms of slavery, and any form of slavery. We want a government of the people, by the people and for the people. You can not call a man brother and make him believe it, as long as you deprive him of his rights."

DR. JOHNSON SPEAKS

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard University, made a plea that all men band together to attempt to have a better concept of religion in its relation to democracy.

Dr. Johnson said: "The United States is the last great nation in western civilization with a chance to show what it can do as an example to bring Christianity and Democracy, in a great step to help a crippled humanity. We traveled the other road and it costs us the degradation of 4,000,000 Negroes and 3,000,000 poor whites.

"In order to build the South up, we must infuse understanding for the best and strongest in all races, in order to follow the new road, the new religion, the naked truth that we have been wrong all these years, and have been following a false understanding."

Dr. Patterson addressed the conference on "Rural Life in the South," saying, "The fate of the Negro farmer today is largely that which describes the plight of tenants, sharecroppers and wage hands generally in the Southern region. The trend is away from ownership and in the direction of the lowest rung on the agricultural ladder, that of the wage hand.

"The Negro farmer is of a constantly diminishing group due to urban migration prior to 1930. After this, although migration has not ceased, an important proportion of those who have given up farming are now rural non-farmers where they find seasonal employment on call as day laborers.

"A discussion of land ownership among Negroes must recognize the conditions which find much of our fertile lands gone and the fact that mechanized production is increasingly driving the small farmer off the land. If this does not imply that here is no further place for the small farmer, then it at least indicates that some change in farm organization is highly desirable."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT OF - 1940

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 15, 1940

Conference on Welfare Takes Up 'Rural Life' After Broadening Scope

Way Is Opened by Chattanooga Session To Condemn German and Russian Acts

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 15.—(AP)—The Southern conference for human welfare turned its attention Monday to discussion of "Rural Life" after having beaten down an effort to limit its program strictly to problems of the South.

After heated debate of more than an hour, the 1,000 Negro and white delegates seated together and sharing in the program voted for a liberal interpretation of resolutions with an agreement that the conference should condemn Germany and Russia for military aggression against "little weak nations." Any action will be taken at Tuesday's business session.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and chairman of the conference, said the door was left open to such a resolution since "democracy anywhere is interested in democracy everywhere." A strict interpretation, he explained, would have limited action to the program "to upbuild the South and to advance human freedom and humane democracy in all our Southern states."

Organized as the South's answer to the President's report which branded this region as the nation's No. 1 economic problem, Graham sounded the keynote in the statement:

"We take our stand for equalization of educational opportunity for all children in all the states, for the elimination of discrimination on freight rates, for the abolition of poll taxes as a prerequisite for voting, for the organization of farmers into co-operative societies, for the self-organization and collective bargaining of workers for social security against the hazards of modern society and for all those movements working for the public health, welfare and equal opportunities of our Southern people."

Dr. Robert H. Montgomery, professor of economics at the University of Texas, said Monday price-pegging by major industries looms as a major threat to "free business enterprise and a democratic government."

Committee chairmen named for the conference included:

Credentials, Dr. Rufus Clement, president, Atlanta University; rules, U. S. Commissioner Louise O. Charlton, Birmingham; organization, Barry Bingham, publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal; resolutions, William Mitch, president of District 20 of United Mine Workers of America, Birmingham; nominations, Bernard Borah, representative for Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Atlanta.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was scheduled to address the conference Monday night as the principal speaker in a panel on "Children in the South."

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
April 14, 1940

WELFARE CONFERENCE LAUDED BY ROOSEVELT

President Congratulates Leaders On Conference's Work

SESSION OPENS TODAY

Nearly 2000 Delegates Expected To Attend Meetings At Chattanooga — Spotlight Turned On Poll Tax

By The Associated Press

CHATTANOOGA, April 13.—President Roosevelt Saturday voiced his approval of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which opens a three-day session here Sunday. In a letter to Dr. Frank Graham, general chairman of the conference and president of the University of North Carolina, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I congratulate you and the conference on the work that has been done and wish for you even greater success in the future."

The conference plans to direct heavy guns against the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. "The fight against the poll tax, a requirement for voting in eight of the Southern states, is considered one of the most necessary and timely battles," O. Howard Lee, executive secretary of the conference, said.

Leaders Are Cheered

Dr. Graham and other conference leaders were cheered by the letter from Mr. Roosevelt, whose wife is one of the principal speakers.

"It is with genuine pleasure," the letter from the President read, "that I send word of greeting to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It is good that people should come together to discuss the affairs of their community, their state, their Nation. .... I have long had the feeling of being a part of the South. Having established my 'other home' in that part of the country, I think I may claim some familiarity with the problems it faces."

With "Democracy in the South" the theme of the conference, officials expect between 1500 and 2000 delegates.

Mayor Maury Maverick of San Antonio, Texas, chairman of the conference's Civil Rights Committee, was the first to testify before a House Judiciary Subcommittee in Washington in behalf of a bill to prohibit collection of poll taxes in connection with Federal elections. He is expected to sound the keynote on the tax fight Tuesday morning on the panel, "Citizenship in the South," which will climax the three-day session.

Other Speakers Named

The conference opens Sunday afternoon with discussion centering on "Youth in the South." The night session will be devoted to "The Meaning of Religion for Democracy," with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John B. Thompson of the University of Oklahoma and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University at Washington, as speakers.

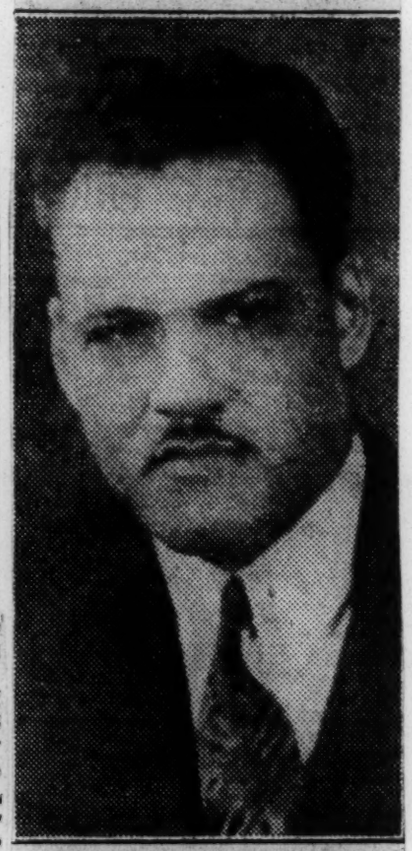
Dr. Robert H. Montgomery of the University of Texas will be one of the principal speakers Monday morning on the panel, "Rural Life in the South." James P. Pope, Tennessee Valley Authority director, will headline the afternoon session on "Industrial Life in the South."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration, are top speakers on the Monday night session with "Children in the South" as the general subject.

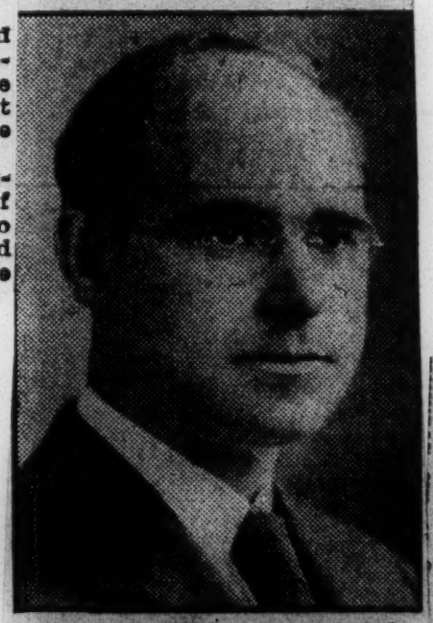
The conference will end Tuesday night with announcement of the "Thomas Jefferson Award" to the Southerner having rendered "meritorious service" to the people of the South.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 13, 1940

CONFERENCE LEADERS



DR. F. D. PATTERSON



DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON

The president of Howard university, Washington, Dr. Johnson, will be one of the principal speakers on the Sunday night meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare here.

Dr. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, will act as co-chairman of the first session of the conference tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock at the auditorium.

EARLY DELEGATES HERE FOR MEETING

Daily Times

Welfare Conference Opens at 7:30 P.M. Tomorrow —2,000 Expected

4-13-38

Delegates to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which will be in session here tomorrow through Tuesday, began arriving yesterday, some to help conference officials prepare last-minute details.

A late check on advance registrations indicated a far greater early response than expected, according to O. Howard Lee, executive secretary, who said he believed this showed that the estimated attendance of 2,000 would probably be nearly accurate.

In preparing to handle this number of delegates, about twenty local volunteers will assist at registration tables, which are to be set up in the lobby of Memorial auditorium. A committee of local Negroes has been particularly co-operative in making housing arrangements for Negro visitors and delegates, Mr. Lee said, and some of them will assist in the registration and in giving information.

Formal Opening at 7:30 P.M.

The formal opening session of the conference will be conducted Sunday evening, beginning at 7:30 p.m., with a Negro and white speaker dealing with the subject, "The Meaning of Religion for Democracy." However, in the afternoon, there will be a panel meeting of the Council of Young Southerners, discussing with "Youth in the South."

For the opening evening session on religion, Dr. Frank Graham, chairman of the conference and president of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, will act as co-chairman with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute in Alabama. Speakers on the program are Dr. John B. Thompson, director of the Presbyterian foundation, University of Oklahoma, and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

The conference will get into full swing Monday, with three sessions on problems of the south. At the evening session on "Children in the South," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will speak. During the afternoon meeting on "Industrial Life in the South," James P. Pope, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and former United States senator from Idaho, will be principal speaker. Mr. Pope is a native of Louisiana.

Among the early arrivals in Chattanooga yesterday was Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, resident of Virginia, but now with the southern division of the Congress of Industrial Organization as public relations director. Many others are expected to arrive this afternoon.

The convening of the conference follows several months of planning and preparation directed from offices in the Hotel Patten, with Mr. Lee in charge. Chattanooga was selected by the executive committee for the second southern conference, after invitations from several other southern cities had been considered. The conference will draw delegates and visitors from all southern states. It is expected to set up functioning groups to deal with certain major economic, social and political problems of the south.

At this meeting of the conference new officers will probably be selected. Dr. Frank Graham has served as general chairman since his election in Birmingham in November, 1938.

Second Meeting In Chattanooga

Daily World 4-11-41

Atlanta Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS)—A number of outstanding Southern Negroes are to play important parts in the Second Southern Conference for Human Welfare, meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., April 14-16 to discuss major problems of the South and to seek for their solution.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, Bethune Cookman College of Daytona Beach, Florida, and national director of NYA Negro affairs, and John W. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress are vice-chairmen of the Conference, which is headed by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Featured speaker at the conference will be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, but she will share the platform with outstanding white and Negro speakers from all parts of the South.

Participating in the program will be the following Negro leaders: Edward E. Strong, executive secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, speaking on "Youth in the South" panel; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president Howard University, Washington, who will take part in the "Meaning of Religion for Democracy" panel on Sunday evening and in the "Rural Life in the South" panel; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta University, who will speak on "The Negro in Unions" in the "Industrial Life in the South" panel; John P. Davis, participating in "Children in the South" panel and Horace Bond, principal, Ft. Valley State College, Ga., on the same panel; and others who are yet to be scheduled.

The Conference, headed by Dr. Graham as chairman, is declared to be open to "Southerners of all parties, races, and creeds, who ...will join in a program to upbuild the South and to advance human freedom and humane democracy in all our Southern State."

At the first Southern Conference, held in Birmingham, Ala. in November, 1938, following publication of the President's report on "Economic Conditions in the South", there was an attempt to split the Conference by using a Jim-Crow law against meeting together of races to consider mutual problems. The Conference, however, stood its ground and voted never to meet again where its sessions would be interrupted by such interference.

In preparing for the Second Conference, a contract was made with the Chattanooga Memorial Auditorium providing that the Conference shall seat delegates without interference, guaranteeing equal rights in he deliberations of the Conference delegates.

Human Welfare

THE Southern Conference on Human Welfare, which created a mild furore at its initial meeting at Birmingham last year by adopting some resolutions not in accord with tradition will meet April 14-16 at Chattanooga, and will have as its theme "Democracy in the South." Separate sessions will be devoted to such topics as "Religion and Democracy," "Rural Life in the South," "Constitutional Rights and Suffrage," "Children in the South," and "Industry in the South." Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, is chairman of the conference.

Norfolk, Va.

Such a conference, headed by President Graham and supported by a number of other liberal southerners, ought to infuse some more life into "Democracy in the South."

It is of interest to note that Mr. Barry Bingham, publisher, and Mr. Mark Ethridge, managing editor of the Louisville Courier-Times are both prominently identified with this conference. The paper once dominated by "Marse" Henry Watterson, southerner of southerners, is now in the forefront of what is perhaps the most liberal movement in the south.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times March 31, 1940

WELFARE SPEAKER

JAMES P. POPE

TVA DIRECTOR POPE PLANS SPEECH HERE

To Discuss Industrial Life in South at Conference Session April 15

James P. Pope, Tennessee Valley Authority director, has accepted an invitation to speak at the second meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which will be held April 14-16. Mr. Pope will be the featured speaker at the conference session on "Industrial Life in the South," at 2 p.m., Monday, April 15.

Word has been received by Howard Lee, conference executive secretary, that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is speaking at the conference session on "Children in a Democracy" Monday evening, April 15, will arrive in Chattanooga that afternoon by plane from Battle Creek.

Dr. Melder Among Speakers

Among additions which have been made to the conference program is an address by Dr. Eugene Melder, of Clark university, in Worcester, Mass. Dr. Melder is the ranking national authority of interstate trade barriers. He will speak in the session on "Industrial Life in the South" Monday afternoon. Other speakers at this session will be Donald Comer, prominent textile manufacturer and president of the Avondale mills, in Birmingham.

William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers of America, and Dr. Ira De A. Reid, of Atlanta university, will also speak in this session, over which Mark F. Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will preside.

A. Catholic preist, the Rev. William J. Castel, of St. Regitas church, in New Orleans, will speak on the work of Catholic co-operatives for small farmers at the session on "Rural Life in the South," which will meet at 10 a.m. April 15.

Another late addition to this session is the wife of a share-cropper, Mrs. S. H. Blevins, of Jasper, Tenn.

Plantation Owner to Speak

Other speakers will be Thad Snow, a plantation owner, of Charleston, Mo., and Harry Koger, of the Aricultural Workers' union, Longview, Tex.

An outstanding young churchman, Dr. John B. Thompson, of the Presbyterian foundation at the University of Oklahoma, has been added to the Sunday evening session on "Religion in the South." Dr. Thompson, an honor graduate of Union Theological seminary, completed his studies on a Guggenheim fellowship in Edinburg, Scotland. Since returning to the United States, he has been in great demand at church conferences and he has traveled extensively for the university Christian mission of the Federal Council of Churches.

Other speakers at this religious session will include Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C. Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and chairman of the conference, will act as co-chairman of the session, together with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, in Alabama.

Several hundred pre-conference registrations have been received, Mr. Lee said.

Greenwood S. C. Index-Journal
April 4, 1940

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Be Speaker At Southern Conference For Human Welfare

CHATTANOOGA, April 4 (Special) — "Democracy in the South" will be the theme of the 1940 meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to convene in Chattanooga, Tenn., April 14-16, it was announced today by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and chairman of the conference.

Featured speaker at the conference will be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, who will address the gathering Monday evening, April 15, on the subject, "Children in the South."

Other conference highlights will include addresses by Director James J. Pope of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Maury Maverick, mayor of San Antonio, and Dr. F. D. Patterson president of Tuskegee Institute.

Endorsed by over two hundred prominent Southerners as well as by William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and John L. Lewis, president of the C. I. O., over 1,000 delegates will attend the conference declared executive secretary Howard Lee tod

The [illegible]nd Southern conference like the [illegible]st held in Birmingham, Ala., in November, 1938, is open, declared Dr. Graham "to Southerners of all parties races and creeds who, with good will and devotion to the highest traditions of the South, have joined or desire to join the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in its program to upbuild the South and to advance human freedom and humane democracy in all our Southern states."

The presentation of the Thomas Jefferson Award which was given to Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black at the last conference will be awarded again this year to "that southerner who in the field of statesmanship has rendered the most outstanding service to the South in the past year."

Human Welfare Conference On Wrong Track

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, barred by Birmingham as unfi and dangerous, has come and gone in Chat tanooga. It was a strange mixture of parlo pinks or intelligentsia and the "practical" forces of "liberalism" from "the field." The intelligentsia did most of the talking, while the "practicals" provided the real "goods" of the conference.

News-Free Press

"Why don't you like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare? It looks good to me with all those able men like Frank Graham, Mark Ethridge and others leading off," asked one Chattanoogan of the editor some time ago, and the question was typical of many.

4-17-40

After the conference came here, several notably two well-known "conservative" labor leaders, protested against the publicity. "Why give the windbags who are planting discord all that space?" they asked.

Chattanooga

The latter question is easily answered and its answer will develop the answer to the former question.

The News-Free Press is a newspaper first. We opened our news columns to the conference in accordance with principles of free speech and a free press. We did not object to the use of the auditorium, though we still think that as a political and not a public welfare enterprise, the conference should have been made to pay. The addresses of Mrs. Roosevelt, Demagogue Maverick and other national characters were handled at news value and The News-Free Press presented the best and most entertaining coverage of the convention. Instructions to reporters to give courteous treatment to the city's guests were carried out to the letter.

The folk who comprise this conference came with a chip on the shoulder; in fact their main stock in trade is a chip on the shoulder. To have launched into vigorous criticism would have been playing into their hands. If the people of Birmingham had not gotten so wrought up over their antics, all furore would have been avoided.

As it develops, the conference has gone and left nothing worse, as far as we can discern, than a lot of more or less harmless vapor.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is a dangerous institution, and we can give three notable reasons, among others. Solution of the South's economic problems depends on the creation or importation of "new" wealth or the development of wealth already here to make it available for distribution among the people. The conference tries to solve it on the basis of forcing a distribution of wealth which does not exist or has not been developed. The conference thus comes not to build but to destroy.

The youth movement of the conference is off on the wrong fundamental principle. All of its policies are based on demanding "rights"; none of them contemplates self-improvement to make members worthy of receiving those "rights." The youth of the South and of America need to learn that duty is a bigger word than right and that their first ambition should be to prepare themselves for giving efficient service. They must first "make good" before they are entitled to demand their "rights." Starting them on the other theory is planting a psychology that will make them bad citizens. No employer would want to place on his payroll a member of the youh movement because the employer would be practically certain the employe would be a loafing, inefficient trouble-maker.

Then in the third place, the firebrand method of approaching the race relation problem is all wrong. Here in Chattanooga the late T. C. Thompson and now Dr. Lin D. Cartwright have led the race relations movement for many years on a basis of friendly co-operation. Relations are harmonious and the Negroes of Chattanooga are economically on a much better footing than their neighbors on farms or in other cities. It would be unfortunate to change the basis of local race relations to one of hostility and "fighting" for concessions. The progress of the race has been steady on the present basis and taking the hostility route would be a backward step.

The road to prosperity in the South lies along the route of harmony, co-operation and hard work; the Southern Conference for Human Welfare would reach it by the road of stirring up class hatred and strife and having prosperity handed to "us" rather than working for it.

Report On Scientific Birth Control Presented At Southern Conference

DEC 14 1940

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Reports of the progress made in bringing birth control services to Negroes in two special southern demonstration areas were presented at the second Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children held at Chapel Hill, N. C., last week.

These services were initiated six months ago to demonstrate how planned parenthood, through medically-supervised birth control, could improve the welfare of the Negro population in the South.

Dr. John Overton, city health officer of Nashville, where one of these demonstration projects is located, reported on "An Urban Project in Negro Maternal Health." Cooperating with the city health department in the development of the Nashville project are Meharry Medical college and Fisk university.

Dr. Robert E. Seibels, chairman of the committee on material welfare of the South Carolina Medical association, reported on "A Rural Project in Maternal Health" describing a similar program begun in Berkeley county, South Carolina, where clinic services for indigent Negro mothers were established.

The special Negro health project which was made possible by a special grant of funds for a two-year period to the federation, is sponsored by a group of 26 Negro leaders throughout the United States, serving as a national advisory committee.

As a part of a general educational program, the federation's division of Negro service is mailing approximately 5,000 booklets, describing the two demonstration projects in Nashville, and Berkeley county, S. C., to Negro physicians, educators, nurses, lawyers and other leaders of the race throughout the nation.

Also speaking at the Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children on the topic of "The Outlook for Tomorrow's Negro Citizen" was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, professor of social science, Fisk, who is a member of the federation's national advisory council.

Chicago Ill.

Southern Conference Hears Report On Birth Control Among American Negroes

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Meharry Medical College and Fisk University Cooperate to Imrove Health Conditions

To Advance Economic Life

DEC 14 1940

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Reports of the progress made in bringing birth control services to Negroes in two special southern demonstration areas were presented at the second Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children held at Chapel Hill, N. C., last week. These services were initiated six months ago to demonstrate how planned parenthood, through medically-supervised birth control, could improve the welfare of the Negro population in the South.

Dr. John Overton, city health officer of Nashville, where one of these demonstration projects is located, reported on "An Urban Project in Negro Maternal Health." Cooperating with the city health department in the development of the Nashville project are Meharry Medical college and Fisk university.

Dr. Robert E. Seibels, chairman of the committee on material welfare of the South Carolina Medical association, reported on "A Rural Project in Maternal Health," describing a similar program begun in Berkeley county, South Carolina, where clinic services for indigent Negro mothers were established.

The special Negro health project which was made possible by a special grant of funds for a two-year period to the federation, is sponsored by a group of 26 Negro leaders throughout the United States, serving as a national advisory committee.

As a part of a general educational program, the federation's division of Negro service is mailing approximately 5,000 booklets, describing the two demonstration projects in Nashville, and Bergeley county, S. C., to Negro physicians, educators, nurses, lawyers, and other leaders of the race throughout the nation.

Outlining the reasons for the establishment of the Negro health program, the booklet said:

"America's 13,000,000 Negroes are faced with problems of disease, poverty and resultant lack of opportunity which are of concern, not only to themselves, but to the nation. Disease and poverty respects no barriers and the welfare of one-tenth of our people is inseparable from the welfare of all."

The booklet stated the following facts which "indicate the need for extending to Negro mothers, as well as to white mothers, the benefits of birth control:

"Negro mothers die in childbirth at twice the rate of white mothers. In the rural South 80 per cent of all Negro births are attended by midwives. Out of the 250,000 Negro babies born alive each year more than 22,000 die in the first year, a rate of 60 per cent higher than for white babies.

"Tuberculosis and syphilis are from five to six times as prevalent among Negroes as among whites. Syphilis causes 25 per cent of the 18,000 still-births among Negroes each year.

"It is estimated that half of the Negro population is undernourished."

Discussing the role of birth control, under medical supervision, in improving conditions of health and economic life, the booklet said: "In itself birth control cannot cure all the health and economic problems which Negroes face today. But birth contron can: reduce the maternal death rate; improve maternal health; reduce the infant death rate; reduce the spread of venereal and other diseases; and raise the standard of living."

Also speaking at the Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children on the topic of "The Outlook for Tomorrow's Negro Citizen" was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, professor of social science, Fisk, who is a member of the federation's national advisory council.

Other members of the council who are cooperating in the Federation's Negro health program are: Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Michael J. Brent, M. D., Meharry Medical school, Nashville; Mary McLeod Bethune, National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. C.; M. O. Bousfield, M. D., Julius Rosenwald fund, Chicago; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Va.; Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro Labor committee, New York; John W. Davis, West Virginia State college, W. Va.; Albert W. Dent, Flint-Goodridge hospital, New Orleans; Crystal Bird Fauset, Philadelphia; Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, M. D., Alpha Kappa Alpha, Washington, D. C.; A. L. Holsey, National Negro Business league, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mrs. John Hope, New York; Charles D. Hubert, D. D., Morehouse college, Atlanta; Eugene Kinckle Jones, National Urban League, New York; Walter Maddux, M. D., Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee; Rev. A. Clayton Powell jr., Abyssinian Baptist church, New York; Ira De A. Reid, American Youth Commission, Washington, D. C.; Bishop David H. Sims, A. M. E. church. Philadelphia; Mabel K. Staupers, R. N., National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, New York; Jesse O. Thomas, National Urban League, New York; Channing H. Tobias, National Council, Y. M. C. A., New York; Forrester B. Washington, [illegible]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940 TENNESSEE
IMPROVEMENT OF

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
October 27, 1940

U-T, Knoxville Authority Co-Operate In Furnishing Units

How to furnish a five-room dwelling with attractive and useful furniture for as little as $134.71 was demonstrated recently at Western Heights and College Homes, USHA-aided projects in Knoxville. The Knoxville projects have been the objects of special study by the University of Tennessee.

Under the direction of Miss Jessie Harris, head of the Home Economics Department of the University of Tennessee, two demonstration units were set up in each of the Knoxville projects. At College Homes, Negro project, the demonstration units were in one-bedroom dwellings; i. e., living room, kitchen, and bedroom. Total costs of furnishing these units were $97.77 and $75.31, respectively. At Western Heights, white project, each unit contained a living room, kitchen, and three bedrooms. Total furnishing costs were $134.71 and $146.32, respectively.

In the four demonstration units the average cost of furniture per living room was $37.98; per kitchen, $15.05; and per bedroom, $29.89. *In every case the figures represent the cost of acquiring and remodeling or making the furniture, draperies, pictures, pillows, etc.*

Apartment No. 1 at Western Heights (living room, kitchen, and three bedrooms) was completely furnished for $134.71. The cost of furnishing the living room (see picture upper right) was $39.95. This included a studio couch, rust with beige stripes; draperies of seersucker, striped orange, green, and yellow; bookshelves, enameled aqua; 1 high backed settee (from kitchen set) enameled aqua; 2 ladder back chairs, stained maple; 1 floor lamp; 1 picture made from scenes cut from tourist map; and 2 pillows of blue floral print.

The bedroom at Western Heights Apartment No. 1 (see picture upper left) was furnished at a cost of $25.78. Furniture consists of one double bed in walnut finish; bedspread and drapes in brown denim with orange stripe; chest in walnut finish with green oilcloth cover; Windsor chair in walnut with green oilcloth pad; bookshelves made from orange crates and enameled red-orange; closet curtains of red-orange crash; and braided rug in brown, white, and orange.

The living room at College Homes Apartment No. 1 (see picture upper center) was furnished at a total cost of $45.78. Furniture included 1 couch and easy chair, slip covered in small check of green and orange; 1 desk and 2 ladder back chairs stained maple; 1 square table and 1 drop-letf table—natural finish with covers of green denim; blue glass bowl with ivy on table near windows; draperies of cretonne in black, green, and rust floral pattern; 1 floor lamp; and rug of green chenille. On walls, 1 pictorial road map mounted and 1 pictorial textile mounted

Units Here Will Cost $3,644,000

Knoxville Housing Authority, Inc., operating under the United States Housing Act and laws of Tennessee, is operating or building three public housing projects in Knoxville at a cost of approximately $3,644,000 that will provide low-rent dwellings for 764 low-income families and eliminate 764 substandard dwellings.

Funds for this program were provided by a loan of 90 per cent of the development cost from the USHA and 10 per cent from local sources. Under provisions of the United States Housing Act the three Knoxville projects may receive contributions or subsidies from the Federal Government amounting to $138,177 a year, and will be exempt from local taxation to enable the rents to be held within the reach of low income families.

Two of the projects, Western Heights for 244 white families and College Homes for 320 Negro families, are being occupied and soon will be filled. The third project, Austin Homes for 200 Negro families, is under construction and probably will be ready for occupancy early in 1941. Other housing projects for Knoxville are contemplated as funds become available from the USHA.

* * *

In addition to fulfilling to some extent the need for low-rent housing for low-income families in Knoxville, the housing program here already has been of great benefit to the city in a business way. Most of the money expended has been for land, materials and labor. It is estimated that on the first two projects $775,600 was paid for direct wages on the sites and that a total of 1,034,100 man hours of direct labor were created on these two sites while 1,551,200 man hours of direct labor were created off the sites in the manufacture, handling and transportation of materials. Construction materials for these two projects cost an estimated total of $1,186,300.

Although the housing projects will be exempt from local taxes, the Housing Authority is under contract with the City of Knoxville to pay annually in lieu of taxes a total of $4250 for the usual police, fire, street, school, sanitation and other public services. This sum is equivalent to the amount of taxes previously levied by the city on the properties taken over by the Housing Authority, but more than 60 per cent of which was delinquent many years.

Another provision of the contracts between the city and the housing authority is that the city shall, within one year after completion of a project, eliminate by demolition or improvement as many substandard houses as dwelling units are created by the authority, thereby ridding the city to that extent of slums or substandard housing. This part of the agreement is well advanced, more than 85 per cent of the required number of substandard houses already having been eliminated.

* * *

The need for these housing projects in Knoxville was shown by a survey conducted in 1939 by the local housing authority and the WPA which disclosed the following facts:

More than 11000 families were renting substandard houses for which they were paying less than $15 per month, and approximately 4000 were renting houses for which they are paying from $14.99 to $20 per month.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
November 8, 1940

Laura Wheeler Toy Patterns Made Available Through The Tennessean to Girl Toycrafters

Handy Needle and Scrap Cloth May Win in Fair Dec. 7-8

The Tennessean is making available by special arrangements, Laura Wheeler toy patterns appropriate for girl Toycrafters to make and enter the fourth annual Toycrafters Fair to be held in the Grand Lodge Building, December 7 and 8.

Any little girl handy with the needle can salvage scraps of gingham from mother's rag bag and stitch up a delightful toy that will thrill some unfortunate child at Christmas time and perhaps bring the maker a cash prize.

PUP PATTERN

An appealing floppy-eared pup is on Pattern 2671 (10c) which contains complete directions for making and materials required. Pattern 2669 (10c) offers a transfer for three delectable animals, a kitten, a bunny and a doggie. These patterns may be obtained by writing The Tennessean Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Write plainly your name, pattern number and address. Send coin carefully wrapped and mark RUSH so that the pattern will be received in plenty of time to make before the Fair.

CHRISTMAS PROJECT

The Tennessean's Toycrafter Fair is a Christmas project which serves a double purpose—it fosters handicraft among school children and encourages the true spirit of Christmas giving.

Boys and girls 16 years of age and under who live in Davidson County are asked to make one or more toys to enter the public exhibit. Scholarships and cash prizes are awarded, toys being judged on workmanship, originality and practicality. But the best part about Toycrafters is that all toys entered are given, at the close of the exhibit, to underprivileged children at Christmas time through 17 local settlement houses, orphanages and institutions.

BENEFICIARIES

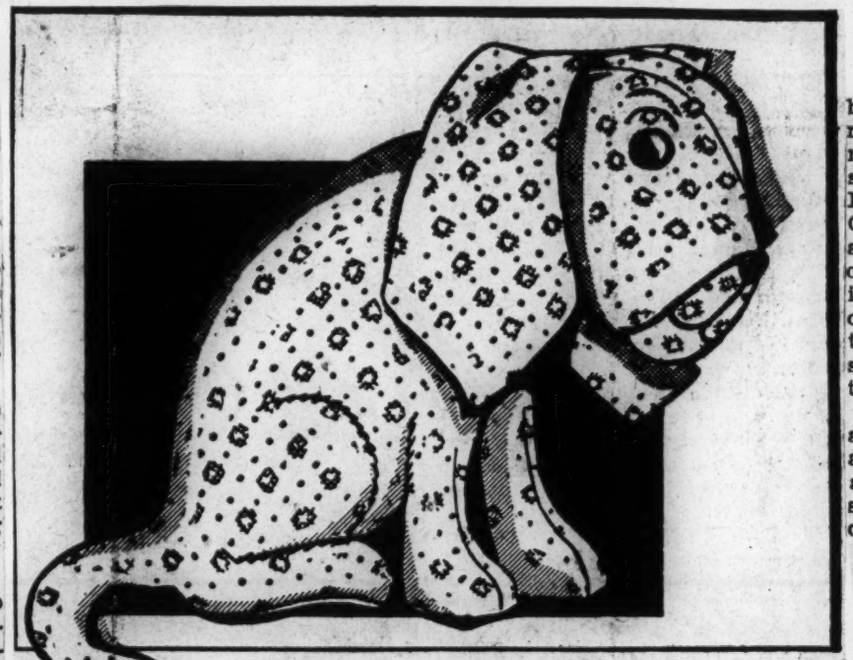
Beneficiaries of The Toycrafter Fair are: McNeilly Day Home, Fannie Battle Day Home, Grace M. Eaton Day Home, Protestant Orphanage, St. Mary's Orphanage, Municipal Children's Home, Fisk University Settlement, Centenary Methodist Institute, Bethlehem Center, Martha O'Bryan House, St. Luke's Community House, Wesley House, Woody Barton Goodwill Center, Junior League Home, Tennessee Vocational School for Colored Girls, Eighteenth Avenue ~~Youth Center~~, South West Community Center.

Toys eligible for competition in The Toycrafter Fair are: Small toys on wheels, wooden animals, stuffed animals, dolls, doll clothes, doll furniture doll beds, doll bedding, doll houses, airplanes, boats, paper dolls, games, outdoor play apparatus, nursery picture books.

TWO GROUPS

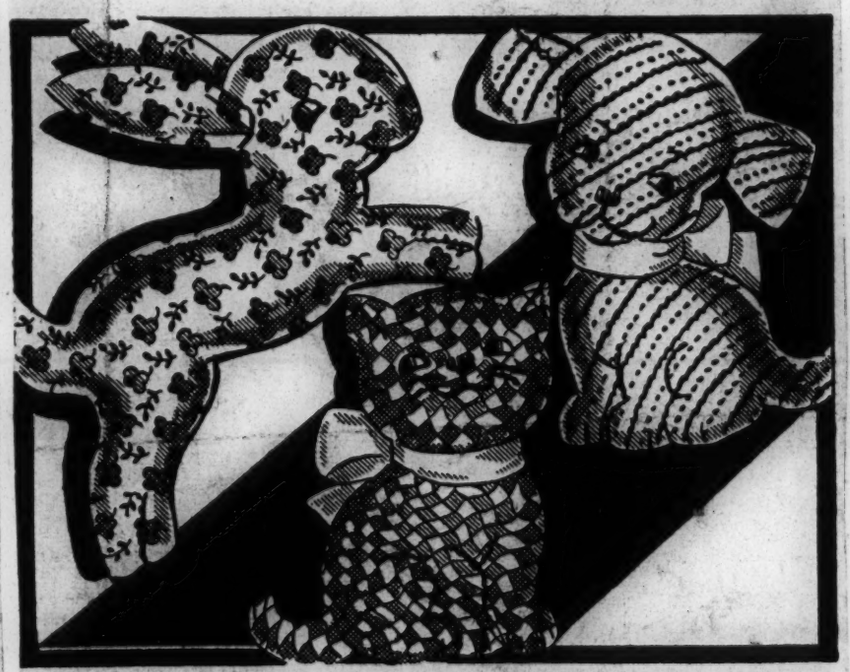
Each classification is divided into two groups. Children from 13 to 16 years of age compete in one group and those 12 years and under compete in another. Three cash prizes and ribbons are awarded in each group. First prize, $3 and blue ribbon; second prize, $2 and red ribbon; third prize, $1 and white ribbon. A Grand Award of a year's scholarship to either Peabody Demonstration School or Peabody College is given to both the boy and girl who make the two most outstanding toys in the entire exhibit regardless of classification. A cash award of $25 is offered both the boy and girl who make the second most outstanding toys in the entire exhibit.

Printed folders containing rules and classifications together with application cards are now available singly or in quantity for school distribution by calling Toycrafter Director, The Tennessean.



COPR. 1938, NEEDLECRAFT SERVICE, INC.

DOG PATTERN 2671



COPR. 1940, NEEDLECRAFT SERVICE, INC.

CUDDLE TOYS PATTERN 2669

Send 10c in coin for each of the patterns shown above to The Tennessean Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Write plainly pattern number, your name and address. Mark RUSH so that you will receive your pattern in time to make these cute animals to enter The Toycrafter's Fair on December 7 and 8.

Paris, Tenn., Post-Intelligencer
December 3, 1940

COLORED LEAGUE MEETS TONIGHT

The Paris Colored Civic League will have its regular meeting at the hall on Brewer street tonight at seven o'clock.

The organization's annual Christmas drive is now underway, with Lillie Bennett as chairman. First reports will be given at a special meeting on Dec. 16.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
December 18, 1940

SANTA CLAUS TO VISIT LIONS' SCHOOL FRIDAY

Christmas Tree Planned For Open Air Children

There will be a warm sweater, snow suit, shoes and other clothing with a story book and a stocking full of candy, fruit and nuts in the gifts Santa Claus gives each of the 115 pupils of Lions Open Air School at the annual Christmas tree Friday sponsored by the Lions Club. The entertainment is scheduled for 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Arrangements are in charge of Will D. Lee with Carl Page as chairman for the tree decorations and Miss Sally Waldran, principal of the school, assisting with the program. The gifts and entertainment represent an expenditure of more than $550 and a similar program will be given Christmas Day at Oakville Sanatorium for children unable to return to their homes for the holidays, with Rudy Meuter and Percy Clark in charge.

Wives of members assisting with the purchase and packing of the gifts were guests of the club at the luncheon meeting yesterday at the Gayoso. Included were Mrs. C. R. McLaughlin, Mrs. Aubrey Reed, Mrs. James Seabrook, Mrs. Harry C. Wilson, Mrs. W. A. Crenshaw, Mrs. Henry Slavick and Mrs. Victor Brugge.

Clifford Poland was inducted into membership during the meeting presided over by Harry C. Wilson. Entertainment was by a choral group of 26 boys and girls from Porter (negro) School under direction of Prof. L. E. Brown and Susie Davis.

Paris, Tenn., Post-Intelligencer
December 12, 1940

COLORED LEAGUE STARTS WORK ON CHRISTMAS DRIVE

The Colored Civic League is making its annual Christmas campaign.

Workers to make solicitations of various districts have been appointed by Lillie Bennett, who has been named chairman of the drive by the Welfare Committee, which is in charge.

They include Nelson Goodrich, Artie Bell Diggs, Depot Hill; Bessie Howard, Hinda Porter, McCampbell and Williams streets; Ninnie Cooper and Pearl Crutchfield, Ward Hill; Lola and Annie L. Haynes, Blythe street; Nellie Murrell, C. M. Lewis, Mary E. McIntyre, Rison street; Lela and Elizabeth Ray, Church street; Lillian Travis, Mattie McGehee, Peden Hill; Bettie Cooper, Methodist Hill; Arthur Palmer, North Highway; Willis Coats, Dave Travis, square; and Thomas Wynns and Tom Simms.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
March 2, 1940

SOUTHERN CITIES OPEN 2 COLONIES

Augusta, Ga., Austin, Tex. Announce Completion of Low-Rent Projects

Two additional USHA-aided projects have been opened in the south within the last few weeks, providing new homes for 250 families. The projects, Sunset Homes in Augusta, Ga., and Chalmers Street in Austin, Tex., serve families with incomes averaging about $500 a year.

In addition, two developments in the north, the De Soto Bass Courts in Dayton, O., and Hanover Acres, in Allentown, Pa., reaching families in the less than $900 income class, have been opened.

These four projects bring to fourteen the total of USHA-aided projects now being tenanted. By Jan. 31, 6,795 families had already moved into their new low-rent homes.

Average monthly shelter rentals in the four projects range from $8.52 at Augusta to $13.99 in Allentown. In three of the four developments, the shelter rentals are well below average rents now paid for substandard housing in the same communities.

Sunset Homes, 168-unit development for Negro families in Augusta, was constructed on vacant land at an estimated over all cost of $4,519 per dwelling. Estimated tenant family incomes average $498 a year.

At Chalmers Street, in Austin, homes have been provided for eighty-six white families at shelter rents averaging $8.62 a month. The median shelter rental is $10.50 a month. Family incomes average $490 annually.

Hanover Acres, white project in Allentown, provides 322 homes on what was formerly a vacant site. The over all cost of the project is $4,991 per dwelling. Estimated average annual income of tenants is $878. Some forty families are now living in the project. The average shelter rental is $13.99 a month, or considerably lower than the $17.55 which is the average rent paid by tenants in substandard dwellings in Allentown.

De Soto Bass Courts, Dayton, a Negro project built on a vacant site at an over all cost of $4,806 per unit, consists of 200 dwellings with average shelter rentals of $12.72 a month. Shelter rentals for substandard Negro dwellings in Dayton average $12.75 a month. The estimated average family income on the project is $797 a year.

Launch Membership Drive For Improvement Group

JACKSON, Tenn.—The Southern Association for the Improvement of Colored Citizens, Inc. is launching an extensive campaign for ninety days with one thousand new members as its goal. Every county is assigned a specific quota of new members to secure. A speaker will be furnished by the various communities by notifying the headquarters at 403 S. Church street, Jackson, Tennessee or calling phone 2608.

Prizes will be given persons, agents or solicitors who secure the highest number of new members over ten at one dollar per member. The lady who writes twenty-five members will be given a pair of shoes and the man will be given a hat. The campaign will close July 12th with a special session.

The program of the association as outlined is as follows.

1. To remove the Herbert Domain Reformatory for Colored Boys from East Tennessee to West Tennessee nearer the center of Negro population.

2. To prohibit dancing in the public school system in Tennessee, making it a crime and prohibiting the teacher who fosters it from teaching any more in this State.

3. To increase the scholarship fund for higher education for Negroes in this state from $2500 to $10,000 and a Board appointed of Negroes to accept applications and dispense the same.

4. To form a 3-man Commission made up of colored persons to represent Negroes in this State. One fro East, Middle and West Tennessee respectively.

5. To secure the name and address of every Negro in Tennessee, 21 years of age or above for the purpose of qualifying them to vote in all coming elections where permitted.

6. To build up a better relationship and understanding between the two races in the South.

Mass meetings, speaking programs, concerts, preaching, exercises will be given during this campaign.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
March 31, 1940

NEGRO SCHOOLS PLAN FOR RED CROSS RALLY

Pageant To Feature Junior Program Saturday

The Junior Red Cross Rally for negro schools of Memphis will be held Saturday morning at Booker T. Washington High School with more than 19,000 members represented by delegates from the school units. The program to begin at 10:30 o'clock will include a pageant, musical numbers and addresses.

Mary E. Murphy, Magnolia School principal, and city sponsor for schools appointed by Ernest C. Ball, superintendent of Memphis public schools, will assist on the program presided over by Lorraine Small, president of the citywide council. Special music will be by the Greenwood School with Imelda Dean sponsor. Music for the pageant will be by Klondike, Porter, Virginia Avenue and Melrose Schools.

Director of the pageant is Rosa A. Robinson, Junior Red Cross sponsor of Booker T. Washington School. Other members of the committee are Morlean Raynor Manassas High; Georgia B. Carwin, Melrose Junior High; Aubrie Johnson, Florida; Augusta L. Rivers, Grant; Alma Roulhac, Porter and Anne Belle Phillips, Klondike.

Schools participating in the pageant will be Booker T. Washington, Magnolia, Melrose, Manassas, Manassas High, Hyde Park, LaRose, Kortrecht Intermediate and Grammar, Caldwell, Florida, Lincoln, Grant, Lester, Porter, and Carnes.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
March 22, 1940

HOUSING RENT SCALE HERE ONE OF LOWEST

Income Limits of Families Also Among Lowest.

Knoxville low-rent homes being built by the Housing Authority will have one of the lowest rent scales of any housing project in the country, Chairman Olin Berry announced today after the U. S. Housing Authority had approved the Knoxville scale.

The rental average for College Homes for Negroes here is to be $11.01 a month. Only eight other housing projects out of 35 projects approved by the U. S. Housing Authority have a lower scale.

The rental average for Western Heights, for white families, will be $11.16. The average for the homes in Memphis is $14.46, for example. In Charleston, W. Va., the average is $15.

Income limits for families to be housed here are also among the lowest to be approved, indicating that the housing will actually serve those in low-income brackets.

The estimated average income for those in College Homes is $631 a year, and for Western Heights $659.

34 Churches Give In March of Dimes Drive Sum of $56.12

In the March of Dimes campaign held in the city recently a report shows that a total of $56.12 was raised in the different churches which participated. A report of what was raised in the churches was given to the press by M. W. Day, who was chairman of the colored division. The report, of course, does not purport to show all of the contributions made by colored men, women and children, but only that coming from 34 churches which had coin boxes.

The highest amount raised by any of the 34 churches participating was $5.60, the sum turned in by Greater St. John Baptist church, located near 12th Ave., N., and Cedar St., whose pastor is the Rev. S. H. Simpson.

The second largest amount was $5.00 donated by the congregation of First Baptist of East Nashville of which the Rev. W. S. Ellington is pastor, and the third largest was from the congregation of Bethel A. M. E. church, Rev. E. S. Rose, pastor, whose sum was $4.12.

Other contributions were as follows: Sylvan Street Baptist, $3.50; Spruce Street Baptist, $3.00; St. Andrews Presbyterian, $2.66; Pleasant Green Baptist, $2.50; Fairfield Baptist, $2.25; Second Baptist, $2.21; Mt. Olive Baptist, $1.88; St. Paul A. M. E., $1.80; First Baptist, W. ashville, $1.70; Howard Congregation, $1.70; Westwood Baptist, $1.55; Community Baptist, $1.40; Berean Baptist, $1.35; St. Phillip C. M. E. $1.31; Roger Heights Baptist, $1.30; Salem A. M. E., $1.27; Holy Trinity, Episcopal $1.24; Mt. Calvary Baptist $1.05; Capers C. M. E. $1.00; Clark Memorial Methodist, $1.00; Mt. Zion Baptist, $1.00.

First Baptist, 8th Ave., 92c; Hopewell Baptist, 90c; Jackson Street Baptist 96c; Kayne Avenue Baptist, 82c; Progressive Baptist, 82c; Mt. Gilead Baptist, 76c; Lee Chapel A. M. E. 51c; Friendship Baptist, 37c; John Wesley Methodist, 38c; Gordon Memorial, 20c.

phis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
May 23, 1940

NEGROES PLEDGE AID IN WAR AGAINST VICE

Will Assist In Campaign On Obscene Literature

Leaders of the Memphis negro community pledged their co-operation yesterday in the citywide drive against obscene literature recently unearthed in police raids.

The movement was described by Ernest Ball, superintendent of city schools, as "a war and we might as well declare it, and fight it out on whatever battle line we must."

At a meeting presided over by Mayor Chandler and Commissioner Boyle, the negro leaders were asked to "return to your neighborhood and enlist support."

"All we're trying to do is enforce the law," the Mayor told them. "This sort of thing strikes at the character, mind and body of the children. It is a problem and I appeal to you to help work it out as you find best."

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
June 6, 1940

NEGRO'S SPEECH MAY BE KNELL OF HOUSING BILL

Southern Congressman, Head of Committee in Charge, Angered at Statement.

News-Sentinel Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Foes of the Government's low-rent housing program are gloating over a speech made by Robert C. Weaver, special assistant to Administrator Straus, which is interpreted by these opponents as advocating non-segregation of the races.

Weaver, a Negro, made the address at a meeting of the National Negro Congress on April 28. It escaped notice at the time but was given wide circulation among members of the House last week when the House Banking and Currency Committee met for the purpose of resurrecting last year's $800,000,000 housing bill and amending it in a form acceptable to its opponents.

The theme of Weaver's address was that, despite the generally accepted view to the contrary, Negro occupancy of homes does not depreciate the value of other homes in the vicinity.

It has been this generally accepted view, he said, that up to now has restricted the Negroes in most cities to slum districts. It was his contention that the unsightly appearance of these slums is not caused by the Negroes but rather that they are run down before they are turned over to Negroes. Then he cited figures showing that low-rent housing projects for Negroes under USHA have not resulted in depreciation of property in the vicinity of these projects, and he also pointed out the sightly condition in which they are kept.

So far so good. But then Weaver took a look into the future and there is where he got in trouble, so far as a number of Southern congressmen are concerned.

"What effect the Government's public housing program will have on the housing problem of residential segregation only time will tell," Weaver said. "However, the program has already made an initial demonstration of two important factors involved in this problem: first, that Negro occupancy need not result in depreciation of property, that the Negro is a responsible tenant in a decent home; and, second, that the two races can live harmoniously together in the same project, that the Negro can be a good neighbor as well as a good tenant."

It is reported that Rep. Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which has charge of USHA legislation, hit the ceiling when he was shown that statement. He did not seem to be aware of the fact that already there are 20 Government housing projects in which both Negro and white tenants are now living.

At any rate, Mr. Steagall has not called his committee together to work on the bill, and he is now in Alabama.

But foes of the program are chortling over the statement by the USHA employe that the "two races can live harmoniously together," and they are confident that it killed whatever possibility there was of passing a housing bill this session.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 23, 1940

NEGROES TO OCCUPY NEW HOMES AUG. 1

357 Apply, Are Interviewed in Week—Apartments Are Most Sought

Negroes whose applications are acceptable for residence in the College Hill courts will probably begin moving in Aug. 1, Booker T. Scruggs, manager of the low-cost housing project, said yesterday.

Three hundred and fifty-seven applications and interviews were made, and twelve rejected this week. These latter were principally because the wage scale of the applicants was too high to enter the project in accordance with the rules.

Scruggs stated that the three-room and four-room apartments have received the majority of applications during the past week.

A demonstration apartment is maintained at 1300 Grove street, open for public inspection daily. Working in the clerk's and interview offices are Doris Bruce, Rosalind Ross, Mary Morris, Eleanor Freeman, Ruth Roberts, Doris Robinson and C. L. Benton.

Leaders Of State, Nation Speak At College Homes Occupancy Festivities Slated For Aug. 4

Daily world
7-29-40 Atlanta, Ga.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—Elaborate plans are under way for the occupancy celebration program at College Homes to be held Sunday afternoon, August 4, at 3:30 o'clock. The affair being arranged under direction of Educational Director R. H. Claggett, of the Knoxville Housing Authority, is expected to attract leaders of both racial groups from many parts of the state and nation.

SEN. McKELLAR AND CON. JENNINGS TO SPEAK

Thirty-two families are now happily and comfortably housed in the first thirty-two units of the College Homes project that were completed and thousands have made trips past the College street section to view the occupied units. During the next few days, thirty-eight more units along the College and Shea streets sides of the project will be occupied by enthusiastic tenants who have already qualified for admission. At the August 4 celebration, these homes will be thrown open so that the attendants at the celebration may note the fine manner in which the units are serving the families living there.

The program that will begin promptly at 3:30 o'clock will have as its principal speakers Honorable Kenneth D. McKellar, United States senior senator from Tennessee, and Honorable John J. Jennings, congressman from Tennessee's second congressional district.

Chairman A. R. Wheeler, of the Negro Adviory Group to the Knoxville Housing Authority, will serve as master of ceremonies. Music will be furnished by a large chorus made up of three choirs of Tabernacle Baptist church. Invocation will be offered by Rev. L. A. Alexander, pastor of Rogers Memorial Baptist Church.

An address will be delivered also by District Administrator S. W. Broome, of the United States Housing Authority.

The key to the project will be presented W. L. Porter, management aide at College Homes, to Willie Rowe, first tenant to move into College Homes.

MANY FILE APPLICATIONS FOR UNITS

As the first group of units was occupied at College Homes, attaches have been kept continuously busy accepting applications from heads of families throughout the city until now the number of applicants far exceeds the available units, according to General Manager Otto Roehl. As the contentment and comfortable homes of those who have moved in is noted, many others are clamoring to file their applications, Mr. Roehl stated.

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
December 15, 1940

WILLIAM FOOTE HOMES PROVES MOST POPULAR

Applications Reach 5000-Mark During Week

Applications for apartments in William H. Foote Homes, 900-unit public housing project for low-income negro families, reached the 5000-mark during the past week, W. M. Simmons, acting executive director of the Memphis Housing Authority, announced.

"Of this number more than 4000 are eligible, probably the largest number of eligible applications on file for any public housing project in the country," Mr. Simmons explained.

Occupancy of the project has been in progress since Sept. 1, with tenants moving in as rapidly as blocks of apartments are turned over to Memphis Housing Authority by the contractor. A total of 584 of the 900 apartments are now occupied and 88 more families will move in before Dec. 15.

Completion of the entire project is scheduled for around Feb. 1. The next block will be available after Jan. 1, the contractor, S & W Construction Co., informed MHA officials. Of the 1788 people now living in the project, 726 are children. Conforming with the ruling of the United States Housing Authority that former site occupants be given preference, 110 such families have moved into the project.

Dyersburg, Tenn. Gazette
December 10, 1940

Negroes Raise Over Hundred Dollars In Red Cross Campaign

Dyersburg negroes raised $136.90 in the Red Cross membership drive among members of their race, it was announced today by Mrs. C. B. Ford, chairman of the House-to-House divisions. One-dollar members joining for 1941 included:

G. L. Fowlkes, Ned Smith, Katherine Sherrod, Elizabeth Thurmond, Lonnie Thurmond, Dave Beasley, Sarah Bryant, Bessie Nash, Cora Banks, Lex Price, Henry Watkins, Elizabeth Thurmond, Willie McBride, Alice Tyus, Rosa Lawson, W. L. Love, Rebecca Woods, H. C. Hardy, Bernice Banks, H. H. Hudson, Sr., Zias Watson, Lonnie Light, Annie M. Logan, Ida Mae Reed, Louis Johnson, H. C. Cole, D. Robinson, Daisy Parker, Frances Parker.

Nancy Smith, J. T. Enoches, Willie C. Menzie, Edna Thompson, Harry Moseby, A. D. Brown, Salters Chapel A. M. E. Church, Melton Horton, F. Smith, Rufus Burks, Jim Smith, Linnie Gay, Thomas Johnson, Dimple Horton, Ed Ewens, Irawin Young, Viob Ruff, Marshall Light, W. T. Turner, John Webster, Will Lawrence, Theodore Light, Dot Cornell, Cecil Mann, Isom Harden, Willie Adams, Jim Warren, John Gay.

Joe Mason, Walter Pharr, Will Bolden, H. C. Adams, Goody Cole, Burnis Anthony, Hattie Smith, Elmer Lee, S. A. Taylor, Essex Cornell, George Anthony, Melton Thomas, Walter Buttler, W. O. Bryant, John Austin, Elmer Galloway, Callie McClain, Robert Wright, Tennie Woods, West Spence, Lizzie Linden, Winnie Huffman, Viola McGhee, E. G. Gentry and wife, one dollar each, E. G. Gentry, Jr., Parhalia Robinson, D. Robinson,

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 28, 1940

CHA CONSIDERS PLAN TO HOUSE MORE NEGROES

Authority Asks Commission for Joint Conference to Discuss Project

The Chattanooga Housing Authority contemplates erecting another housing project for colored families, the city commission was informed yesterday in a letter by Dr. Spencer J. McCallie, educator and member of the authority.

Dr. McCallie wrote Mayor Ed Bass requesting that the commission meet the housing authority for a conference on this project. Mayor Bass explained to the commission that Dr. McCallie visited him several days ago and discussed the matter informally. At the conclusion of that conference, Dr. McCallie agreed to write a letter requesting a joint conference. Mayor Bass suggested to the commission that the meeting be deferred until after the Tennessee Valley celebration.

P. H. Wood, chairman of the housing authority, said the authority recently decided to undertake another Negro housing project provided federal funds can be obtained.

Mr. Wood said the housing authority recently wrote to the federal agency, inquiring whether funds could be made available for building a new Negro project. Up until yesterday the federal agency had not given its reply.

College Hill Project Completed

The College Hill housing project has been completed and will be opened next week, Chairman Wood said. It will house approximately 500 Negro families. Wood said approximately 750 applications for apartments in the College Hill plant have been received. He expects College Hill to be filled promptly and said that, when this is done, there will be considerable demand for similar accommodations which the authority will be unable to meet. The authority, Mr. Wood explained further, decided that, if funds can be made available by the federal government for an additional project, steps should be taken now to start work upon it.

At present, according to Mr. Wood, "the matter is in the preliminary stages." No definite plans as to location, size and other details will be attempted until it is determined whether federal funds will be available, he said.

In addition to the College Hill plant for colored families, the housing authority has completed a housing plant for white families which is known as the East Lake Courts. It is situated between the East Lake and Ridgedale sections.

Support for Celebration Asked

The commission adopted a resolution yesterday calling upon all Chattanoogans to support the Tennessee Valley celebration, which will start Friday and continue Through Monday. A resolution introduced by Commissioner E. R. ("Lige") Betterton expressed to R. E. Biggers, head of the celebration, and his staff "our sincere appreciation of their efforts and their sacrifices in the interest of our city." It added that "they deserve the gratitude and support of our entire people."

"As the governing body of Chattanooga," the resolution continued, "we call upon our citizenship to co-operate with the celebration committee in every way possible. We further ask that every business concern and every citizen join in a great observance on Monday, Sept. 2, of the Labor day celebration to be held that day; also upon that day the president of the United States will dedicate our Chickamauga dam. * * * We ask that where possible all business houses close on Sept. 2, and that all business houses and all citizens display the flag for the duration of the Tennessee Valley celebration, and we, the board of commissioners of the city of Chattanooga, pledge to the celebration committee the full support of the city government."

An ordinance proposing to rezone 2501 Fourth avenue, near the East Lake Courts, from a residential to a commercial district was passed on first reading yesterday.

Asphalt Purchase Authorized

The commission authorized Commissioner Betterton to contract, in behalf of the streets and sewers department, for the purchase of 10,000 gallons of road asphalt. The price stated for the asphalt was .0565 cents per gallon.

An ordinance proposing to change the name of West Sheridan avenue to Chestnut lane also passed first reading. Commissioner Betterton explained that because there are people living on East and West Sheridan street having similar names, considerable confusion has resulted. Postal authorities suggested that the name of one of the streets be changed.

The commission approved the action of the board of directors of the policemen and fire insurance and pension board in granting pensions to W. C. ("Billy") Smith, retired city building inspector, and A. E. Swafford, retired policeman. Smith retired Aug. 11, and Swafford on Aug. 1.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
October 6, 1940

Colored Members Of Red Cross To Meet On Monday

A group of colored Red Cross members will meet at Murray's Hall, 210½ North Market Street, Monday at 6:30 p. m., to discuss plans for their work in the Red Cross Roll Call.

The following are urged to attend, according to the group's executive secretary, Dr. W. D. Holder:

L. G. Murray, B. F. Praither, Frank Alston, G. F. Porter, J. Emmett Ballard, A. M. Smith, W. R. Taylor, W. M. Hayes, G. W. Golden, Bailey Bonds, Tom Senter, H. A. Moore, Terry Tyson, Fannie Dobbins, W. P. Pipkins, W. E. Warlick, Dr. P. W. White, Prof. A. J. Payne, Prof. A. E. Anthony, Prof. M. D. Merriwether.

Paris, Tenn., Post-Intelligencer
October 22, 1940

COLORED LEAGUE MEETS TONIGHT

The Paris Colored Civic League will hold its regular meeting at the hall on Brewer street at seven o'clock tonight.

All members are asked to be present.

Columbia, Tenn., Daily Herald
October 12, 1940

FINAL PLANS IN CHEST DRIVE MADE MONDAY

CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS FOR COMBINED ASSOCIATIONS OF CITY BE MADE QUICKLY.

SOLICITING ON TUESDAY, CONTINUES FOR 2 WEEKS

Captains of Crews Will Map Details at Noon Luncheon—One Drive Takes Place of Many.

Final plans for Columbia's first Community Chest drive for funds—with a goal of $5,550—will be made at a luncheon meeting of a dozen holders of key posts in the campaign set-up at noon Monday, it was announced today by R. W. Williamson, drive chairman.

Workers numbering well over 100 have already been chosen and assignments of territories are now being made, Mr. Williamson said. Final plans and last minute instructions will be given the captains of the various crews at the luncheon meeting at the Bethel Hotel Monday, he said.

The workers will then take the field Tuesday, and despite the let-up on Wednesday for draft registration day, will make a whirlwind campaign, seeking to contact every firm and individual in the city and nearby territory within the first week of the campaign, and making the final clean-up drive the next week for those who are unavoidably missed at first.

The Community Chest is new this year for Columbia, but long established in many other communities. By its plan, one drive suffices for the raising of funds for a full year for all organizations participating, who are each given their percentage share of the total. Each of the agencies participating have given in their budgets and assignments have been made, and each has pledged to conduct no campaign of its own this year, the King's Daughters having called off their annual Block Day and other organizations having called off their individual drives.

Participating agencies are the King's Daughters, Boy and Girl Scouts, two Nursery Schools, three Parent-Teacher Associations and the Maury County Colored Hospital.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
October 20, 1940

OFFICE OPEN TODAY FOR HOME PROJECTS

Applications Will Be Taken For Negroes and Whites In New Buildings

An office will be opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon to receive applications for homes in the J. C. Napier Negro housing project and the Boscobel Heights white project, it was announced yesterday by the Nashville Housing Authority.

The office will be in a unit of the Napier project at the corner of Cannon and Lewis Streets, in South Nashville. The telephone number of the office is 5-2506.

Thomas Harold Newman will receive applications at the office. Newman is assistant director of tenant selection in the city. It was announced that Jasper Horn, Negro resident manager of the Andrew Jackson Court, Negro project in North Nashville, will be the superintendent of tenant selection for the Napier project.

Office hours at the Napier project office will be from 8:30 o'clock in the morning to 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon during the week, and from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock in the afternoon on Sundays.

Gerald Gimre, executive director of the Nashville Housing Authority, said yesterday that the rents for the two projects probably will be announced this week. He said the scale of rents is now in Washington awaiting approval.

Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
November 27, 1940

Colored Aid To Charities Continues

The annual United Charities drive among the colored people, headed by Prof. H. L. Allison and Dr. Robert T. Burt, is still in progress, with the leaders having turned in $17.39 Tuesday, bringing the total to date to $92.35. The amount previously reported was $74.96.

Prof. Allison said the campaign would be continued until his people have reached their goal of one hundred dollars. He urges any member of the Negro race who has not been contacted and who would like to have a part in "this worthy drive" to send their contributions to him at Burt High School.

Nashville Tenn Banner
November 29, 1940

Galloway Named Project Manager

Alfred C. Galloway, maintenance superintendent at Andrew Jackson Courts, Negro housing project, has been named resident manager at J. C. Napier Homes, Nashville's newest low-rent housing project, it was announced today by James A. Cayce, chairman of the Nashville Housing Authority.

Galloway will assume his new duties at the 480-unit project January 1, Cayce said.

Galloway has been maintenance superintendent at Andrew Jaskson Courts for the past two and one-half years. Previously he was engaged in the plumbing, heating, and electrical business. For a number of years he was a licensed electrician.

Galloway was educated in the public schools of Nashville. He holds a B.S. degree from the Tennessee A&I State College, and received his masters degree from Fisk University. He is now serving as secretary of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

He is a son of John A. Galloway, principal of Pearl High School of this city.

Columbia, Tenn., Daily Herald
November 27, 1940

Colored People Help Red Cross By Memberships

Squire M. S. King, treasurer of the Red Cross, today reported a sizeable donation that has been made by the colored people of the county for the Red Cross roll call.

Solicitation among the negroes was headed by Julius Blair, for Columbia, and Stella Smith, elementary school supervisor, for the county, and many individuals as well as schools became members. Many small cash donations were also given by individuals.

The list of colored members as so far reported includes:

Mary M. Morton, Dr. B. F. Davis, Dr. E. L. Hawthorne, Rev. J. W. E. West, Earl Nelson, Rosa B. Wilkerson, Westell Evans, Isabell Martin, Charlie Harris, A. E. Dobbins, Theodora M. Howell, Pauline Evans, J. Thomas Caruthers, Samuella Trotter, M. E. Brooks Browne, Earl McCawe, Hattye M. Evans, Albert A. Stratton, V. K. Ryan, A. J. Armstrong, E. L. Foster, William M. Porter, Pearl Crews, Alma L. Wilkes, Lena Payne, Martin Payne, Mildred Barton Collins, Walter Cunningham, John Blackwell.

J. W. Blair, S. W. Blair, O. P. Blair, James E. Morton, Charlie Blair, Thomas Jones, A. W. Witherspoon, Rufus Nicholson, James Martin, Mt. Lebanon Church, Stella H. Smith, Pleasant Union School, Hill Chapel School, Santa Fe School, Westbrook School, Rocky Glade School, Harlan School, J. B. Fulton and Eunice Young.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
November 24, 1940

HOUSING PROJECTS NEAR 'FULL' MARK

Western Heights and College Homes, two of Knoxville's U. S. Housing Authority projects, are nearing the "full" mark, the Knoxville Housing Authority announced yesterday.

Western Heights, with 244 dwelling units, had only nine vacant units as of Thursday, the Authority reported. College Homes, Negro project, had 79 empty units of the 320 there.

Playgrounds and indoor recreation centers provided at both housing projects are proving very popular with children, the Authority reported.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Gazette
November 28, 1940

Red Cross Among The Colored People

By O. C. W.

We are glad to make a report which reflects credit to the Red Cross workers among the colored people of Bedford County. Today they have collected for and turned in names of 57 members. This is over 400 per cent gain. The Bedford County Training School subscribed 100 per cent as well as all grades subscribed 100 per cent. There were five grades which have enlisted in the Junior Red Cross work. The workers were under the general direction of Prof. Sidney Harris, the Roll Call Chairman for Shelbyville was Mrs. R. L. Suggs, who was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McAdams, (who are among the pioneers in all public spirited work in this county among the colored.) Rev. Rufus Stokes, T. C. Cortner and Mrs. T. L. Smith, who is responsible for the good showing at the Training School. Geo. Streeter, represented at Wartrace and Mrs. Wymen Cooper at Bell Buckle. To Mrs. Mary Hary belongs the honor of securing 14 members in the rural districts of the county.

We wish to compliment these workers in this splendid showing for the time given them in which to work. Next year we hope to have this organization at work among the colored people on time to make better showing than this year.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
November 21, 1940

Hopkins House Fills Social Needs Of Negro Community

Project Included In Current Drive For Chest Funds

(Ed. Note)—This is the sixth in a series of articles on Alexandria agencies which are participating in, and will benefit from, the current campaign of the Alexandria Community Chest, Inc.

The Community Chest makes possible, the operating budget for Hopkins House, a Cmmunity Center for Negroes which was organized to fill the social and recreational needs of the Negro people.

Hopkins House serves the community by helping the Negro through promotion of many worthwhile enterprises. The girls and boys department stress personality development of juveniles and adolescents between eight and twenty years. There is also, an extensive adult education program which seeks to improve family and human relationships in every sphere of life. This builds the morals of the Negro and gives all groups an opportunity to express themselves according to their interest.

Sponsors NYA Work

Hopkins House sponsors an N. Y. A. out-or-school project in Better Homemaking. This project employs girls from 17 to 25 and trains them for six months in cooking, cleaning, serving, first aid and child care. Certificates were given the first class on November 8th and now all of the girls are gainfully and profitably employed in Alexandria homes.

There are many more entertaining and worthwhile classes and clubs organized in the Community Center which greatly benefit all persons atending.

The Program:

Juvenile — Games, Handicraft — sewing and weaving, knitting, crocheting; Dramatics; Charm Club —manners, attitudes, dress; Art— drawing, painting, and personal hygiene.

Adult—

Homemaking—planning, buying, cooking; Bed making; Special Cooking; Group Singing; Health Clubs; First Aid; Lectures; Athletics; Camp Outings; Home care; Attitudes and Manners.

Nashville Tenn Banner
November 28, 1940

Rentals for New Housing Projects Are Announced

Chairman James A. Cayce, of the Nashville Housing Authority, announced yesterday that rent schedules for the two new housing projects now under construction have been arranged. Applications for homes in the Negro project are now being received at the tenant selection office, Cannon and Lewis Streets.

As Boscobel Heights, the white project in East Nashville, the average monthly rental for each of the 386 units will be $11.96. The average rental for the 480 units of the Negro project, J. C. Napier Homes in South Nashville, will be $10.96.

Families applying for homes in either project will be classified as to income and dependency. Office hours at the Negro tenant selection office are 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. on week days and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Sundays. A similar office with similar hours will be opened for Boscobel Heights next month at the corner of Sylvan and South Seventh Streets. The Negro project will be ready for occupancy in February. The white project will be opened in March.

Rent schedules are as follows:

Families classified as Grade A are those who earn up to $690 a year, if they have less than three dependent children under 18 years of age; or up to $828 yearly if they have more than two dependent children under 18. Families classified as Grade B are those who earn up to $870 yearly, if they have less than three dependent children 18; or up to $1,044, if they have more than two dependent children under 18. Families classified as Grade C are those who earn up to $1,065 yearly, if they have less than three dependent children under 18 years of age; or up to $1,278, if they have more than two dependent children under 18.

Monthly rents, which include utilities, are: At Boscobel Heights, under Grade A, there will be 30 three-and-one-half-room dwelling units that rent for $9 a month, 64 four-and-one-half-room units that rent for $9.50, and 31 five-and-one-half-room units that rent for $10. Under Grade B there are 48 three-and-one-half-room units that rent for $12 a month, 117 four-and-one-half-room units that rent for $12.50, and 52 five-and-one-half-room units that rent for $13. Under Grade C there will be 44 four-and-one-half-room units that rent for $16.25 per month.

There will be two grades of rent at J. C. Napier Homes. Under Grade A, there will be 80 three-and-one-half-room dwelling units that rent for $9 per month; 110 four-and-one-half-room units that rent for $9.50, and 46 five-and-one-half-room units that rent for $10. Under Grade B there will be 66 three-and-one-half-room units that rent for $12 per month, 135 four-and-one-half-room units that rent for $12.50, and 43 five-and-one-half-room units that rent for $13.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
December 10, 1940

Austin Homes Housing Project To Be Completed Early In '41

Completion of the Austin Homes project of the Knoxville Housing Authority is expected early next year, it was announced yesterday.

Considerable work remains to be done on the interior of the units, which will contain 200 apartments to be rented to Negroes now living in sub-standard homes. Refrigerators and stoves also must be installed.

The project will cost about $867,700.

About 75 eligible families have applied for space as prospective tenants.

The project is at East Vine Avenue and East Main Avenue.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
December 20, 1940

Poll Tax Cost State Scho

NASHVILLE, Dec. 19 (AP)—Education Commissioner B. O. Duggar said today figures he had compiled indicated repeal of the state poll tax law would mean a loss of approximately $500,000 annually to state schools.

Poll tax collections paid to schools over the past six years, the commissioner said, totaled $3,047,

bedroom, living room, dining space, kitchen and bath, to accommodate two or three persons, $10.20 a month. Comparable units at College Homes cost $11.

Four and one-half room units, consisting of two bedrooms, living room, dining space, kitchen and bath, to accommodate three to five persons, $10.70 a month. Comparable units at College Homes rent for $11.60 a month.

Five and one-half rooms, consisting of three bedrooms, living room, dining space, kitchen and bath, to accommodate five to seven persons, $11.30 a month. A comparable unit at College Homes costs $12.20.

Frierson said 99 approved applications already have been received for the 200 dwelling units at Austin Homes, in addition to a number of applications that were ineligible for College Homes but which may be eligible for Austin Homes.

Applications for dwelling units at Austin Homes are being received at the demonstration unit, 1227 East Vine Avenue, O. T. Roehl, general housing manager, said. Occupancy will begin in March.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
December 23, 1940

Hundred Neediest Families

Family No. 96

The six children and the mother of this family have had a hard time the last few weeks.

The father, who has never done much to help out, disappeared a few days ago, and the mother was unable to meet the rent.

Evicted from their home, they secured another house for which relatives scraped together enough to pay the first month's rent.

The mother once worked in a factory, and if she can get a job, she will go back to work. But she will have to have someone to look after the children. Another woman to live with the family might be the solution, still provided the job is forthcoming.

There are six children, ranging from 14 to one years and equally divided between boys and girls. Four of them go to school. All the children need clothes.

Food stamps keep them from starving.

Family No. 97

An old riverman, who rode steamboats up and down the Tennessee River, has become disabled and is unable to work. His wife, who does some housework and obtains enough to pay the rent, looks after their little house down by the river front.

There are two daughters, one in school and one unable to attend.

Before the father ceased to work the family was in much better circumstances, and the members of the family all try hard to keep their heads up. The children need clothing, especially the girl in school.

They get food stamps, but of course there are a number of articles of food the family should have which they do not buy.

The family needs coal badly just now.

Family No. 98

When he works, the father of this family makes very little. But for the past several weeks he has been laid up with an infected foot, and the family larder is bare.

The head of the family may be able to get back to work in a few weeks to eke out a living. But meanwhile the three children are not expecting much for Christmas.

The mother could work if she could get a job. She can do house work, is a good cook, and can also do laundry work.

The boy is in school, and there are two smaller children, all of whom could use some warmer clothing.

Family No. 99

The Negro mother in this family has the entire care of her two daughters and a grandson. Her husband died several years ago.

The mother formerly did house work and got along fairly well, but she became ill a year ago and has been destitute ever since.

She is improved now, and the doctor says she may go back to work if she can get a job. She is looking for one now.

The younger daughter is in high school and hopes to finish her education. She needs clothing.

Family No. 100

TENNESSEE

This Negro family has seen better days. The father used to work steadily, and the mother was a capable manager. But the head of the family is too old for hard work now, really too feeble to work at all.

The mother keeps the little home neat—they had bought it when they were in better circumstances.

There are two daughters, one in high school, one in college. The latter is taking a business course, and, meanwhile, she does work with the NYA. She would like to have some after-school work, such as looking after children, although she is also a capable typist.

Except for the lack of finances, this family is above the average of the needy. They would appreciate anything that could be done to help them at Christmas.

Nashville Tenn Banner
December 5, 1940

13 Nashvillians Attend Conference

The second Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children opened a three-day session in Chapel Hill, N. C., this morning with thirteen Nashvillians in attendance, three of whom are scheduled for addresses during the week-end program.

Three sessions of the conference will be held on the University of North Carolina campus and the remaining ones at Duke University in Durham, N. C. William E. Cole, of Knoxville, executive chairman, will be in charge of the meetings.

Nashvillians on the program include Dr. John Overton, city health officer, and Dr. Wayland J. Hayes, professor of sociology at Vanderbilt University, who will speak Saturday morning, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, professor of sociology at Fisk University, who will address the conference tomorrow morning. Dr. Roy L. Garis, professor of economics at Vanderbilt, is a director of the conference.

Among the objectives of the conference, according to Chairman Cole, is the desire "to further enlighten public opinion in the South concerning the basic relationship of family planning and social planning to social and economic welfare.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
December 22, 1940

Historic Jackson Residence Being Torn Down To Make Way For Low-Cost Housing Project

First Brick House, Scene Of Brilliant Social Affairs, Razed

By ARTHUR JOHNSEY
Special Correspondent

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 21—(Spl)—Jackson's first brick residence—one that encased within its wall memories of President James K. Polk, the gay social life of his period and the contrasting desperation of civil war days—was a shambles today.

Its destruction was as complete as if bombs of the latest war had struck it directly. But the wreckage gave evidence of Jackson's building toward a better future for those who live on the site where for over a century it resisted the ravages of time and a Yankee invasion of Jackson.

ONE OF 43 TORN DOWN

The residence, whose antique hand-carved stairways remained as durable as the brick and mortar, was one of 43 structures on the five-acre site of Jackson's low cost housing project for Negroes—one of two projects which will be built at a cost of $675,000.

It is known in Jackson as the old home of William Blount Miller, grandson of Gov. William Blount, the first territorial governor of Tennessee, several times a member of the Continental Congress, a member of the convention which framed the federal Constitution of 1787, and the first senator in Congress from the new state of Tennessee.

Early newspapers of the period describe it as "the first brick residence worthy of the name in Jackson." It was built in 1828 by Robert Lake, owner of extensive estates in the region.

POLK VISITED HERE

President Polk was a frequent visitor at the house, which was a center of social life in the area for years. The War Between the States, when Jackson's best residences were the first to be occupied by federal soldiers, brought a threat of destruction, but the invading forces used and respected the property.

As a center for a housing project for Negroes, officials say it is located ideally, having a Catholic mission for Negroes on the north border of the site, and other churches and a school nearby.

Within ten months, housing units, provided through the assistance of the United States Housing Authority, will have replaced the ancient structures that now are being destroyed.

Today Algernon Blair, contractor for the housing projects, began pouring concrete and laying the foundations for the structures which will replace a section so old it has become worn out.

This brick building, the first brick residence in Jackson is one of those on a five-acre section being demolished to make room for 96 low cost housing units, for Negro families. Hunter Taylor, executive secretary of the Jackson Housing Authority, and his secretary, Miss Alice Allen, are seen at the old doorway looking over plans for the new buildings.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 9, 1940

PLAN CAFETERIA AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Chattanooga Avenue Will Be Aided—Shoes to Be Given to School Children

A cafeteria for the feeding of undernourished and underprivileged children will be opened at the Chattanooga Avenue (Negro) school by the WPA and other community donors, it was announced yesterday.

Twenty-five pairs of shoes will be sent to the school by the Chattanooga branch of the Colored Junior League.

This organization, headed by Alma Edwards Brown and Lucinda Pickett, was organized several months ago by Irene Hickman Patton and meets regularly at her residence on Magnolia street. Recently the group sold chances for a bedroom suite in co-operation with the Grand theater and money sufficient to buy forty-five pairs of shoes for underprivileged Negro school children was realized.

Other schools to receive shoes from the organization are Speers Avenue, North Chattanooga and Park City school.

The Joseph E. Smith school, East Tenth street at Peeples, in the "Onion Bottom" section, will receive similar equipment from the Welcome mission for colored of the First Presbyterian church, which was organized a year ago under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Si Past, conducting a weekly Sunday school for more than 127 children of the immediate neighborhood.

Principals C. A. King, of the South Chattanooga school, and W. A. Hogue, of Joseph E. Smith, who issued an appeal for help for the children of low-wage parents, stated yesterday that there is "far more need than is being supplied, but we are all appreciative of the gifts being made to help keep these youngsters in school and to feed them while in school."

The two schools, located in the heart of the low-wage colored districts, have the largest enrollment of any of the colored elementary schools.

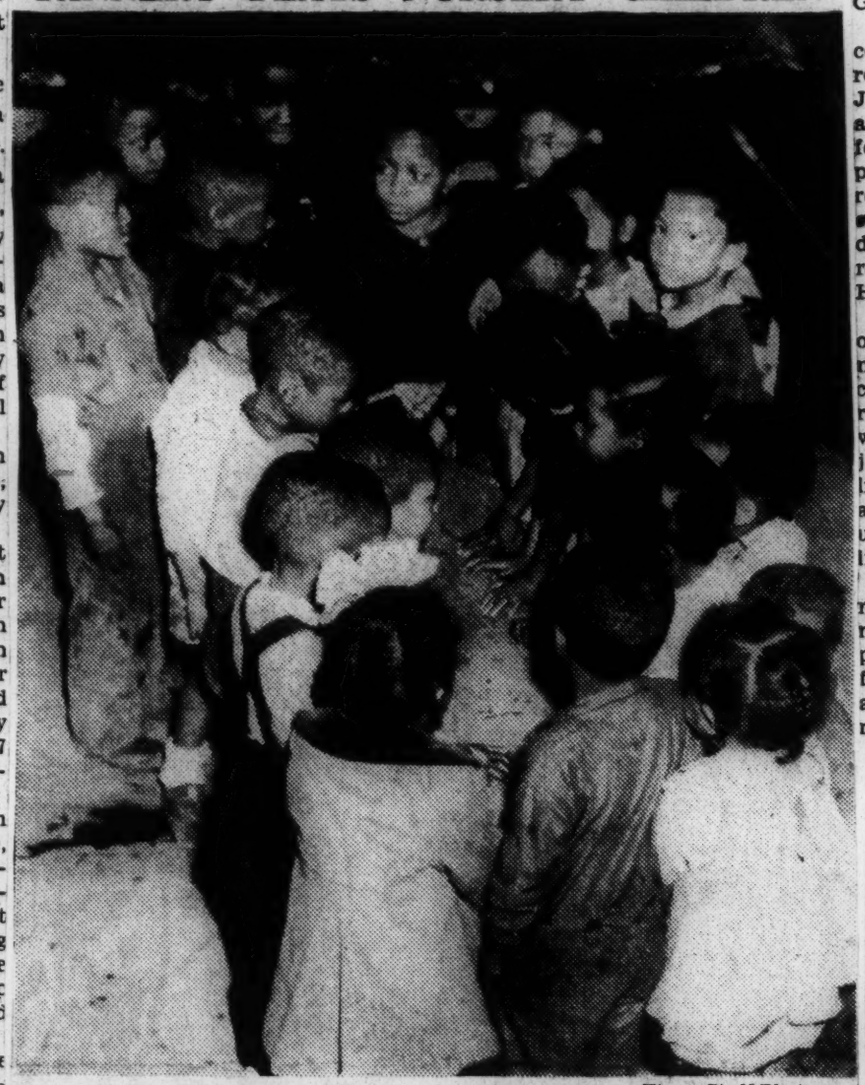
Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 18, 1940

Housing Contract

NASHVILLE, Fem. 17 (AP).—The Nashville Housing Authority announced tonight that the Centra Contracting company, of Atlanta, hac been awarded a $918,652 contract foı the construction of a housing unit foı Negroes.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 22, 1940

TANNERY FLATS NURSERY CHILDREN



—Times Staff Photo.

These twenty-one preschool-age children are being cared for by WPA workers at the Elm Street Community center. Their mothers and fathers are at work in gainful occupations, and they are brought to the center each morning.

Negro Nursery Work to Be Shown At Program Honoring Washington

Negroes of the Tannery Flats section have "pointed the way" to other communities for organizing for self help in their work at the Elm Street Community center, and are planning to give demonstrations of their three-month project today at an open-house celebration commemorating the birthday of the nation's first president, George Washington.

The West Side Community council, composed of residents of the area surrounding the center, was organized in June, 1938, with the Rev. Z. A. Brown as chairman. A center was established for recreational and day nursery purposes for the colored group, with the rent and other current maintenance expenses borne by the city recreation department and workers of the WPA recreation department under Clayton Hunter.

Volley ball, softball, croquet and other forms of recreation were furnished. A daily attendance of 150 children and seventy-five adults was registered at the center, according to workers at the institution. A lot adjacent to the building has been utilized for activities during the spring and summer months and for winter usage the first floor has been turned into a sort of gymnasium.

After withdrawal of the city's financial support last October, the members of the council began a campaign for funds and "raised sufficient funds to pay the rent for two months, and on Nov. 17 reopened with the rent paid to Jan. 17," according to Eleanor Freeman, head worker in charge.

"We have received assistance from the manufacturing plants of the vicinity, and a nearby center conducted for colored children by white women of the Methodist church. More than fifty boys of the community come to the center each day and at present we have twenty-five small children, whose parents work, for whom we care each day. Girls attending the center are taught handicraft and other arts and practical things, and we have to refuse many youngsters of kindergarten age because we do not have chairs upon which they may sit, or facilities to accommodate them. We could care for twenty more of this young group whose mothers work by day if we had chairs and tables and equipment to handle them," she stated yesterday.

The council, headed now by Prof. A. F. Seay, Joseph E. Smith schoolteacher, is waging a campaign for funds and equipment to help in carrying the project forward "in one of the most densely populated Negro communities and one which is almost wholly industrial and needs it."

The open-house program which is being held today begins at 9:30 a.m. and lasts throughout the day. "We ask that the community visit with us and see the type of self-help that we are trying to put forward and assist in any way possible our efforts," Seay said.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
April 18, 1940

TEACH FUNDAMENTALS

To The Commercial Appeal:

I thank you and our many friends for the interest you take in the work we are doing over the country. I have been confined to my bed for the past more than three months, will be out in a few days and hope everything to be as before. We will take an active part in "Slum Clearing" in the cities and rural sections.

More than 50 years ago, the National Rural Industrial Association was organized to aid in helping the negroes, in their homes, schools and on the farms.

I was placed head of the educational work in one of the largest counties in the South; a county with 200 teachers, 100 negro schools with 10,000 children. While every school was a primary school, they were miniature industrial colleges, teaching every child the fundamentals.

I preached to thousands of prisoners from time to time, and have not seen a person in prison who attended church every Sunday.

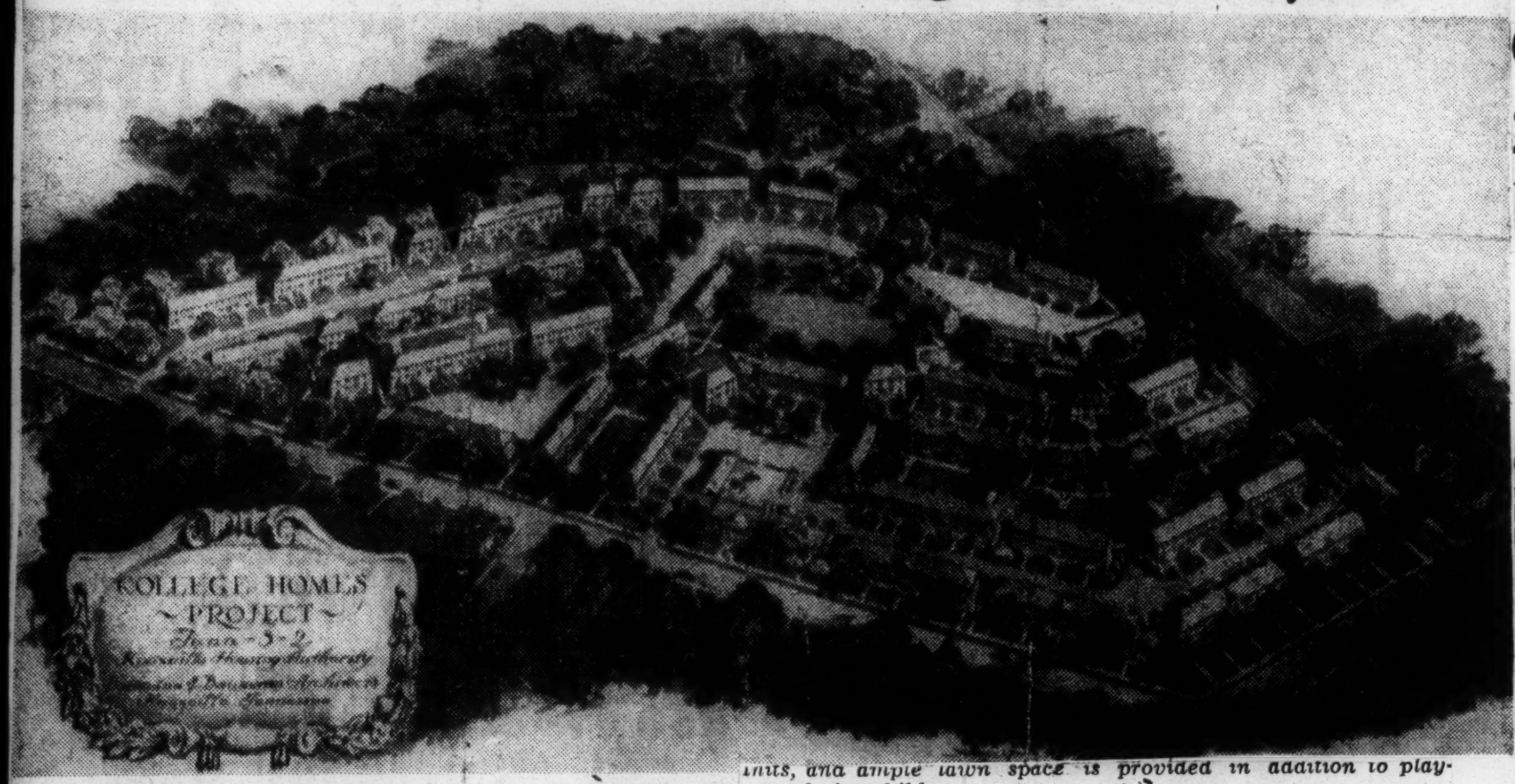
This association advocates that every home, whether in city or in rural sections, have an all year-round garden sufficient to feed family and put up for Winter.

We ask co-operation from both white and colored in this the greatest work ever launched to properly teach the negroes and have the white people better understand their needs.

REV. J. M. WILLIAMSON.
1217 Cannon Street, Memphis.

Knoxville Tenn Journal
January 21. 1940

Here Is Architect's View Of College Homes Projects



A bird's eye view, in an architect's drawing of the College Homes project, low-rental housing project for low-income families among Negroes, which is being constructed near Knoxville College. The project is made up of many units, each with its group of apartments, and as can be seen there is no crowding of units, and ample lawn space is provided in addition to playgrounds for children.

Landscaping is included in the project. A little more than a year ago this space was a "slum area" with hundreds of unsanitary shacks. The project will be completed by April 1.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
August 4, 1940

NEAR COMPLETION OF AUSTIN HOMES

200 Dwelling Units in Negro Project.

Austin Homes, third project of the Knoxville Housing Authority, is now about half completed.

It is situated on East Vine Avenue at Preston Street and when completed will afford 200 dwelling units for low-income Negro families.

Total cost will be $839,000. The KHA doesn't know when the project will be completed, but expects to be able to receive tenents at least by March 1, 1941.

Design and construction follow closely the College Homes pattern.

The project will wipe out one of the worst slum districts in Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
August 4, 1940

OPEN PROJECT AT KINGSPORT

Rivierview' Dedicated There by Housing Authority.

The Kingsport Housing Authority at 4 p. m. yesterday dedicated Riverview, the United States Housing Authority project completed there recently. It was built for Negro families, cost approximately $150,000 and contains 48 dwelling units.

There were several addresses and a musical program. Walter F. Smith, Kingsport Housing Authority chairman, presided. Mayor Enoch W. Tipton represented the City of Kingsport and John P. Broome, regional director of the USHA, represented the USHA. J. Fred Johnson spoke for the citizens of Kingsport and the project was accepted on behalf of Kingsport Negro citizens by Principal Albert H. Howell, of the Douglas School.

A flag raising, singing of the national anthem and prayer by the Rev. J. Gilliam Hughes ended the ceremony.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
August 4. 1940

SLUM IS PRODUCT OF CIVIC NEGLECT

"No one ever set out deliberately to create a slum," says Edith Elmer Wood, noted sociologist, in her book "Introduction to Housing," the "bible" of the U. S. Housing program.

"It is the end product of long continued individualistic anarchy and civic neglect. . . . It is a maxim thoroughly accepted among students of housing that a slum cannot be redeemed by scattering a few new houses through it. The slum swallows them instead. A project must be carried out which is large enough to create a neighborhood atmosphere of its own—large enough to maintain itself against the surrounding slum."

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 19, 1940

NEGRO SUBDIVISION HOMES PLANNED

Construction of 21 Houses To Start Next Week; Have FHA Approval

Construction of 21 houses at a total cost of approximately $75,000, the first Negro subdivision in Nashville in which the individual homes have been inspected by FHA so that they will be subject to FHA insurance, will begin sometime within the next two weeks, it was announced Tuesday.

The John F. Thompson Company is erecting the 21 brick houses, each ranging from $2,500 to $3,500 in final retail price, in the subdivision located on Twenty-third Avenue and Eden Street in North Nashville.

Construction will begin simultaneously on the 21 houses.

Bailey Rascoe, senior evaluator of the Nashville office of the FHA said yesterday afternoon that this is the first time that the FHA has regulated plans in Nashville for a group of houses in a Negro subdivision for subsequent FHA insurance on the individual homes.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 4, 1940

City Opens 2 Housing Units Today

Celebration Planned At Formal Opening Of Projects

A formal opening—a twin celebration—of the Western Heights and College Homes low-rent housing project of the Knoxville Housing Authority will be held today.

The celebration will be presided over by Olin Berry, chairman of the KHA. The Western Heights formal opening will begin at 2 p. m. College Homes program will start at 3:30 p. m.

There are 264 homes for white families in the Western Heights division and 320 dwelling units for low-income Negro families in the College Homes section. More than six families have moved into Western Heights. There are 32 Negro families living in the College Homes unit.

Rep. John Jennings Jr., will be the principal speaker at both affairs. A band will play at Western Heights and a Negro chorus will sing at the College Homes program. Programs at each will be held at the Administration building.

Features of the twin-celebrations will be the presentation of a door key to Walter Childress, first tenant of Wetern Height's, by Housing Manager O. T. Roehl.

Webster L. Porter, member of the Negro advisory committee to KHA and assistant housing manager, will give a door key to Will Rowe and his wife, first tenants of College Homes.

The first baby born at Western Heights was a boy, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Crumley, Friday afternoon. They have named the son John Oscar.

Both programs will include music by Cottrell's Band. An address by Daniel J. Kelly, KHA attorney, will precede tours of the two projects. Members of City Council, City Manager Mynatt and members and executive officers of the KHA will take part in the program.

The two projects have been under construction more than a year. A third project, Austin Homes, is about half completed.

More than $2,700,000 of government money has been spent on the projects. The expenditure will reach $3,500,000 when the Austin Homes' unit is completed.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IMPROVEMENT 6F- 1940

TENNESSEE

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
April 14, 1940

Views Housing Projects Here

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, right, director of racial relations for the United States Housing Authority, conferred here yesterday with Knoxville Housing Authority officials and expressed satisfaction with the Negro unit being constructed here. He is shown here with Webster L. Porter, left, of Knoxville Housing Authority.

Standards Of Negroes Raised By Federal Housing Program

Dr. Weaver Inspects Two Projects Here And Tells How His Race Benefits Directly And Indirectly

Negro units of the U. S. Housing Authority in the South are a means of improving conditions for Negroes even outside the housing projects, according to the chief Negro official of the Authority.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who is assistant to Administrator Nathan Straus and has charge of racial relations for the USHA all over the country, drove into Knoxville early yesterday for an inspection trip. Accompanied by Webster Porter, management aide for the College Homes project, Dr. Weaver inspected both that project and the newer Austin Homes project, still under construction, and expressed satisfaction with both.

"Projects already completed in such places as Miami, Atlanta, and Washington are showing a marked effect on the communities where they are located," he said. "Several new privately owned residences are being constructed near the projects."

The moral benefits are equally great, he said.

"In Atlanta there has not been a case of juvenile delinquency in the project since it was established there," he said.

It has not been necessary to have very many regulations for the projects, he said, because the Negroes have formed such things as tenant associations to regulate themselves. They have children's programs of recreation and even tenant newspapers in some instances.

Nearly all the units are occupied, to at least 98 per cent of capacity, which is considered normal, Dr. Weaver said, and rent collections have been 95 per cent.

"Housing in the South is a Negro problem first of all," he said, "and that is why we have stressed it so much."

In Knoxville, for example, the present construction is for 544 Negro families and 220 white units.

Dr. Weaver, who holds a Ph. D. degree from Harvard, also has charge of other racial relations for the USHA. In Texas there are some Mexican housing units, and on the West Coast there are some being constructed for the Chinese. He left yesterday afternoon for Chattanooga to inspect Negro housing units there.

The Knoxville Housing Authority announced that meetings to explain the housing projects and show the motion picture, "Housing in Our Time," have been set for the following places, all at 8 p. m.: April 16, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church; April 17, Macedonia Baptist Church; April 19, Rogers Memorial Baptist Church; April 21, Bethany Baptist Church; April 25, Payne Avenue Baptist Church; May 15, Vine Avenue Baptist Church.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 18, 1940

SURVEY ON HOUSING TO BEGIN MONDAY

Gimre to Use Results to Set Rents at Projects In City

A survey of housing conditions in Nashville, preliminary to the setting of rent rates on the two new white and Negro low-cost housing projects, will begin Monday morning, Gerald Gimre, executive director of the Nashville Housing Authority, said yesterday.

All sections of the city with the exception of the relatively high income areas will be covered, Gimre said.

Information on present rent rates in the lower income areas, the condition of the homes, employment and other factors in housing must be obtained before the rates for the new projects can be set, Gimre explained.

The J. C. Napier Homes, Negro housing project located in South Nashville on Lafayette Street, near the city limits, is expected to be opened by the first of next year. Opening of Boscobel Heights, the white project in East Nashville, is expected about two months later.

Gimre urged that the Nashvillians contacted in the survey give full cooperation, and pledged that the answers to all questions asked will be kept "strictly confidential."

"None of the individual information obtained will be given to any tax bureau or to any other governmental department," he said.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
July 17, 1940

Beers Makes Lowest Bid on Negro Project

Cost Set at $1,900,000; 15 Months Allowed for Completion.

Beers Construction Company, of Atlanta, yesterday was low bidder on the 520 units of the Alonzo F. Herndon low cost housing project for Negroes, and the Atlanta Housing Authority recommended unanimously to federal housing officials at Washington that the contract be awarded to the local organization.

Total cost of the project was set yesterday at $1,900,000, including land and buildings. The project will be in an area adjacent to Gray and Kennedy streets in the third ward section of the city.

Under the bid provisions, 15 months is allowed for completion of the project, housing officials reported.

Herndon homes were named in honor of the late Alonzo F. Herndon, widely known Negro barber and insurance man.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
July 19, 1940

CONTRACT BID ON SPARTAN HOUSING PROJECT OKAYED

The bid of the M. B. Kahn Construction company of Columbia and the Boyle Construction company of Sumter of $399,400 for construction of the negro unit of the Spartanburg housing project has been approved by the United States Housing authority, according to dispatches received yesterday from Washington.

Bids on the negro section of the project and bids on short-term notes to finance the project during the construction period were received sometime ago by the Spartanburg authority but the awarding of contracts is being held up pending settlement of a court case contesting the legality of the housing program.

Arguments on the case were heard this week before the supreme court. The court took the matter under advisement.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 18, 1940

GEORGIA NYA ALLOTMENT IS $596,722

A total of $596,722 was allotted the Gergia National Youth Administration Wednesday to be used in helping some 13,000 high school and college students complete their education during the next school year.

It was part of allocations aggregating $26,240,281 throughout the nation to finance NYA student work during 1940-41.

Boisfeuillet Jones, acting Georgia NYA administrator, said that $332,122 of the Georgia allotment would be used in the school work program of the federal youth agency and would financially assist some 10,000 students in about 830 high schools throughout the state. The remaining $264,600, Mr. Jones said, would benefit approximately 3,000 students, both graduate and undergraduate, in 49 colleges and universities of the state. The money is used to give part-time work to youths who otherwise would be financially unable to continue their educations.

An estimated 500,000 needy students between 16 and 24 years of age will be assisted throughout the country by Wednesday's $26,000,000 apportionment.

The NYA also allocated $100,000 for a special program to aid Negro college and graduate students.

MHA Names Race Leaders To Advisory Committee

Daily Worker 4-19-40

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Memphis Housing Authority commissioners, in session last week-end, named a Negro advisory committee which will cooperate with the Authority in establishing favorable public ractions among race people in its mammoth program of public housing.

Atlanta Ga.

Dr. T. O. Fuller, pastor of Greater First Baptist Church, and long-time leader here in interracial circles; Lieutenant George W. Lee, insurance executive with the Atlanta Life, and well known author; and M. S. Stuart, vice-president and Public Relations Director of Universal Life Insurance Company, were named on the committee.

Changing the name of Memphis' third housing project for Negroes from "Shinertown" to LeMoyne Gardens was another significant decision made by the commissioners last Saturday. The project which will be built at a cost of $2,000,000, will be located in the LeMoyne College area. It will have the lowest rental of any one of the five housing projects in Memphis.

Architectural drawings will be completed by May 1. MHA representatives also announced that demolition work of old buildings on the site will begin shortly thereafter.

LeMoyne Gardens will be composed of 500 living units, which when completed will give low-income families of this city some of the best homes in the nation.

Title to the property in the project is being taken over rapidly by the Authority and the 26 acres will become a beehive of activities of men razing old buildings before constructions on the William H. Footes Homes have been finished.

The LeMoyne Gardens is a name expected to meet with delight on the part of Negro leaders who objected to the harsh name of "Shinertown" which is believed to have corrupt derivative from "Chinatown". It is bounded on the south by Walker, north by Provine and on the west by Lenow. The site represented on of the worst slum areas in Memphis.

Charlotte, N. C., News
July 17, 1940

60 Families To Move Into Housing Project

Monday Will Be Moving Day

Monday will be moving day for 60 Negro families of Charlotte.

It is, undoubtedly, the biggest "mass moving" of residents in the history of the city.

The 60 families will be the first occupants of the Fairview Homes project of the Charlotte Housing Authority on Oaklawn Avenue.

Announcement of "moving day" was made today by Harold J. Dillehay, executive director of the Housing Authority, who said that the 60 units into which the first families will move are the first ones completed. Others, he said, will move into other units as they are finished.

452 UNITS

The entire project of 452 units is expected to be completed early in the Fall.

Mr. Dillehay pointed out that all the Negro families being accepted as occupants of Fairview Homes are low-income families who can't afford to pay enough rent otherwise in order to have adequate housing.

Mrs. J. H. Frye, director of tenant selection for the Authority, is continuing to accept applications for occupancy in the huge housing group. The applications are studied by Mrs. Frye and her associates, and then approved or rejected by the Authority, a five-man board headed by Edwin L. Jones.

Although definite plans have not been made, it was believed that formal dedication of the project will be held on or about Aug. 1.

Only work still uncompleted is interior finishing and landscaping, it was said. All work on the exteriors of the homes is completed.

Greensboro, N. C., News
July 12, 1940

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW BUILDINGS IN WAYNE

Large Crowd Attends Event At State Hospital For Negro Insane.

(Special to Daily News)

GOLDSBORO, July 11.—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, in an address before 200 guests at the state hospital for negro insane here today commended the recent building programs at the three North Carolina institutions for care of the insane, nurses and clinical facilities.

W. A. Dees, of Goldsboro, vice chairman of the board of directors of the institution and chairman of the building committee, presided over the program, which was in celebration of the completion of the million dollar enlargement and improvement program at the hospital.

Guests were conducted this morning on a tour of the hospital farm orchards, pastures and farm buildings. At 12:30 p. m. a barbecue dinner was served.

Governor Hoey congratulated members of the hospital staff for "making the state hospital at Goldsboro one of the best-managed institutions in the state". He said he was glad when the PWA took an interest in the improvement of the hospital.

"Practically one million dollars has been spent here and large sums at the state institutions for white patients at Morganton and Raleigh to make these institutions fire proof, safe and sanitary. No tremendous increase in dormitory rooms has been made, space for only 450 new patients having been added here, but the new buildings are taking the place of the old hazards".

He added that more than 7,000 mental defectives are being cared for in state institutions in North Carolina, and that his great hope was to see more cures.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 5, 1940

125 UNITS OPENED AT COLLEGE HILL

First Negro Families Move Into Housing Project—Work Rushed on Rest

The first Negro families moved into the College Hill federal housing project yesterday as the construction company on the job rushed work on the remainder of the housing units, according to T. A. Whitener, general manager of the Chattanooga Housing Authority.

The Foster & Creighton company of Nashville, in charge of the construction, has turned over 125 units for occupancy, and the remainder of the 497 units will be completed within the next thirty days, Mr. Whitener said.

One hundred eligible families have been notified that they may occupy units at once and three of four families moved yesterday, the manager said. Others will be notified this week. He said more than 250 Negro families have been approved already from a total of more than 800 applicants and that the selection board is hard at work determining the eligibility of applicants as applications continue to come in.

"Even after the 497 units are filled with eligible families we anticipate a demand for the housing units," Mr. Whitener said. "Many of the 800 applicants who have so far applied are ineligible and there will still be many dwellings available after they are completed, but indications are that before all the units are occupied there will be many more eligible families applying than we will be able to take care of."

(The Chattanooga Housing Authority recently announced that it was considering the possibility of obtaining another federal housing project for Negroes in Chattanooga.)

Mr. Whitener said that the East Lake housing project for white people, which was completed recently, is not yet completely occupied, but that he expects all of the dwelling units to be filled by Oct. 15, or by Nov. 1, at the latest.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 15, 1940

437 HOUSING UNITS ARE ALL OCCUPIED

The East Lake Project Holds About 1,500 Persons, City Director Announces

The 437 units of the East Lake Housing project, accommodating approximately 1,500 persons, are now all filled, T. A. Whitener, executive director of the Chattanooga Housing Authority, announced yesterday.

Mr. Whitener also announced the appointment of R. W. Dugger, formerly in charge of tenant selection at East Lake courts, as manager of the recently completed housing project.

The executive director said that the East Lake project, which had been partially opened for occupancy July 1, had had one of the best rates of progress, from the standpoint of filling the dwelling units, of any housing project in this section of the nation. The tenants were chosen by a selection board according to rules of eligibility set up by the United States Housing authority.

Mr. Whitener said the College Hill housing project, for colored persons, was approximately 60 per cent occupied with about 300 families already in the project. The additional 197 dwelling units of the College Hill project, just recently completed, are still available. There is a long list of applications for these units, which must be considered carefully by the tenant selection board, Mr. Whitener said. He said the rush to occupy the East Lake project had been heavy.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
June 26, 1940

Three Million Dollar Building Program Starts

Governor Cooper Announces Architects For State Enterprises

NASHVILLE, June 26—(AP)—The state's $3,000,000 institution building program moved toward its construction phase today with Governor Cooper announcing the appointment of architects for the various projects.

The institutions and architects are:

Main Penitentiary—Hart, Freeland and Roberts, Nashville.

School for the Deaf—Barber & McMurray, Knoxville.

Eastern State Hospital—Bauman & Bauman, Knoxville.

School for Negro Boys at Pikeville—Hunt & Hunt, Chattanooga.

Tennessee Industrial School—Emmons Woolwine and Hart & Russell, both of Nashville.

State Agriculture and Training School—Donald Southgate, Nashville.

Vocational School for Girls at Tullahoma—Henry Hibbs, Nashville.

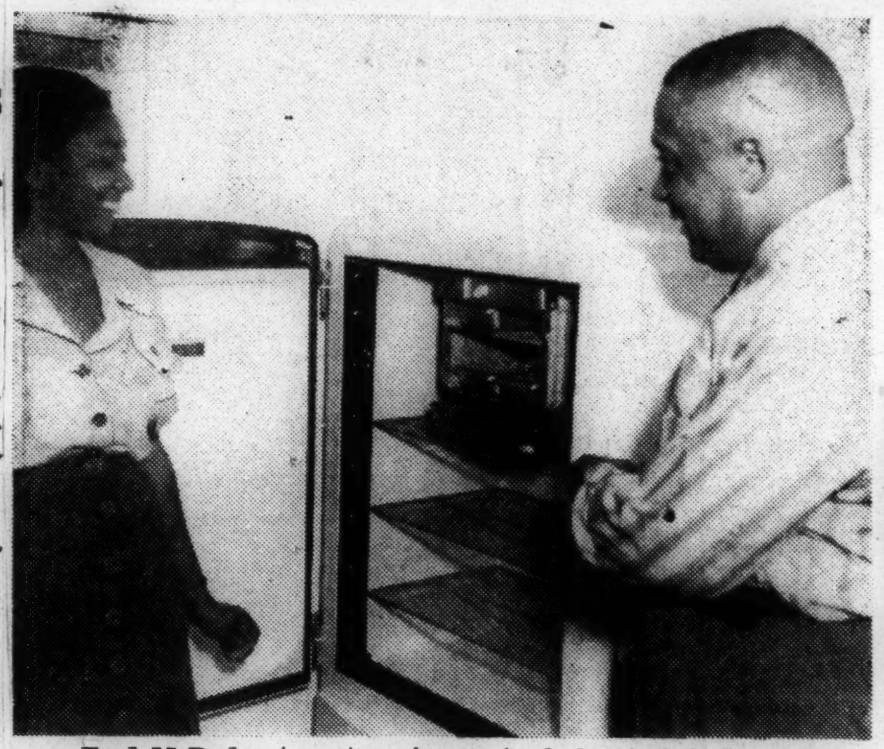
Central State Hospital—Marr & Holman, Nashville.

Architects have not been named yet for construction on the School for the Blind, the Hospital for Feeble Minded and the Western State Hospital, Bolivar.

The governor said all plans for the construction program would be submitted to him for approval before contracts would be let. He added he hoped that construction work would begin on most of the projects late this summer.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 10, 1940

First Tenants Move In College Homes Apartments



Fred McDade, tenant assignment clerk at College Homes project, displays an electric refrigerator to a new tenant in the College Homes project. Electricity and water costs are lumped with the rent, which is $11.60 for a 4½-room apartment.

Andrew Fitzgerald, his wife and daughter, were second tenants to occupy an apartment in the new College Homes project yesterday. Their furniture is new, having been bought last Fall for this occasion.

Three Negro Families Move Into College Home Houses

College Homes, one of three new projects of the Knoxville Housing Authority, became the home of three Negro families yesterday—the first of 320 families due to move into the project within the next several months.

Willie Rowe, yardman for Kelly Kelso of Bearden, was the first tenant to arrive. He moved into a 4 1-2 room apartment at 1710 College Street. The apartment rents for $11.60 a month with water and electricity. His income, to qualify him as a tenant, must not be more than $801 a year. He has a wife and two children.

Second tenant to move in was Andrew Fitzgerald, a porter in the furniture department at Miller's store. He, his wife and daughter occupied an apartment at 1652 College Street. Anticipating an apartment in the project last fall, he bought new furniture most of which is now paid for, he said.

Harold Sanders and wife moved into an apartment at 1678 College Stret. He is a bus boy at the S&W Cafeteria and his maximum income is not more than $691 a year.

Thirty-two apartments in College Homes are ready, and probably will be occupied this week. Forty more apartments are due to be ready in 10 days.

This mother has just received notice through the mails that her application for an apartment in the College Homes project has been approved by the Knoxville Housing Authority. She probably will move within a week.

NEW COLLEGE HOMES WILL PROVIDE IMPROVED HOUSING FOR 320 NEGRO FAMILIES

Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel, August 4. 1940.

Will Give Up Present Sub-Standard Houses for Decent, Safe and Sanitary Quarters at Equal or Even Lower Rentals.

With the opening of College Homes, 320 of Knoxville's low-income Negro families will abandon their sub-standard houses, and will move into decent, safe and sanitary homes built by the Knoxville Housing Authority with United States Housing Authority assistance.

College Homes will mean sunny and cheerful homes at rentals equal to, or lower, than those paid for sub-standard housing in Knoxville. Bedrooms have large windows and plenty of closet space. Kitchens have electric refrigerator, built-in cabinet, table, combination sink and laundry tub. Bathrooms have a medicine cabinet, lavatory, toilet and built-in bathtubs. A circulating heater is provided in the living room. Electricity for lights and refrigeration, and water is included in the rents. Living room, bedrooms and halls have hardwood floors. Kitchen floors are covered with linoleum. All rooms face on open spaces.

Three Rooms, $11

A three-room unit consisting of living room, kitchen, bedroom and bath will rent for $11 a month. The 3 1-2-room unit consisting of living room, kitchen with dining space, bedroom and bath is located on the first floor and will rent for $11.20 a month. The 4 1-2-room unit of living room, kitchen with dining space on the first floor, and two bedrooms and bath on the second floor will rent for $11.60 a month.

The 5 1-2-room unit consists of living room and kitchen with dining space on the first floor, three bedrooms and bath on the second floor and will rent for $12.20 a month.

Maximum annual incomes of families living in College Homes will range from $691 in families of two to $918 in families of six or more.

The program of the USHA naturally includes Negro families fully two-thirds of whom earn less than $750 a year. Because there is a serious problem involved in rehousing Negro families due to social as well as economic factor, the USHA and the Knoxville Housing Authority program is providing new homes for them in accordance with their need. To this end, the Knoxville Housing Authority has received the co-operation of the USHA.

First Openings in 1939

On Independence Day 1939, the first five projects in the USHA-aided programs were opened for occupancy. Into the Willert Park project, one of two opened that day in Buffalo, New York, moved the first Negro families to become tenants of a USHA-aided project. Willert Park, managed by Negroes, consists of 173 dwelling units, and replaces one of the

Knoxville, Tenn. News
August 3, 1940

TWO HOUSING JOBS THROWN OPEN SUNDAY

Special Program To Be Held Sunday at Western Heights and College Homes.

REP. JENNINGS TO SPEAK

Projects Costing $2,000,000 Give Modern Dwellings to Many Low-income Families.

By BOB CUNNINGHAM
News-Sentinel Staff Writer

Knoxville stores, shops, theaters and banks have had their "formal openings" through the years — but tomorrow Knoxville is going to witness a formal opening that will break the routine and smash the precedent.

It will be the formal opening of two great clusters of homes for Knoxville's low income families — Western Heights and College Homes, the two completed U. S. Housing projects.

There are in College Homes 320 dwelling units for low-income Negro families, and in Western Heights 264 dwellings for white families.

Ends year's Work

These two projects have been under construction for well over a year. Into College Homes units some 32 tenant families have moved. The first half-dozen families have moved into Western Heights. Others are waiting to move into both projects. All families which have moved in, and all yet to move in, are families who lived previously in sub-standard houses.

The Knoxville Housing Authority, under whose direction these two projects — a third, Austin Homes, is under construction — have been brought to completion, has planned for tomorrow afternoon a program as a "formal opening" occasion for the two completed projects. It will begin at Western Heights at 2 p. m. and at College Homes at 3:30 p. m.

Building these projects has meant the expenditure of more than $2,000,000 in Federal money in Knoxville and the employment of hundreds of men. When Austin Homes is completed, the expenditures will have been about $3,500,000.

Dwellings Substantial

The buildings and the dwelling units in them are plain and substantial, yet they contain enough conveniences and comforts to raise the units well above the quality of the homes in which the tenants have heretofore lived.

These tenants are using electric refrigeration for the first time. For the time, they have hardwood floors, white cheerful walls, new coal cooking ranges and circulating heaters combined, porcelain sinks and laundry tubs; neat bathrooms furnished with in-built tubs, commodes and wash basins; neat, well-ventilated bedrooms.

To celebrate the formal opening of these 600 new units, the KHA has obtained Rep. John Jennings for the main address at each project, with Att. Daniel J. Kelly also to speak on both programs.

Chours to Sing

A band will play at Western Heights and a well-trained Negro chorus will sing at the College Homes program. The program at each place will be at the Administration building.

A feature will be the presentation by Housing Manager O. T. Roehl of an entrance door key to Western Height's first tenant, Walter Childress.

Later at College Homes, Webster L. Porter, of the Negro advisory committee to KHA and assistant housing manager, will present a front door key to Will Rowe and wife, first tenants in this project.

These keys will symbolize welcome by the Knoxville Housing Authority to all present and future tenants in the two housing projects.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
October 14, 1940

MARK WILL SPEAK IN COLUMBIA TODAY

First Community Chest Drive Will Be Launched at Luncheon Meet

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Oct. 13—(Spl)—Rabbi Julius Mark, noted religious and civic leader of Nashville, will be the keynote speaker for the noon luncheon of key workers launching the first Community Chest drive in Columbia's history Monday at Hotel Bethel.

The drive here is for $5,500, with more than 100 volunteer workers soliciting funds.

Beneficiaries of the drive will be the King's Daughters, Boy and Girl Scouts, two nursery schools, three Parent-Teachers Associations and the Maury County Negro Hospital.

Paris, Tenn., Post-Intelligencer
October 15, 1940

COLORED LEAGUE WILL MEET EARLY

The Colored Civic League will have its regular meeting at the hall on Brewer street tonight at seven o'clock.

The session will be brief so that members may attend a revival now in progress at one of the local churches.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 23, 1940

You're in Debt for This

The Tennessee Valley Authority, so the United States civil service commission reported for May, 1940, employs 13,009 persons. These, presumably, do not include diggers, spaders, laborers.

The TVA is to cost the Americans $500,000,000. You are contributing to it more than you give to the Red Cross, unless you are exceptional. It's a "social gain". Also it is part of the national defense, which has lately been discovered. Santee-Cooper is a pygmy and a piker, with its $46,000,000.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
Sept. 13, 1940

KHA TO FILL UNITS BY DEC. 1

Families Occupying Dwellings as They're Finished.

Both of the Knoxville Housing Authority's present low-rent projects, College Homes and Western Heights, are expected to be full by Dec. 1, the KHA announced yesterday.

All of the 244 dwelling units at the white project, Western Heights, have not yet been turned over to the Authority by the contractors, but finishing touches are being given so that a block of dwelling units can be released at a time.

144 Families Already In

Already 144 families are living at Western Heights, leaving 98 dwelling units to be filled as soon as they are completed. Most of the unoccupied units are three-room size, KHA announced.

At College Homes, the Negro project, all of the dwelling units are ready for occupancy and the tenants are moving in as rapidly as arrangements can be made for them, officials said. Ninety-eight families have moved in and the project probably will be fully occupied by Dec. 1 along with Western Heights, it was said.

1000 White Applicants

The one thousandth application was received at Western Heights more than a week ago and 829 applications have been received at College Homes, the Authority reported.

Approximately two-thirds of the applicants at both projects are disqualified by reason of incomes above the eligible limit, by present occupancy of dwellings that are not sub-standard or by other circumstances.

The maximum income at the white project is $977 and that at the Negro unit is $918. There is no minimum income limit.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
October 25, 1940

LOCAL NEGROES IN MASS MEET SUNDAY

Webster Porter of Knoxville, Inter-Racial Leader, to Speak

Webster L. Porter of Knoxville, who will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting of colored persons here Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Lee Street Baptist church, is one of the best known leaders of his racial group in the South. The mass meeting, under sponsorship of the Edward Forrest nursery school, has for its purpose the promotion of improved health and housing conditions.

Porter is editor and publisher of the East Tennessee News, which he established 34 years ago; he is an attorney at the bar and practices in all Tennessee and U. S. district courts, and is management aide in charge of College Homes, Knoxville's low-rental housing project for colored families.

As a member of the Inter-Racial Commission of the South, and as chairman of the Knox County Inter-Racial Commission, both composed of leaders of both racial groups, Attorney Porter has participated in numerous conferences that have resulted in a record of pleasant relations between the races in Tennessee. He was also one of 11 negro leaders appointed by President Hoover under an act of Congress to establish a fitting memorial to commemorate the achievements of the negro racial group in the development of the United States. In that connection he attended several conferences at the White House.

As management aide of College Homes, Attorney Porter is on "home grounds," because the area now the site of the project was his boyhood playground. The family home was on College street and Attorney Porter now owns a residence just across the street from the project. He regards his present position as one of utmost service to his racial group. Recently he said: "The contentment, improved health conditions and discouragement to lawlessness as will surely come from these housing projects will go far toward making our land one fit in which to live, and the credit and praise will go to those of our city and national governments and the Knoxville Housing Authority."

Several local ministers will take part in the program Sunday and speakers other than Porter will include B. D. French, superintendent of schools; Pembrook L. Thomas, local supervisor of education and recreation, and Robert Robertson, district supervisor of WPA adult education. C. P. Daniel will represent the Bristol Housing Authority at the meeting. The latter has under construction a $780,000 low-rental housing program which includes modern living quarters for 75 colored families.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
October 20, 1940

Austin Homes Work Pushed

Austin Homes project of the Knoxville Housing Authority, with 200 dwelling units for Negroes, is nearing completion, and first tenants will be given possession about Jan. 1, the Housing Authority reported yesterday.

Rents have not been definitely approved but applications are being accepted with the assumption they will be in line with those at the other Negro housing project here—College Homes.

With 244 units at Western Heights project, 193 leases have been signed. With 320 units at College Homes project, 208 leases have been signed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 22, 1940

1,276 ARE HOUSED IN NEGRO PROJECT

Investigators Probe Other Applications for Homes in College Hill Courts

Three hundred and nineteen families—approximately 1,276 persons—have moved into the College Hill courts, Negro low-cost housing project, since the opening, Sept. 4, it was learned yesterday from the project management.

Three investigators are at work following up more than 1,200 applications that have been made for residence, which is based upon "income and family content." The last of the buildings has been finished and turned over to the housing authority, thus allowing "full speed ahead" in the matter of getting occupants for the 497-family project.

Families of two or three persons whose yearly net income is not more than $691 are acceptable for residence in the courts, at rentals as low as $2 60 per week, and are provided with a living room and kitchen on the first floor, and a bedroom and bath on the second floor. There are thirty-six homes of this type, and seventy-two others at the same price located on the second floor.

Other homes for families ranging as high as seven persons are available, if after investigation it is found that net income in each case is not more than $896 yearly. This type of home has dining space, three bedrooms, bath, living room and kitchen.

"Not one family has been ejected from the courts for infraction of the rules since we opened, nor has there been any disorder," it was stated yesterday by the management.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 8, 1940

Chest Total Of $262,182 Is Reported

At the final meeting of the 1940 campaign, Community Chest workers today reported a grand total of $262,182 in pledges obtained during the drive.

Walter Stokes, Jr., general chairman, stated that the cleanup work yet to be done should bring the total for the campaign to the goal of $265,000. A number of large subscriptions are still expected.

The Negro division, under Dr. W. J. Hale, today reported a total of $5,200 in new subscriptions. Other reports for the day brought the new subscriptions to $17,464.

Mr. Stokes read an anonymous letter which he had received with a $5 bill inclosed, "in grateful memory of Mrs. E. W. Cole."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 14, 1940

Bids Sought On Housing Projects Here

The Nashville Housing Authority yesterday advertised for bids for construction and completion of thirty-six additional dwelling units at the Boscobel Heights Project and 148 additional dwelling units at the J. C. Napier Homes Project, opening date for the bids being November 29, Gerald Gimre, executive director of the local Authority, announced today.

The addition to the Napier Project will bring the total number of units to 480 and the Boscobel Heights extension will increase the number of units to 386, Gimre pointed out.

The Boscobel Heights Project calls for six parcels of land located 510 feet along the East side of South Sixth Street adjacent to the Florence Crittendon Home, five of which parcels have already been acquired at a cost of $11,490.18. The J. C. Napier Homes Project for Negroes requires forty-three additional parcels included within the plot of land bounded by Lafayette Street, Claiborne Street, Cannon Street, and Wharf Avenue, of which thirty-six parcels have been acquired at a total cost to date of $70,485.64.

The Authority also announced the award of the sale of temporary loan notes, second series, aggregating $2,550,000 to the Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York in cooperation with the American National Bank of Nashville at an interest rate of .375 per cent.

Funds derived from the notes, which have a maturity date of six months, will be used to liquidate advances from the United States Housing Authority and estimated expenditures through May 22, 1941, Gimre explained.

Because of the low interest rate on these notes, a saving of $30,280.75 will be effected over the going federal rate of interest, 2.75 per cent, which would have been charged by the USHA, it is estimated. Gimre estimates that a total of from $50,000 to $60,000 will ultimately be saved in this manner, thus achieving the primary objective of the authority, to provide decent housing at a minimum rental cost.

The saving effected by the current issue brings the total saving in this respect to approximately $35,000 for the past twelve months, Gimre said.

A bid stipulating an interest rate of .39 per cent plus a premium of $13 was received from Salomon Brothers and Hutzler, it was revealed.

A temporary tenant selection office has been set up at the J. C. Napier Homes project, and initial occupancy will begin about February 1, Gimre said. For the Boscobel Heights development initial occupancy will begin about March 1, 1941. The Napier office is located at the corner of Lewis and Cannon Streets.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
October 25, 1940

Negroes Reach Quarter Post In Chest Drive

Approximately one-fourth of the $8,000 goal of the Negro Division of the Nashville Community Chest has been reached, W. J. Hale, president of A. and I State College and director of the campaign, said last night.

An active campaign is being launched at Meharry Medical College, Fisk University and A. and I. Contributions of from $50 to $100 are being sought from 25 leading Negro citizens.

One of the most active groups is the Women's Division, he said.

Yemassee, S.C. Democrat
Oct. 19 1940

COLORED TO HAVE MOVIES ON FRIDAY

Starting on Friday evening the colored people of this section will have an opportunity to attend motion pictures that will be shwn each Friday at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of their local school. The pictures are being sponsored by and in benefit of the Yemassee Colored Vocational School

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
November 10, 1940

NEGRO HOUSING AREA TO GET 528 FAMILIES

To Reach That Figure This Month, Is Estimate

FILLING UP RAPIDLY

372 Other Units Will Be Occupied As Soon As Contractors Turn Them Over—4719 Applications On File Already

Living up to the policy of USHA that tenants formerly living on the sites of the public housing project be given preference when occupancy starts, 48 such families have already become tenants in Foote Homes, Memphis Housing Authority officials said yesterday.

Occupancy of the project is as rapid as various blocks are turned over to MHA. Another group of 86 families will move into the project starting Nov. 18, and 52 more families will start moving in on Nov. 25, to make an occupancy total of 582 of the 900 units. Other sections of the project will be turned over to the authority as rapidly as they are completed by the contractor.

Rents From $10 To $14.20

Applications are rated on the basis of those in the greatest need for decent housing, providing the income is not greater than four times the rent, official said. In other words, families whose present housing has facilities classified by the City Health Department as definitely unsafe and unsanitary are given preference.

Rents for Foote Homes are by locations. The first group, housing bordering on the streets which surround the project, has a rental of $14.20 which includes all utilities. The second group, those apartments on the inside, $12, and the third group, $10.

The large number of applications, of which nearly 75 per cent are apparently eligible, plus the fact that the apartments are being turned over to the authority in sections, has created a management problem, but one which housing officials claim is being handled with efficiency.

400 Applied First Day

When the tenant selection office at Foote Homes was opened July 1 to take applications for this project, more than 400 families applied the first day and 290 applications were filed, a national record, according to the United States Housing Authority, the Government agency which lends MHA 90 per cent of the money to build the projects.

Now, with Foote Homes approximately 50 per cent occupied, the MHA will probably set a new record for total number of applications. The present record was established in New York City, 5115 applications. Already, 4719 applications have been made for Foote Homes apartments and the entire project will not be completed and turned over to MHA by the contractors until late in February. Applications are still being received at the rate of about 20 a day.

"The need for decent, safe and sanitary housing for negro families is recognized by almost everyone in Memphis who has had any experience with this particular field of housing," Walter Simmons, acting executive director of the Memphis Housing Authority, stated.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
October 25, 1940

A&I Chest Drive Goes Over the Top

Students and faculty of A&I State College marched in a parade through the city this afternoon to celebrate the success of their drive for the Community Chest and to stimulate additional gifts for the Negro division of the chest campaign.

The college division went over the top at its last report meeting. More than $2,100 was reported in gifts and subscriptions. Under the leadership of President W. J. Hale, chairman of the Negro division, A&I workers set a goal of $2,000. Additional reports were made this afternoon.

The goal for the entire Negro division is $8,000.

Chattanooga Tenn. Times
Oct. 26, 194

Fourteen Chest Agencies Must Have More Funds

Additional Money Urgently Needed to Complete Drive

Fourteen of the twenty-four Community Chest agencies are in urgent need of more funds, Don C. Peglar, chairman of the chest budget committee, announced Friday, as the drive put on last-minute pressure to surpass the $220,000 mark of last year.

Additional funds are urgently needed, if the agencies are to increase their effectiveness or expand in any measure their varied services to the community, Mr. Peglar declared.

Ask Subscriptions

The chest budget committee Friday joined with campaign leaders in requesting that every possible subscription be secured.

The budget committee has for the past four years been unable to meet the most pressing needs of the agencies beyond their absolutely minimum budget, Mr. Peglar pointed out.

Some agencies have been forced to curtail essential services because no funds have been available for them, Mr. Peglar said, citing the Salvation Army, Travelers' Aid society, Pine Breeze Tuberculosis sanatorium, the Colored Orphan's home and the Social Service bureau.

"The Vine Street orphanage now has 120 children to care for day after day, but a few years ago they had less than half of this number," Mr. Peglar said.

"We are appropriating to this institution annually the sum of $8,400; the city appropriates $1,800 and the county $3,600. The county figure represents an increase of about $800 for 1941; the city figure is actually less than they appropriated up to a year ago.

"The orphanage board is asking us for an increase of $3,600 in 1941. The money is not now in sight for any part of this increase. Pine Breeze sanatorium is now receiving $25,000 from the chest; they are requesting an increase of $8,350 in 1941. No single dollar of this increase is possible unless the campaign goes well beyond $220,000.

"The Salvation Army is asking for $1,300 more than the $7,200 we are now appropriating. The Travelers' Aid society is not requesting a great deal more than the $5,200 they now receive from us, less than $500 in fact, yet even this relatively small increase cannot be granted unless additional funds are received for 1941.

"A chest fund of from $240,000 to $250,000, which was at one time obtained, will be necessary to operate as we should. While it seems apparent now that we cannot get back to this high level in the present campaign, we still hope that some gain may be made over the $220,000 of the past several years."

Bolivar, Tenn., Bulletin
October 18, 1940

Hardeman County Colored Fair

The Hardeman County Colored Fair was held at Bolivar Industrial School October 10, 11 and 12.

The exhibits in all departments showed much improvement in the quality and arrangement over previous years.

The Bethlehem home demonstration club won first prize on living rooms. This room consisting of studio couch, two end tables, lamp with shade, curtains made of unbleached muslin, barrel chair, stool chair and rag rug, was furnished at a cost of $3.18. The Brown community won second place.

Miss Margueritte Holcomb, County Home Agent, and Miss Hattie Pearl Williams, Extension Secretary, were the judges.

Winners in the County Live-At-Home Competition were: Leona Patrick of Woods community, Ed Matthews of Matthews community, Ed Hendrix of Oak Hill community, and E. W. Crisp of Brown community.

Winners in the calf show were: First prize, Hereford heifer calf, Sam Woods of Matthews community. First prize Hereford bull calf, Will Woods of Matthews community. Winners of the Dairy calf were Sam and Spencer Davis of the Toone community.

The Poultry show was an outstanding feature. The winners were Jerry Miller, Sam and Mont Woods.

Mr. M. L. Alphin, County Agent; Prof. W. H. Carleton and his vocational boys of Central High School were the judges.

Friday, October 11, was Educational Day. The principal speaker was J. F. Lane, president of Lane College. He emphasized the importance of the farmer in the national program.

Demonstrations on Tooth and Talcum powder, bed-making, rope making and selecting seed corn were given by 4-H Club boys and girls. These demonstrations held the attention of the audience from beginning to end.

The baby show, under the supervision of Dr. G. A. Shelton, of Whiteville, and Miss Ellen Williams, Fayette County nurse, furnished much helpful information on the "Care of Babies." This meeting was well attended by representatives from all parts of the county.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
December 1, 1940

TAG DAY NETS $853 FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

Boxing Association Reports Success In Campaign

Underprivileged negro school children will have hundreds of quarts of rich, health-building milk this Winter, thanks to a tag day conducted for their benefit Nov. 2 by the TriState Boxing Association.

According to a report made yesterday to the City Departments of Health and Education, receipts from the sale of tags through 34 agencies totaled $853.82. This amount will be augmented in April with funds realized from a benefit boxing match sponsored by the association, which is headed by Harry T. Cash.

Agencies who participated in the tag selling and the amounts sold by each follow:

Booker Washington High School	$222.57
Grant School	220.48
Melrose Junior High	56.37
Carnes School	50.35
Manassas School	46.09
Greenwood School	28.91
Kortrecht Intermediate School	23.10
Virginia Avenue School	20.00
Leath School	19.29
LaRose School	11.46
Klondike School	15.48
Lester School	12.38
Hyde Park School	8.00
Douglas School	4.86
Caldwell School	4.32
Florida School	2.00
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (Mr. J. Everett Pidgeon)	25.00
E. H. Crump Investment Co. (Mr. E. H. Crump)	20.00
Universal Life Insurance Co. (Dr. J. E. Walker)	15.00
Community Welfare Nursery School	5.21
Fogleman Bros. Filling Station	5.03
Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority	5.00
Phyllis Wheatley Club	5.00
Young Women's League of Mt. Moriah Church	5.00
Ace and Harlem Theaters	5.00
Daisy and Palace Theaters	5.00
Bry's Scales	3.00
St. James Church	2.50
St. John Baptist Church	2.00
Wonder Bread Co.	2.00
Anonymous	1.05
Congregational Church	1.00
Mt. Moriah Baptist Church	.75
Progressive Baptist Church	.62
	$853.82

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 16, 1940

AGENCIES OF CHEST ESTIMATE BUDGETS

Unsalaried Board Members Praised by Brabham—Report Due Oct. 14

Members of the boards of directors of the twenty-four agencies which participate in the Chattanooga Community Chest are busy preparing estimates of budgets for 1941 in anticipation of announcement of the allotments of each agency in the campaign to fill the chest which has been announced for Oct. 14, M. W. Brabham, executive secretary of the chest, said yesterday.

Announcement has already been made by Dr. James L. Fowle, president of the chest, of the names of four key leaders in the coming campaign. They are Lupton Patten, general chairman; Paul B. Carter, big gifts committee head, and G. H. Patten and A. J. Moses, co-chairmen of the large business division.

There are more than 450 members of unpaid boards of directors who give their time all the year round supervising and directing the work of the twenty-four agencies of the chest and looking after the careful expenditure of every dollar given them by the public, Mr. Brabham said.

"The agency board members constitute a cross section of Chattanooga's most influential and unselfish citizens," Mr. Brabham declared. "The public in general perhaps does not realize that such institutions and organizations as Pine Breeze, Salavation Army, Travelers' Aid society, Little Miss Mag and Pro Re Bona day nurseries, Florence Crittenton home, boys' work departments of the Central and Industrial Y. M. C. A., white and colored troops of Boy Scouts, Vine Street and Colored Orphan homes, as well as the other chest agencies, are operating year-round programs in behalf of 35,000 underprivileged, unfortunate and in many cases destitute people of this community. The Social Service bureau, one of the most far-reaching of the chest agencies, in its work of re-establishing families which have had serious financial, social and health problems, maintains a relatively small but very highly trained staff to deal with almost every conceivable sort of situation. Their files are entirely confidential from the general professional viewpoint, but they contain stories which would convince the most hard-hearted person of the value of such work in this city and county."

Budget Sessions

Under the leadership of Don C. Peglar, chairman, the budget committee meets periodically to consider the work being done by the agencies especially as revealed in the monthly financial and service reports which each agency sends in to the office of the chest. There are nine members of this year-round committee, no one of whom receives any financial compensation for his service to the agencies and the community.

The estimates of 1941 budgets are being assembled for study and when fully completed will afford a fair basis of the total amount actually required for next year. This total figure will be used by the campaign committee in determining the amount which will be asked for this fall. It is said, however, that at no time has it been possible to secure the full amount needed by the agencies and they have been forced to limit some important services in order to live within their income.

The membership of the budget committee, in addition to Mr. Peglar, is as follows: Morrow Chamberlain, Clarence R. Avery, R. C. Jones, Jr., T. H. McClure, Harry Miller, W. O. McCord, Lupton Patten, F. L. Underwood, and in an advisory capacity John H. Moore, executive secretary of the Council of Community Forces.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
October 17, 1940

354 NEGRO FAMILIES LIVE IN FOOTE HOMES

100 More Units Will Be Ready About Nov. 1

4384 FILE APPLICATIONS

Many Will Be Eliminated Because Of Salary Requirement That Pay Must Be Not Larger Than 4 Times Rent

With 354 of its 900 apartment units already occupied, William Foote Homes, better housing project for negroes, is scheduled to have another block of about 100 units completed and ready for tenants about Nov. 1.

Meanwhile, the Memphis Housing Authority revealed that it has received a total of 4384 applications for the Foote project. and that the task of selecting tenants from this large volume is being pushed aster. rapidly as possible.

Many To Be Eliminated

Many of the applicants, MHA officials said, will be eliminated because they cannot qualify as to income. The Authority's rule is that to be accepted a tenant's income must not be more than four times the amount of his rent. Penalty for evasion is eviction.

Rental charges in the Foote Homes are $10, $12 and $14.20 per month, excluding utility costs. Cost of the various apartments depends not on their size but on their location in the project. Thus under certain conditions a five-room apartment may cost $10 while one of the smaller units may cost more. The system of basing rents on location rather than on size recently was adopted to avoid penalizing tenants with large families.

Tenants whose incomes exceed the brackets of Foote Homes may still be eligible for Dixie Homes, where the scale is somewhat higher.

MHA officials said that applicants who qualify but fail to place among the first 900 who will occupy Foote Homes' apartments may leave their applications on file to be eligible in case of later vacancies.

The same applicant may also apply for LeMoyne Gardens when it is completed, they explained.

Those Given Preference

Preference in all the projects is being given those who formerly lived on the sites, large families, and the families in greatest need of better housing.

Foote Homes applications now are being handled at the project's administration building which has been opened at 578 Mississippi. H. E. Oates is in charge.

Negro members of the Advisory Committee of the Housing Authority for the Foote Homes are Dr. T. O. Fuller, Baptist leader; Lieut. G. W. Lee, and M. S. Stuart, insurance men.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
October 17, 1940

NEGROES WILL GET AID

Special Relief Committee Set Up To Provide For Needy

A special Relief Committee has been created by the Community Welfare League to assist in relieving distress among indigent negro families and individuals this Winter. The committee will solicit old clothing for reconditioning and distribution. Persons wishing to donate articles of clothing may leave them at league headquarters, 546 Beale, or call 8-2257 or 8-2088 and the clothes will be picked up.

Bristol, Va., Tenn., Courier
October 28, 1940

HOUSING PROGRAM LAUDED BY PORTER

Negro Leader Speaks to Large Crowd at Lee Street Church

Webster L. Porter, prominent Knoxville negro leader, attorney and newspaper publisher, told a mass meeting at Lee Street Baptist church yesterday that such federally-locally sponsored projects as nursery schools for infants and low-rental public housing projects, "seem too good to be true, but they are with us and they represent the finest signs of progress and cooperative spirit in the history of the nation in the efforts of a progressive people to amiably solve their problems by bettering the home conditions of citizens."

Porter, who is personally acquainted with many leading Bristolians of both races and who helped establish Mercy hospital in this city, praised the vision and cooperative spirit of leaders of the Negro race in Bristol and he said the health and housing projects were bringing into realization "on earth how we expect to live up yonder."

The speaker was introduced by C. P. Daniel, chairman of Bristol Housing Authority which is erecting a $780,000 low-rental public housing project, and other speakers included B. D. French, Bristol, Va., superintendent of schools; the Rev. J. A. Martin, Pembrook L. Thomas and Robert Robertson of the WPA education and recreation divisions, and the Rev. J. R. Washington.

The meeting was arranged by a committee composed of Mrs. Mattie Davis, Mrs. Nona Loller, the Rev. Booker T. Davis and Virginia Miller, head of the nursery school.

Disease among people living in the humblest hovels menaces the family living in the best circumstances, Porter told the audience in praise of the effort to furnish sanitary housing conditions and health training for children "when they are easily pliable and susceptible to good influence that will ultimately make them strong citizens."

Answers Critics of Housing Program

The attorney-publisher, who also is manager of the College Homes low-rental housing development at Knoxville for colored families, said some people resisted the housing project but that opponents "usually are interested in their pocketbooks, at the expense of the low-income groups, rather than the welfare of these groups and the upbuilding of better local communities."

Speaking from his experience at Knoxville, Porter declared "ridiculous and absurd" rumors which were disseminated there by opponents of low-rental housing, "but it didn't take long, once the units began accommodating families, for the people to realize the selfishness of these basely started rumors."

"The Housing Authority has no more authority over the tenant than the owner of a house over any of his tenants," he continued. "They live just like the renter of any home; decent citizens trying to furnish better opportunities for their children, paying their rent as other people and observing the ordinary rules of decent conduct."

The speaker said "it is up to us not to let our selfish interests prevent us from helping the unfortunate," and said that "what we are interested in is the doing of things that will lift our level of living and make our people more contented. What do we care about how long a man serves in office if things are being done that result in our getting more of the things on earth that we expect up yonder?"

Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
November 7, 1940

Negro Group Aids Charities

That the drive now being made for funds with which to carry on relief work by the United Charities during the winter and ensuing months will receive the active support and co-operation of the colored people of Clarksville is indicated by the plans which have been announced by the co-chairman, Dr. Robert T. Burt, and Prof. H. L. Allison.

These plans provide for solicitators for each and every street where colored people live as well as for the suburban communities of Greenwood and Edgefield. Letters are being sent to these workers and a meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Burt high school next Friday night at 7:30 o'clock at which time these solicitors will receive their instructions in detail and will be provided with buttons, cards, and other essential supplies. A hundred per cent attendance of these workers is anticipated by the chairmen.

Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
November 15, 1940

Colored People Contribute $74.96 To United Charities

A check for $74.96 from colored residents of Clarksville was sent to the United Charities today.

Dr. Robert T. Burt and Prof. H. L. Allison were co-chairmen of the colored drive and report a generous response from those solicited.

J. Z. Miller, who with G. W. Scarborough heads the downtown drive said that the response of the colored people was enthusiastic and cooperative. They systemized their drive in a remarkable manner, he explained, and a large group of workers made the canvass.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
October 16, 1940

BUILDING PERMITS, TRANSFERS UP HERE

42 Property Changes Recorded; Licenses for 14 Structures Issued

Real estate transfers and building permits were recorded in unusually large numbers Tuesday, clerks in the building permit department said last night.

There were 42 transfers, chiefly of small homes. The largest transfer was an $8,000 frontage on Deaderick Street. A number of the transfers were to the Nashville Housing Authority for the J. C. Napier Negro low cost housing project.

There were 14 building permits issued for small dwellings and business construction, the largest being an $8,000 addition to the Jersey Farms Dairy, 825 Eighth Avenue, South.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
October 25, 1940

Fire Hall No. 11 To Hold Open House

Fire Hall No. 11, at Twelfth Avenue and Jefferson Street, which houses Nashville's Negro fire company, will keep open house Saturday from 2 to 8 o'clock p. m., in order that the public may inspect the new streamlined fire engine recently assigned to that company. A special program will be given during the afternoon.

The new fire engine, which is capable of throwing 750 gallons of water per minute, is one of the most modern pieces of fire equipment manufactured. Full credit for the new engine is given Luther Luton, member of the Board of Public Works, in the announcement of the plans for keeping open house.

The engine has been named for Dr. H. H. Walker, well-known Negro citizen, who has been active in every movement for the improvement of his race.

Paris, Tenn., Post-Intelligencer
November 15, 1940

COLORED LEAGUE PLANS CAMPAIGN

Plans for its annual Christmas campaign were made by the Colored Civic League at its regular meeting this week. Lilly Bennett will be general chairman. The drive will be held from Nov. 29 to Dec. 15.

Meeting time was moved up from 7:30 to 7 o'clock each Tuesday night, effective next week.

The newly appointed welfare committee, composed of Dave Travis, Lucian Freeman, and J. O. Teague, will meet on Brewer street tonight.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
October 20, 1940

KHA DWELLING UNITS ARE FILLING FAST

Occupancy To Be Complete by Jan. 1.

All dwelling units at Western Heights will be filled by Dec. 1 and at College Homes by Jan. 1, Otto Roehl, Knoxville Housing Authority's properties manager, said Saturday.

"Families are moving in at the rate of three to 10 a day," he said.

All of the 5½-room units at Western Heights, housing group for white families, have been taken, he said. There are 244 units there and 193 leases have been signed.

College Homes, for Negroes, has 320 units and 208 have been leased.

Austin Homes, third housing project, for Negroes, is nearing completion and occupancies will be started in January, Mr. Roehl said.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 29, 1940

Separate Field Asked in WPA Social Service

Social service activities of the Works Projects Administration should be in a different category from the public works projects, and the entire program should be independent of the public works phase of the WPA, a subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee for Community Service Projects reported to Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant WPA commissioner, here today.

A majority of the members of the National Advisory Committee for Community Service Projects has been in session here this week, studying various phases of the WPA in relation to rural activities. The committee has jurisdiction over all of the professional and service projects and other allied plans, with exception of engineering and construction projects which are in progress throughout the nation.

Mrs. Kerr explained that the committee meets every six months in one of the nine National Regional areas, to obtain information on the work in progress and to hear reports on future plans.

The subcommittee also reported to Mrs. Kerr that:

"We also believe that the community service activities of the WPA have developed to a point where they are making a major contribution to the welfare of American communities and to the American way of life, transcending considerations of unemployment relief and involving the integrity and self-discipline of the community. We have been favorably impressed with the high professional competence and deep sense of social responsibility of the federal, regional, and state officials who have given us the benefit of their experience and counsel."

The report also said that in recent years approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the able-bodied unemployed in the nation have been employed by the WPA. It also said that at the present time 2,000,000 persons are employed by the WPA and that approximately 25 per cent of that number are engaged in the professional and service program.

The committee added:

"Our own concern, however, is with the disposition of the P and S projects, which occupy a separate category. It has been brought out repeatedly that these projects have a real contribution to make toward a total defense of the nation. We believe that the threat of total war by the totalitarian states aiming at world supremacy required the total defense of the United States, and that total defense means the total mobilization of the military, industrial, human, and moral resources of the nation.

"To this end we further believe that the economic and social gains of recent years should not be sacrificed, but that they should be maintained and strengthened in order to maintain and improve the consumer buying power, raise levels of living, equalize economic and social opportunities between the different regions of the country, maintain the morale of the people, and strengthen the fabric of democracy. For unless we safeguard against erosion the human resources of the nation, the whole defense effort along military and industrial lines may prove abortive."

Meeting Ended Today

Mrs. Kerr said she believed any program of national defense which disregards the rights and obligations of healthful living, productive labor, and individual development of a people is no defense at all. She added that in the current national concern for developing adequate defense measures, the American people must not allow these primary welfare services to fall into discard.

The committee's meeting ended this morning when a number of the rural WPA service leaders appeared before the group to give analysis of the work being done in their communities.

The National Advisory Committee is a group of twenty-four national leaders. Among those attending the Nashville meeting were:

Dr. Harold R. Benjamin, dean of the School of Education, University of Maryland; T. M. Campbell, of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Martha Deane, of the University of California at Los Angeles; Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, of Washington; Dr. George Galloway, Washington; Miss Rosamont Gilder, New York; Miss Annie Goodrich, dean emeritus, Yale University School of Nursing; Colchester, Conn.; Carl H. Milam, president of the American Library Association, Chicago; Dr. Jay B. Nash, New York University, New York; Mark Starr, New York; Mrs. Isaac B. Tigrett, of Jackson, Tenn.; and Archibald Young, of Los Angeles.

TUSKEGEE GRAD TO MANAGE HOUSING PROJECT IN TEXAS

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas.—(ANP) While Negroes in New Orleans are still engaged in efforts to obtain colored personnel for public housing projects developed in that city, Carlyle Leonard, a Tuskegee graduate, has been appointed resident manager of the first projects for Negro occupancy in this city. Announcement of the appointment was made last week by Finley Vinson, executive director of the Corpus Christi Housing authority.

The new project, developed by the local housing authority with the financial assistance of the USHA cost about $375, 000 and will rehouse 98 low-income families now living in substandard dwellings. The project consists of one and two story row houses and flats. There are play spaces for children and recreational areas for adults.

Mr. Leonard will assume office on Aug. 1, when selection of tenants is scheduled to begin. In his work he will be assisted by Mrs. Leonard, a school teacher, and a graduate of Sam Houston Teachers' college at Austin. The new manager is a product of the Corpus Christi high school as well as of Tuskegee.

The appointment of Mr. Leonard brings to a total of 16 the number of Negroes managing USHA aided projects. Although white managers have been appointed in New Orleans, North and South Negro managers are being appointed to Negro housing projects and thus far, their work has been on a par with that of other racial groups.

COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN ON IN FULL FORCE; ASK LARGER PLEDGES

Negro Labor News

W. L. Davis Heads Colored Division of Charities Campaign; First Week Shows Promise of Successful Drive: Over 250 Volunteer Their Services.

Houston's annual Community Chest campaign is on in full force with four weeks remaining to achieve the financial quota they have set for this year's mark.

Under the leadership of Prof W. L. Davis, chairman of the colored division of the drive, the Negro forces are working hard to make this one of the best drives in the city of Houston and to secure enough funds to assure the continuation of the Community Chest Work.

Among the colored agencies benefited under the Community Chest are the Negro Hospital, YWCA, YMCA and the Florence Crittendon Home for Negro Girls. Other services to Negroes also come out of the funds collected by the Community Chest.

Over 250 Negro Negro volunteers are donating their services in the drive in different capacities.

Definite promises of larger donations to the various Negro agencies have been made to the Negro workers if they are able to increase their quota of last year. At the conclusion of the first week of the drive things shape up as if the success of the workers we will be assured during the coming four weeks.

Negro Woman To Head Ft. Worth Housing Project

NOV 9 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The number of Negro women holding responsible management positions in the government's current housing program was increased to four by the recent appointment of Mrs. Marguerite Pennybacker Anderson as management supervisor of the Butler Place project in Forth Worth.

Mrs. Anderson was appointed by the Forth Worth Housing Authority to manage the new 250-unit project. She is the first Negro woman to be appointed to such a position on a USHA-aided project. However, three others, all in the state of Ohio, previously had been appointed to responsible management positions on projects developed by the housing division of the Public Works Administration.

Mrs. Ellen T. McWilliams is resident housing manager of the Brand Whitlock Homes, a project rehousing 264 families in Toledo. In Cleveland, Mrs. Essie Hague Scott, management aide, assists Gordon Simpson in the supervision of the 579-unit Outhwaite Homes project. Miss Verna Greene is management aide in charge of tenant relations for 296 families living in the Laurel Homes project in Cincinnati.

These women are among 51 Negroes now holding responsible management positions in the government's nation-wide public housing program. In size these projects range from the huge Ida B. Wells Homes in Chicago rehousing 1,662 families to the 74-unit section of University Terrace in Columbia, S. C.

First Woman Gets Job As Supervisor

Pittsburgh Courier

Marguerite Pennybacker-Anderson Named Management Supervisor of Butler Housing Project in Fort Worth, Texas.

SEP 2 1940

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 26.—Executive Director Robert Lealand Hunter of the Fort Worth Housing Authority announced last week the appointment of Mrs. Marguerite Pennybacker-Anderson as management supervisor of the Butler Place Housing Project. She thus becomes the first Negro woman to be appointed to such an administrative position in the history of the United States Housing Authority.

Pittsburgh

Mrs. Anderson is a product of Fort Worth, having been graduated from Fisk university in 1926, A.B. degree, with a major in sociology. She received her master's degree from Columbia university in 1928 and served as executive director of Woodlawn Center, Cleveland, Ohio, for three years. In 1929 she visited France, Germany, Holland and Belgium, studying social problems.

For the last nine years, Mrs. Anderson has been supervisor of Negro charities for the local Community Chest. This talented and accomplished young woman was selected from a list of 65 applicants for the position and has a reputation for being one of the best trained Negro social workers in the country.

The new supervisor is highly respected as a civic worker, member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and is generally active in church and social circles. Mrs. Anderson assumed her new position last Wednesday at the project where there are 250 units to serve low-income Negro families in Fort Worth. Applications are being received for prospective tenants and the project will be ready for occupancy around the middle of October.

Housing Fight Becomes Acute as City Council Bows to Race Prejudice

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

NOV 15 1940

Two Colored Families Ousted from Homes Bought When Low-Cost Housing Project Took Their Old Homesteads

DALLAS. — Two Negro families—the C. L. Walkers and George Johnsons—were forced to move from their newly purchased homes on Howell St. last week under pressure from the city administration.

Bowing to the prejudices of white residents on Howell St., the city council last Wednesday voted $1,300 to purchase Walker's bungalow and to move the Negro families.

The money was turned over to City Manager James W. Aston to whom the responsibility of "settling the matter" was given.

Of the $1,300 set aside, $1,000 was earmarked to be paid Walker for his equity in his home. The other $300 was earmarked to be used in moving the two families from their Howell St. addresses to some other location.

Focal Point

The Walker home has been the storm-center and "focus" of the Howell St. altercation which took place two months ago. The Walkers and the Johnsons moved into the 2600 block of Howell St. the first part of September. Trouble immediately started when moving trucks drove up to the front of the Walkers' newly purchased home.

The Walkers bought the property at 2616 Howell St. and the Johnsons purchased the house at 2619 Howell two months ago when they were forced to move from their old homesteads to make way for the new low-cost housing project now being erected in the Hall-Thomas district.

Homes Terrorized

As soon as the two families moved to the Howell St. homes, they were terrorized, bombed and threatened. Despite the police protection they were supposed to have, the Walker home was damaged considerably by bombs and stones.

Despite these attacks, however, Walker, a Pullman employe, refused to move and stated emphatically that he did not intend to give up his home.

The Call

"This thing of conceding even one thing to mob rule is but the entering wedge for the mob to ask many other illegal things," said one observer here this week-end. "If the Dallas school board bows to the demand to displace Negroes at Lincoln high, it is feared they may ask that we not pass up and down certain streets between certain hours, if at all."

Negro residents now are greatly disturbed over what the next move will be.

Fear for School

Kansas City

Many view the moving of the two Negro families as "bowing to the mandate of the mob." Several express fear that the success in moving the Negro families from Howell St. may give fresh impetus to the move to displace Negroes from the costly new Lincoln high school which is located in the Oakland Ave. district in South Dallas where white people now are endeavoring to get a new zoning rule to prohibit Negroes from living there.

Mo.

City officials stipulated that cost for repairing the bombed house, the broken windows and other damages, would also be borne by the city. It is reported that the seller from whom the Walkers purchased the house, has agreed to discount $500 of the remaining $2,500, which will bring it down to $2,000.

City Manager Aston explained: "The former owner, to whom $2,500 is still owed on the house, has agreed to discount the debt $500. I believe we can sell the house for $2,000." He later said: "This should clear up the situation on Howell St."

RURAL LEADER COURSES END

Amsterdam News

Large Crowd Attends Six-Day Meeting At Marshall

7-20-40

MARSHALL, Texas—The first annual Rural Leadership Training Institute conducted by Bishop College at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, here in Marshall, closed Saturday after an eventful six-day meeting of the foremost rural community leaders in East Texas, including teachers, preachers, farm and home demonstration agents, Jeanes teachers, vocational agriculture teachers, dirt farmers, educational leaders and State representatives.

Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, President of Bishop College and general chairman of the Institute, delivered the keynote address on "Community Thinking." Dr. Rhoads stated that "communities are as likely to become diseased as individuals," and "the fatal community diseases are social paralysis and social epilepsy. Communities that are impotent and passive in the face of greatly-needed potential social advance or that are lacking in social coordination and collective efficiency need a doctor." The speaker defined community thinking as "an achievement in collective behavior that is rare even though fundamentally man is a thinking social being."

Principal W. R. Banks of Prairie View State College characterized the Rural Leadership Training Institute movement as "a new type of Negro revival in July" and a "new use that is being made of the Negro church."

Other prominent figures who spoke at the meeting were: Dr. Lee C. Phillips, Prairie View, Texas, who spoke on the "Negro Rural Church"; Mr. John E. Surratt, executive secretary of the Kessler Plan Association, Dallas; Mr. S. E. Wood, president, Chamber of Commerce, Marshall, Mr. John W. Rice, Field Supervisor, Negro NYA Projects, Dallas; Mr. Otis A. Mason, Rural Supervisor of the Sabine Farm Project, Marshall; Miss Allee W. James, Itinerant Adult Teacher for Houston County.

Housing Authority Condemns Homes Of Dallas Aristocrats

Courier

7-27-40

Seventy Prominent Dallas Negroes Fighting Desperately to Retain Fine Homes Built By Forefathers—Housing Authority Action Brings Protests from Civic Leaders and Daily Press of Dallas.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DALLAS, Texas, July 25.—Storm clouds of protest broke suddenly here this week and drenched the city with appeals from thousands of Negroes and a like number of whites against efforts of the Dallas Housing Authority to seize by condemnation the finest parts of Highland Park and Highland Park West, exclusive residential sections for Negroes.

Efforts of the Housing Authority to move in and expell from their homes many of the oldest and most prominent families in the South, after a decision by the State Supreme Court favored the Housing Authority, has inspired protests from the leading daily papers, civic leaders and the clergy.

Overruled by the courts, 75 prominent Negro home owners must surrender their homes to a government project, which, local authorities agree, could be built in many other sections of Dallas.

Dispossed of their homes, these families are faced with a critical problem. Having lived in this particular section for generations, acknowledged by everyone as respectable, home owning, taxpaying citizens of Dallas, they are now about to be turned out to satisfy the whims of a determined, unreasonable Housing Authority.

When the Housing Authority first started proceedings against the home owners, many of the victims balked. However they were harrassed and intimidated continually by Housing agents and the case was taken to the Supreme Court of Texas. They decided in favor of the Authority.

Despite the decision against them, the home owners are still fighting desperately for their homes. At the same time the Housing Authority has renewed its attacks. It is charged that the Authority has threatened to place costs of court fees, bond fees and other expenses accumulated during the fight.

Owners have been instructed to voluntarily sign over the deeds to their homes.

Residents affected contend they are not being offered just compensation for the property. They point out that it will be impossible for them to secure the type of homes they are leaving or maintain their present standard of living.

DELINQUENT NEGRO YOUTH COUNCIL PULLS COVER OFF JUVENILE PROSTITUTION ON ODIN AVENUE

By L. V. BOLTON

The officers of the Delinquent Negro Youth Council, Inc., went with their investigator, Freddie Brooks, one night last week on a trip to some of the hell holes and slum pits that exist in our city. The 2700 and 2600 blocks on Odin furnished the scene of our activities. Three girls ranging in ages from 13 to 14 were picked up, brought to head-quarters and questioned.

Open Houses For Children Run By Church Women

On Hill and Odin streets we have the name and number of a woman who is a member of one of the prominent Baptist churches of the city and sings in one of the choirs, who is engaged in conducting what these little girls call, "A Hustling House." These girls had run away from home after quiting school. Some had not seen their parents for weeks. This woman harbored them for the purpose of making money with them by having them fill dates of extreme physicial exercises with grown men. This woman, according to these girls, would charge the man 50c for the room, induce him to buy hard liquors for the girl and then lock them in the room. Whatever the amount of money received by the girl from the man, she would hae to split that also with the landlady. All three of these girls made statements that they had followed this lude life in this woman's house.

We have the name and address of another woman on Burnett, also the names and addresses of women on Schwartz street, ad one on Rothwell street, who are doing the same thing. These girls are taught to do these things in unnatural ways for those men who demand it. Freakish practices are readily taken on by some of these girls, but the majority of them refuse.

These women who conduct these lude houses specialize in encouraging the girls to solicit white men. One of them indulge in nothing but entertaining white men. The girls are not allowed to bring a Negro man into the place. This same woman, also preys upon none but school girls during the school term, and in the absence of the school term she sends her trained girls out to the shows, play grounds, dances, beer parlors and to the churches and Sunday schools to inform their school mates and play mates where they can make sme money and have a good time. This article states in a most light form what we have actually uncovered. No one need think that we are playing up crime. It has already played itself up. We are just trying to check or destroy it.

The Boy Problem

Four boys have been released to us recently from jail, three others releaed to us by the police department. The mother of one will not alow him to ive at home. We have placed this 14-year-old boy in a good home and we are pleased with is conduct. Your cooperation is solicited in helping us to clean out these houses of prostitution that cater to little innocent, ignorant girls.

Rural Leadership Training Institute Is Inspirational

Caller 7-19-40 Kansas City

MARSHALL, Texas. — The first annual Rural Leadership Training institute conducted by Bishop college at the Ebenezer Baptist church, here in Marshall, closed Saturday after an eventful six-day meeting of the foremost rural community leaders in East Texas, including teachers, preachers, farm and home demonstration agents, Jeans teachers, vocational agriculture teachers, dirt farmers, educational leaders, and state representatives.

Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, president of Bishop college, and general chairman of the institute, delivered the keynote address on "Community Thinking." Dr. Rhoads stated that "communities are as likely to become diseased as individuals," and "the fatal community diseases are social paralysis and social epilepsy. Communities that are impotent and passive in the face of greatly-needed potential social advance or that are lacking in social coordination and collective efficiency need a doctor." The speaker defined community thinking as "an achievement in collective behavior that is rare even though fundamentally man is a thinking social being."

Principal W. R. Banks of Prairie View college characterized the Rural Leadership Training institute movement as "a new type of Negro revival in July" and "new use that is being made of the Negro church."

The Daily song services and community chorus were directed by Prof. A. S. Jackson, II, supervisor of music in the Dallas high schools, and brought loud praises from all who were in attendance. He wrote the institute's theme song, "If You'll Just Work on."

Other prominent figures who spoke at the meeting were: Dr. Lee C. Phillips, Prairie View, who spoke on the "Negro Rural Church;" John E. Surratt, executive secretary of the Kessler Plan association, Dallas; S. E. Wood, president Chamber of Commerce, Marshall; John W. Rice, field supervisor, Negro NYA project, Dallas; Otis A. Mason, rual supervisor of the Sabine Farm project, Marshall; Miss Allee W. James, itinerant adult teacher for Houston county, Crockett; Gordon Worley, director, division of special problems in Negro education, state department of education, Asutin; Edward Fleeks, senior WPA adult education supervisor, Texarkana; Dr. Connie R. Yerwood, Texas state department of health, Austin; E. E. Collins, area supervisor, Vocational Agriculture Texarkana; Chaucer Robinson, teacher, vocational agriculture, Central high school, Marshall; and Mrs. Lela A. Bryant Harris, Jeanes teacher, Harrison county, Marshall.

Exhibits and demonstrations were given every day under the direction fo F. D. Roland, farm demonstration agent, Harrison county, Marshall, and Mrs. Francis P. Wallace, Jeanes teacher, Panola county. Carthage, Texas.

Certificates were awarded to 225 persons who made perfect attendance records at the institute by President Rhoads.

More than 400 people attended the last session which ended with a barbecue dinner and featured basketball and softball games after the program.

U. S. Housing Project Wipes Out Negro Community

Dispatch

HOUSTON.—(ANP) — The U. S. Housing authority will establish a new resident project in the 4th ward here. Around 300 colored families will have to pack and get out of the Fourth ward entirely. They can not return when the project is completed because the section is to be for whites only.

Okla. City, Okla. 7-27-40

The Negro community was located in such a way that whites had to drive through it on the way to the civic center. Also the homes of the district, it is claimed, are owned, with three exceptions, by absentee landlords, mostly Italian grocers and businessmen. For many years whites have wanted to take over the section and strong pressure was applied to defeat a Negro opposition which included frantic night letters to President Roosevelt and Nathan Strauss, U. S. Housing administrator. Many of the Italians, it is said, also opposed the new slum clearance plan.

Rev. L. S. White, leader of the Negro Fourth Ward Civic league, believes that the colored people were sold out by white interests.

If the Houston Negroes lose their fight, it is anticipated that other Negro communities throughout the country will face similar peril.

Texas Youths Organize State Union

HOUSTON, Texas.—A foundation for true Methodism in CME youths was laid August 2, when several earnest young men and women met in the educational room of Bebee Tabernacle Church to outline a plan for the active participaion of Texas CME young people in their respective church programs all over the state. This kind of young people was organized by Rev. A. B. Moore, who is pastor of the CME Church in Kilgore and a graduate of Payne College in Augusta, Georgia, and Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta.

AUG 16 1940

State officers elected for this youth union were Rev. A. B. Moore, chairman; Mrs. Zelma Tucker, vice chairman and personal secretary to Rev Moore; Miss Evelyn Luper, secretary; Mr. Gartrell Moore, assistant secretary, and Miss Odom, treasurer.

Youths attended this meeting from all parts of Texas and were enthusiastic in their plan to star local units in their respective churches. Rev Moore advanced the idea that each local unit should secure some designated place as a youth center in which to carry on their activities of recreational sport activities, activities for intellectual development and development of spiritual life, an outlined charity program and plans for acquiring and disbursing finance and plans for a state-wide meeting or retreat for all local units annually. Among the plans for recreational program will be such games as softball. table tennis, Chinese checkers, and other sports and games. The cultivation of the intellectual side of life will take in such activities as debates on topics of world-wide interest, round-table discussions on problems that face youths today, race relation forums, and a class for the of a reading room. The program

Study of Methodism and maintenance planned for spiritual development consists of Biblical debates, Bible games and active and independent participation in the church as office holders. It was agreed that the main feature of the charity program would be a permanent storehouse at the community center made up of articles secured at reduced rates from city merchants. The finances of each unit would be used in part from the maintenance of the church and for the needs of the unit.

It was decided that all local units would come together annually in a state meeting which they chose to call "The Retreat" to associate with each other and learn more about the CME church and the youth's part in its program.

AUG 16 1940

Among the goals set by the Council were the giving of a scholarship for the furthering of the education of some worthy person, the sponsoring of the expansion of some churches in need and the sponsoring of other worthwhile projects.

The meeting was considered a wonderful success by all who attended, and all left with the determination to put into execution the plans formulated in the meeting.

Low Rental Units Slated For Dallas

Chicago Ill.

DEC 7 1940

DALLAS.—(ANP)—With the announcement that more than 90 per cent of the skilled and unskilled work would be done by colored workers, James L. Stevenson, director of the Dallas Housing authority. brought cheers from the audience that assembled to hear him Sunday.

The occasion was the monthly session of the forum of the New Hope Baptist church, Rev. M. H. Jackson, pastor.

Stevenson declared that the project, delayed for several months by court processes opposing the location, will be started at once with the contracts already signed.

The project includes 650 low-rent homes with playgrounds, day nurseries, health clinics and other community activities open to the housing residents, as well as others of the community. Specifications call for the completion of the construction during the next year and the opening early in the year 1942. The cost is estimated at nearly $3,000,000.

It is expected that the work of construction will employ the services of a large number of craftsmen of the building trades. When completed the management will likewise be under the supervision of Negro men and women with clerical, janitorial and custodial employment for workers who are trained for the duties which will be created by the opening of the project.

Urban League Protests Consideration of George Harrison For Labor Post

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
NOV 30 1940

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—Rumors current in Washington that include George M. Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks is among favored candidates for the post of secretary of labor, have met with prompt reaction from officials of the National Urban League.

In a recent letter to its affiliates and cooperating agencies, Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the league, quoted the unfavorable record of Harrison on the question of Negro membership in labor unions, and urged all organizations interested in the welfare of Negro workers to express to the White House their opposition to any plans for Harrison's elevation.

BARS NEGROES

"For years, Harrison has aided the railway clerks and concurred in that union's membership policy which debars Negro railway employees," says Granger. At the present Negro railway clerks are only allowed to join "auxiliary locals," which tax them for membership dues without even a pretense at representation in the union's policy-making bodies.

It is also reported that Harrison's organization, assisted by William Green, president of the AFL, is attempting to force all Negro red-caps, organized under federal AFL charters, to disband their organizations, turn their finances over to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and accept membership in the clerk's Jim Crow auxiliary.

LOST BEFORE

After six years of fighting to establish their own federal unions, without a bit of assistance from the railway clerks, and after obtaining contracts with several western railroads, these Negro union members were ordered by William Green, in a letter dated August 26, to comply with Harrison's demand, turn their treasuries over to him and submit to a segregated and ineffective union status.

A similar battle was lost several years ago by Negro railway stevedores of New York City, who were torn from the International Longshoremen's Association, which had accepted them as members on equal standing, and thrust into the Jim Crow auxiliary of the Railway Clerks' union. Negro freight handlers in railway stations throughout the country have met with similar injustice.

In the letter to its local branches, the league pointed out that Negroes already are burdened by one "trade-union segregationist" in the departmet of labor—Dan Tracy, international president of the AFL Electrical Workers' Union, which has been known as actively anti-Negro for the past 50 years. New York Negro electricians are still recalling the practices of Local No. 3 of the Electrical Workers' Union, which "hounded" Negro workers out of jobs as rapidly as the local was able to

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 8, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Recently youth programs have been instituted by several organizations throughout the United States. Local affiliates of the Urban League have been among these. The Chicago Urban League has been outstanding. The Columbus Urban League now joins these working in this ield. George O. Wright, director of Youth Service in this affiliate, indicates the work of his office in central Ohio.

"The Youth Service of the Columbus Urban League came into being on March 15, 1940, as a direct result of the growing concern about the plight of young people. Youth, and particularly Negro youth, had been dealt serious blows by the assaults of the economic depression.

Council Formed.

"As a beginning device, it was decided that a council of agencies dealing with youth would be of value. Consequently, efforts were made to set up a co-ordinating council to discuss the whole problem, with a view to establishing, if not uniform procedures, co-ordinated attacks on separate fronts.

"The co-operation of the Columbus Urban League's department of research and the Ohio State University school of social administration was sought and the services of a graduate student were obtained to conduct a survey and prepare the directory. This directory is now nearing completion.

"A continuous tying together of the social agencies presented a problem that has been dealt with by the publication under the auspices of the Youth Service of a biweekly bulletin, 'The Youth.' This bulletin is distributed free to all of the youth-serving agencies in the city.

Clearing House.

"The co-ordinating council solves, in a partial manner, the need for closer relationships between agencies which are working on the same problem. It provides a clearing house for information and aids in the preparation of city-wide programs.

"To have stopped with the organization of youth leaders, or more properly directors of agencies dealing with youth, would have been short of the mark. Efforts have been made, therefore, to organize the youth on a city-wide basis. The Youth Service cooperated with the Friendly Service Bureau of the city police department in the establishment of a Boys' City. The preliminary details have been worked out and the program is to begin after the rush of school opening.

Conducts Agency.

"From the files of the Urban League it has been found that one of the gravest problems of young people is the obtaining of employment. What a social agency, with restricted funds, may do in this respect is, of course, very little, beyond the conducting of an employment agency. Here at the Columbus Urban League the employment agency idea has been extended and people have been asked by letter to use the League's employment service.

"Another attack on the problem of employment has been by developing an apprenticeship program in co-operation with the Frontiers Club. Employers have been asked to take young high-school graduates into their offices and businesses on an apprenticeship basis.

"Another phase in the development of the youth program is the organization of young people into groups to discuss and consider their own problems and to set up programs of action to correct the conditions. Young people grow to responsible citizenship only through experimental participation."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 29, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The following letter addressed to the state officials in the territories where there are separate schools maintained for Negroes by Commissioner Studebaker, of the United States Department of Education, represents an effort on the part of this agency of the federal government to have Negroes equitably included in the program of national defense:

"During recent weeks there have been several conferences here in Washington which dealt with the problems of Negroes in this emergency. I have personally participated in a number of these conferences and have called some of them. One of the most fruitful conferences was the one attended by the state agents for Negro education representing the 17 states in which separate schools are maintained for Negroes. Ont of these conferences and discussions I have drawn certain conclusions and I wish to make to you a number of suggestions which follow:

"Nondiscrimination in Defense Training—The appropriation act recently passed by congress designed to furnish aid to the states in the organization and operation of defense training programs provided:

"No trainee under the foregoing appropriations shall be discriminated against because of sex, race or color; and where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equitable provision shall be made for facilities and training of like quality.

"In the preparation of plans for the defense training programs in your state it is understood, of course, that this part of the law as well as other parts will be observed. The problem here is to translate into terms of definite action what is obviously the intent of the law. To assist in securing this result, therefore, let me say that I hope that the defense training programs in your state will provide for Negroes a sufficient number of courses and adequate equipment to give them training in a proportion, against all persons taken into training during the remainder of this fiscal year, equal to the ratio of Negroes on the rolls of the state employment service as of April, 1940. This is a definite objective toward which to aim. Bear in mind that it deals with ratios on a statewide basis. I fully realize that in providing training for Negroes on this basis it will appear that more Negroes being trained than can immediately be employed. Some delay in employment is also occurring among white people who have been trained. I have the assurance of representatives of the Defense Commission that in view of the large percentage of Negroes who have not had opportunity for training in the past and the probable need for the employment of these Negroes in industries essential to national defense, it will not be expected that they will all be readily or immediately employed but it is certainly clear that if they are given essential training they will possess valuable assets which will facilitate their employment. The employment services can be depended upon to co-operate in every way possible if the sohools request the assignment of Negroes.

"Preparation of Teachers—One of the crucial problems we face is the problem of an adequate supply of competent Negro teachers of activities appropriate to the defense training programs. It would seem to me that the state supervisor of Negro schools could be very helpful in organizing a plan to secure a list of names of prospective teachers of mechanics and other activities and in assisting in the organization of plans for intensive courses of training preliminary to the establishment of the courses for students. I am sure that you will understand the importance of a careful and thorough plan for teacher training."

Following close on the heels of this letter the Associated Press carried a story revealing that there are some 1,500 or 2,000 persons connected with the United States military or naval service whose allegiance to the United States is being questioned. These persons belonging to an organization which is accredited with being out of step with the American way of living. The books and records of this organization are being examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

If there are 2,000 anti-Americans in the military service of the nation there must be many more ooccupying positions in our economic and industrial organizations. No investigation thus far has revealed an organization composed of Negroes whose principles run counter to those upon which the foundation of our government was established. The wisdom of training these millions of untrained Negroes and admitting them into the armed forces of the nation and other menial positions may some day become evident.

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

NOV 3 1940

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The National Urban League will hold its thirtieth anniversary dinner at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth avenue, New York city, Friday evening, November 8.

Speakers will be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Judge Joseph N. Ulman, member executive board, National Urban League, and Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban eague, will be toastmaster

A steady upswing in business conditions in New York city has created a heavy demand for trained sales persons in stores operated in the Harlem area of New York. This favorable business trend accounts for the placing in jobs of many graduates of courses in merchandising and salesmanship offered by the Works Projects Administration adult education program.

Over a period of five years, the WPA has undertaken the training of students to meet the demand for trained clerks. Geared to modern trends in merchandising and salesmanship, these classes teach courteous methods in dealing with customers; the proper steps to take in completing a sale; efficient methods in sales recording; the encouragement of repeat orders, and technical details in connection with inventories, sales slips, merchandise displays, effective advertising methods, etc. The students "buy" and "sell" each other's coats, hats and other wearing appearel in order to gain actual experience and practice.

As many as 5,000 persons have been reported in daily attendance in the WPA adult education classes. Nearly 250 full-time teachers who have been otherwise unemployed teach these students in 35 adult education centers.

Two of Harlem's largest adult education units, the Union Baptist church of West 145th street and the 135th street branch Y. M. C. A., are featuring these classes in salesmanship and merchandising during the current fall semester. The WPA courses at these centers and at many schools, community houses, churches and libraries throughout the city are free to persons 17 years of age and over. The list of subjects available include French, Spanish, English, music and drama appreciation, stage technique, citizenship and typewriting.

The New York city board of education is sponsor of the WPA adult education program.

The Urban League is urging Negro girls to apply for jobs as hostesses at army reception centers. Applications may be obtained from the old post office, Room 526.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Is Urban League Speaker

NOV 8 1940

NEW YORK, N .Y.—The Urban league will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary with a dinner this week and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the featured speaker.

The dinner will be held at the Aldine club, 200 Fifth avenue, on Friday, November 8, at 7 p.m. It will mark the third decade of service of the Urban league, which was founded in 1910 by an interracial group headed by the late Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin.

Other speakers on the program will include Judge Joseph N. Ulman, member of the Urban league's national executive board, and Lester B Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban league.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the league since 1915, will act as toastmaster.

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

NOV 17 1940

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Full integration of Negroes into the defense phases of employment, training and housing was urged upon administrative heads of 10 federal agencies by a delegation of Urban League secretaries who spent two days in Washington in a series of conferences with government officials.

With Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, as spokesman, the delegation was composed of 15 local and National Urban League executives from 12 cities, together with representatives of the United Transport Service Workers' Union and the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program.

The delegation was informed by Sidney Hillman, in charge of the labor division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, that both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations had agreed to lift bans against employment of Negroes in defense industries.

Housing Plans.

In a conference with the Federal Works Agency, assurance was given by W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, that Negro labor will receive equitable consideration in the construction of defense housing, following as far as possible the policy developed by the United States Housing Authority in the construction of low-rent housing projects. C. F. Palmer, defense housing co-ordinator, was informed that less than 3 per cent of the dwelling units thus far constructed under the defense housing program were occupied by Negroes.

The Housing Co-ordinator promised to use all means within his power to insure defense housing occupancy by Negroes in proportion to their numbers in the working population.

Ewan Clague, director of the Bureau of Employment Security, asserted that the local offices would be instructed to emphasize the placement of skilled Negro workers in defense industries.

Work Experience.

Dillard B. Lasseter, deputy administrator of the National Youth Administration, stated that the enlarged appropriations now made available for workshop experience of young people made it possible for NYA to give Negro youth valuable work experience looking toward employment in defense industries.

Dr. John B. Studebaker, commissioner, United States Office of Education, promised to use the influence of his office in securing the appointment of Negroes to advisory committees co-operating with local boards of education in the vocational training program.

CAA Assurances Given.

Inadequate facilities provided by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for training of Negro air pilots were pointed out to Colonel Donald Connolly and Major Groves Webster, of that agency. The Army service was charged with being secretly opposed to the program and unwilling to co-operate with it fully. Assurances were given by the committee that the inadequacies susceptible to attack by CAA would be corrected as rapidly as possible.

A full report on the results of the conference will be issued by the National Urban League within a few days for the use of social agencies, civic organizations and labor unions.

Disapprove 'White' Ad In Magazine

DEC 27 1940

NEW YORK—The National Urban League this week protested against an advertisement which appeared recently in TIME Magazine, in which "white, intelligent labor" was mentioned as one of the outstanding attractions of the Southern states to industries contemplating moving to that secuon.

The advertisement was sponsored by the United Gas Pipe Line company. It invited new industries to locate in the Gulf Southern States —Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama. Since its appearance in TIME, it has been published by several other nationally circulated magazines.

In a letter to R. H. Hargrove, vice president and general manager of the United Gas Pipe Line company, Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, in charge of industrial relations, emphasized the League's contention that as new industries develop in a community, and as employment opportunities expand, Negroes should be included proportionately in those opportunities if only as a matter of protection and economy for the entire community.

Granger at the same time urged both the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. and the National Association of Manufacturers to take steps, through an official statement and other action by its individual members, to disclaim any sympathy with such a policy as is implied in the United Gas Pipe Line company's advertisement.

Urban League Opposes Naming Of Harrison As Labor Secretary

NOV 17 1940

NEW YORK City,—(SNS)—Rumors current in Washington that include George M. Harrison Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks among favored candidates for the post of Secretary of Labor have met with prompt reaction from officials of the National Urban League.

In a recent letter to its affiliates and cooperating organizations, Lester B. Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary of the League, quoted the unfavorable record of Mr Harrison on the question of Negro membership in labor unions and urged all organizations interested in the welfare of Negro workers to express to the White House their opposition to any plans for Mr Harrison's elevation.

ANTI NEGRO POLICY

For years Mr. Harrison has aided the Railway Clerks and concurred in that union's membership policy which debars Negro railway employees. At present Negro railway clerks are only allowed to join "auxiliary locals" which tax them for membership dues without even a pretense at representation in the union's policy-making bodies. It is also reported that Harrison's organization, assisted by William Green, President of the A. F. of L., is attempting to force all Negro Red Caps organized under federal A F. of L. charters to disband their organizations, turn their finances over to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and accept membership in the Clerks' Jim Crow auxiliary.

After six years of fighting to establish their own federal unions without one bit of assistance from the Railway Clerks, and after obtaining contracts with several western railroads; these Negro union members were ordered by William Green, in a letter dated August 26, to comply with Harrison's demand, turn their treasuries over to him and tamely submit to a segregated and ineffective union status.

A similar battle was lost several years ago by Negro railway stevedores of New York City, who were torn from the International Longshoremen's Association, which had accepted them as members on equal standing, and thrust into the Jim Crow auxiliary of the Railway Clerks' Union. Negro freight handlers in railway stations throughout the country have met with similar injustice.

RAP DAN TRACY

In the letter to its local branches, the National Urban League pointed out that Negroes already are burdened by one "trade-union segregationist" in the Department of Labor, Dan Tracy, International President of the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers' Union, which has been known as actively anti-Negro for the past fifty years. New York Negro electricians are still recalling the practices of Local 3 of the Electrical Workers' Union, which "hounded" Negro workers out of jobs as rapidly as the local was able to establish collective bargaining agreements with employers.

Civic organizations, Negro trade union leaders, and others interested in improving the status of Negro workers are being urged by the League to express to authorities in Washington their protest against any plans for appointing Harrison to the post of Secretary of Labor; and at the same time to express their approval of such preferable alternative candidates, including Sidney Hillman, Dan Tobin, president of the AF of L Teamsters' Union, and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
November 17, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Full integration of Negroes into the defense phases of employment, training and housing was urged upon administrative heads of 10 federal agencies by a delegation of Urban League secretaries who spent two days in Washington in a series of conferences with government officials.

With Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, as spokesman, the delegation was composed of 15 local and National Urban League executives from 12 cities, together with representatives of the United Transport Service Workers' Union and the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program.

The delegation was informed by Sidney Hillman, in charge of the labor division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, that both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations had agreed to lift bans against employment of Negroes in defense industries.

Housing Plans.

In a conference with the Federal Works Agency, assurance was given by W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, that Negro labor will receive equitable consideration in the construction of defense housing, following as far as possible the policy developed by the United States Housing Authority in the construction of low-rent housing projects. C. F. Palmer, defense housing co-ordinator, was informed that less than 3 per cent of the dwelling units thus far constructed under the defense housing program were occupied by Negroes.

The Housing Co-ordinator promised to use all means within his power to insure defense housing occupancy by Negroes in proportion to their numbers in the working population.

Ewan Clague, director of the Bureau of Employment Security, asserted that the local offices would be instructed to emphasize the placement of skilled Negro workers in defense industries.

Work Experience.

Dillard B. Lasseter, deputy administrator of the National Youth Administration, stated that the enlarged appropriations now made available for workshop experience of young people made it possible for NYA to give Negro youth valuable work experience looking toward employment in defense industries.

Dr. John B. Studebaker, commissioner, United States Office of Education, promised to use the influence of his office in securing the appointment of Negroes to advisory committees co-operating with local boards of education in the vocational training program.

CAA Assurances Given.

Inadequate facilities provided by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for training of Negro air pilots were pointed out to Colonel Donald Connolly and Major Groves Webster, of that agency. The Army service was charged with being secretly opposed to the program and unwilling to co-operate with it fully. Assurances were given by the committee that the inadequacies susceptible to attack by CAA would be corrected as rapidly as possible.

A full report on the results of the conference will be issued by the National Urban League within a few days for the use of social agencies, civic organizations and labor unions.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Urban League Officer Writes Company Head

Also Called To Attention of U. S. Commerce Office

DEC 14 1940

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The National Urban League this week protested against an advertisement which appeared recently in a nationally known magazine, in which "white, intelligent labor" was mentioned as one of the outstanding attractions of the Southern states to industries contemplating moving to that section.

The advertisement, sponsored by the United Gas Pipe Line Company, invited new industries to locate in the Gulf Southern states—Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama.

In a letter to R. H. Hargrove, vice president and general manager of the United Gas Pipe Line Company, Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, in charge of industrial relations, emphasized the League's contention that as new industrial development in a community, and as employment opportunities expand, Negroes should be included proportionately in those oppotrunities, if only as a matter of protection and economy for the entire community.

POLICY FOUND UNWISE

"It is true that many industries in the South, as well as in the North, have heretofore excluded Negroes from employment," Mr. Granger wrote. "This is a policy the unwisdom of which has long since been recognized by advanced industrial leaders. A definite start in recent years has been made toward correcting these policies, and it is to the credit of the South that Southern industry has frefuently taken the leadership along this line.

"I am sure that you recognize how your advertisement suggests a directly contrary policy. It proposes to industrial employers establishing themselves in the Gulf South, that no consideration be given intelligent Negro labor, even though Negroes compose approximately 30 per cent of the entire native labor in the Gulf section.

"Because of these facts, the National Urban League urges the officers and directors of the United Gas Pipe Line Company to alter its advertisement. We urge that employers be encouraged to consider Negro labor in the Gulf South as elsewhere, an essential part of industrial resources upon which our national economy must depend."

Mr. Granger at the same time urged both the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. and the National Association of Manufacturers to take steps, through an official statement and other action by its individual members, to disclaim any sympathy with such a policy as is implied in the United Gas Pipe Line Company's advertisement.

Urban League Opposes Naming Of Harrison As Labor Secretary

NOV 17 1940

NEW YORK City,—(SNS)—Rumors current in Washington that include George M. Harrison, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks among favored candidates for the post of Secretary of Labor have met with prompt reaction from officials of the National Urban League.

Daily Worker

In a recent letter to its affiliates and cooperating organizations, Lester B. Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary of the League, quoted the unfavorable record of Mr Harrison on the question of Negro membership in labor unions and urged all organizations interested in the welfare of Negro workers to express to the White House their opposition to any plans for Mr Harrison's elevation.

ANTI NEGRO POLICY

For years Mr. Harrison has aided the Railway Clerks and concurred in that union's membership policy which debars Negro railway employees. At present Negro railway clerks are only allowed to join "auxiliary locals" which tax them for membership dues without even a pretense at representation in the union's policy-making bodies. It is also reported that Harrison's organization, assisted by William Green, President of the A. F. of L., is attempting to force all Negro Red Caps organized under federal A F. of L. charters to disband their organizations, turn their finances over to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and accept membership in the Clerks' Jim Crow auxiliary.

Atlanta, Ga.

After six years of fighting to establish their own federal unions without one bit of assistance from the Railway Clerks, and after obtaining contracts with several western railroads, these Negro union members were ordered by William Green, in a letter dated August 26, to comply with Harrison's demand, turn their treasuries over to him and tamely submit to a segregated and ineffective union status.

A similar battle was lost several years ago by Negro railway stevedores of New York City, who were torn from the International Longshoremen's Association, which had accepted them as members on equal standing, and thrust into the Jim Crow auxiliary of the Railway Clerks' Union. Negro freight handlers in railway stations throughout the country have met with similar injustice.

RAP DAN TRACY

In the letter to its local branches, the National Urban League pointed out that Negroes already are burdened by one "trade-union segregationist" in the Department of Labor, Dan Tracy, International President of the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers' Union, which has been known as actively anti-Negro for the past fifty years. New York Negro electricians are still recalling the practices of Local 3 of the Electrical Workers' Union, which "hounded" Negro workers out of jobs as rapidly as the local was able to establish collective bargaining agreements with employers.

Civic organizations, Negro trade union leaders, and others interested in improving the status of Negro workers are being urged by the League to express to authorities in Washington their protest against any plans for appointing Harrison to the post of Secretary of Labor; and at the same time to express their approval of such preferable alternative candidates, including Sidney Hillman, Dan Tobin, president of the AF of L Teamsters' Union, and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 17, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Full integration of Negroes into the defense phases of employment, training and housing was urged upon administrative heads of 10 federal agencies by a delegation of Urban League secretaries who spent two days in Washington in a series of conferences with government officials.

With Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, as spokesman, the delegation was composed of 15 local and National Urban League executives from 12 cities, together with representatives of the United Transport Service Workers' Union and the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program.

The delegation was informed by Sidney Hillman, in charge of the labor division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, that both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations had agreed to lift bans against employment of Negroes in defense industries.

Housing Plans.

In a conference with the Federal Works Agency, assurance was given by W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, that Negro labor will receive equitable consideration in the construction of defense housing, following as far as possible the policy developed by the United States Housing Authority in the construction of low-rent housing projects. C. F. Palmer, defense housing co-ordinator, was informed that less than 3 per cent of the dwelling units thus far constructed under the defense housing program were occupied by Negroes.

The Housing Co-ordinator promised to use all means within his power to insure defense housing occupancy by Negroes in proportion to their numbers in the working population.

Ewan Clague, director of the Bureau of Employment Security, asserted that the local offices would be instructed to emphasize the placement of skilled Negro workers in defense industries.

Work Experience.

Dillard B. Lasseter, deputy administrator of the National Youth Administration, stated that the enlarged appropriations now made available for workshop experience of young people made it possible for NYA to give Negro youth valuable work experience looking toward employment in defense industries.

Dr. John B. Studebaker, commissioner, United States Office of Education, promised to use the influence of his office in securing the appointment of Negroes to advisory committees co-operating with local boards of education in the vocational training program.

CAA Assurances Given.

Inadequate facilities provided by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for training of Negro air pilots were pointed out to Colonel Donald Connolly and Major Groves Webster, of that agency. The Army service was charged with being secretly opposed to the program and unwilling to co-operate with it fully. Assurances were given by the committee that the inadequacies susceptible to attack by CAA would be corrected as rapidly as possible.

A full report on the results of the conference will be issued by the National Urban League within a few days for the use of social agencies, civic organizations and labor unions.

Urban League Officer Writes Company Head

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Also Called To Attention of U. S. Commerce Office

DEC 14 1940

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The National Urban League this week protested against an advertisement which appeared recently in a nationally known magazine, in which "white, intelligent labor" was mentioned as one of the outstanding attractions of the Southern states to industries contemplating moving to that section.

The advertisement, sponsored by the United Gas Pipe Line Company, invited new industries to locate in the Gulf Southern states—Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama.

In a letter to R. H. Hargrove, vice president and general manager of the United Gas Pipe Line Company, Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, in charge of industrial relations, emphasized the League's contention that as new industrial development in a community, and as employment opportunities expand, Negroes should be included proportionately in those oppotrunities, if only as a matter of protection and economy for the entire community.

POLICY FOUND UNWISE

"It is true that many industries in the South, as well as in the North, have heretofore excluded Negroes from employment," Mr. Granger wrote. "This is a policy the unwisdom of which has long since been recognized by advanced industrial leaders. A definite start in recent years has been made toward correcting these policies, and it is to the credit of the South that Southern industry has frefuently taken the leadership along this line.

"I am sure that you recognize how your advertisement suggests a directly contrary policy. It proposes to industrial employers establishing themselves in the Gulf South, that no consideration be given intelligent Negro labor, even though Negroes compose approximately 30 per cent of the entire native labor in the Gulf section.

"Because of these facts, the National Urban League urges the officers and directors of the United Gas Pipe Line Company to alter its advertisement. We urge that employers be encouraged to consider Negro labor in the Gulf South as elsewhere, an essential part of industrial resources upon which our national economy must depend."

Mr. Granger at the same time urged both the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. and the National Association of Manufacturers to take steps, through an official statement and other action by its individual members, to disclaim any sympathy with such a policy as is implied in the United Gas Pipe Line Company's advertisement.

SOCIAL CONDTIONS- 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

URBAN LEAGUE

The Urban League

The Urban League of Washington, which has been in operation since the spring of 1939, is a branch of an interracial organization founded in New York City 30 years ago for the purpose of integrating Negro workers into the normal economic life of our cities. The organization is primarily concerned with long-range adjustment problems. Yet the urgency and importance of its task are emphasized by the hardships of the oppressed and underprivileged of other lands. Washington Post Sept 2, '4

The local Urban League refers to the colored residents of the Capital City as "Washington's permanent refugees." That is a harsh but revealing phrase. It calls attention to the fact that thousands of colored residents are ill-adjusted or entirely unadjusted to the social and economic life of this community.

The local league, which was founded by Canon Anson Phelps Stokes and Mr. Elwood Street, former director of public welfare, seeks the support of both white and colored residents in bringing about a better community understanding of this underprivileged group.

Although the league has been handicapped by limited funds, its first annual report indicates that it has already acquired a great deal of useful information, with a view to increasing and diversifying employment opportunities for Negroes. Contacts have been made with the Alley Dwelling Authority in the hope of providing better and cheaper quarters for Negro families.

The league's representatives have likewise interested themselves in local trade-union activities as they affect skilled Negro workers in the unorganized section of the building trades. Discriminatory union policies are added to the other handicaps of the colored job seeker. Because of limited employment opportunities and congested housing conditions, the league is actively discouraging the inflow of Negroes into the city.

The Urban League wisely stresses the importance of interracial cooperation in studying and furthering plans to improve the economic lot of Negroes. The task is obviously a community responsibility, and just as plainly an undertaking mutually advantageous to white and colored residents. For an economically underprivileged Negro population puts a heavy strain upon the resources of the city. The more fortunate have to support the relief agencies and the correctional institutions made necessary by poverty and its accompaniment—crime.

The preponderant percentage of relief funds devoted to Negro relief and the high percentage of Negro convictions for crimes and misdemeanors is the direct outcome of economic handicaps with which Negro workers have to contend.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 11, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The 75th anniversary of Big Bethel A. M. E. church will be observed August 18-25, according to Rev. D. T. Babcock, the pastor. Bishop J. S. Flipper, of the Episcopal district, which covers the state of South Carolina, will preach the opening sermon at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, August 18th.

Monday and Tuesday nights there will be affairs in which the auxiliaries of the church will take part. The Sunday school orchestra will furnish music for these occasions, and Boy Scout Troop No. 79 will participate in the program. On Friday night, "Heaven Bound," musical Biblical pageant, originated by the Big Bethel choirs, will be presented. Sunday, August 25, will mark the close of the celebration with services all during the day.

H. J. Furlowe, instructor at David T. Howard Junior High school and assistant chorister of Big Bethel Choir No. 2, is chairman of the program committee.

Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion of the world, presented the solid gold trophy, awarded to Gladys Hampton by Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, at a luncheon in Dempsey's Broadway restaurant in New York City Thursday afternoon.

The award was made for her outstanding achievements during the year on behalf of the Music Project Fund for Bethune-Cookman College, famous co-educational institution of Daytona Beach, Florida.

Joe Louis, present champion, was present at the ceremonies and posed with members of the music committee. Louis was in town for a short while and insisted on appearing in behalf of the college, founded by Mary McLeod Bethune, its present president.

Open competitive examinations were announced this week by the United States Civil Service Commission for the following positions: Senior stenographer, $1,620 a year; junior stenographer, $1,440; senior typist, $1,440; junior typist, $1,260. Closing dates for filing of applications with the commission at Washington, August 15-19.

Examinations will be given also for senior civil engineer, $4,600; civil engineer, $3,800; associate civil engineer, $3,200; assistant civil engineer, $2,600; senior illustrator (air-brush), $2,000; assistant illustrator (air-brush), $1,800; junior illustrator (air-brush), $1,620. Closing dates for filing of applications for engineering examinations are August 29 to September 3, for illustrators, August 26 to August 29.

Urban League Bulletin

Constitution

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 28, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The camping committee of the Atlanta area council and of District 10 announces the opening of Camp J. K. Orr for its first season on Saturday, August 3, for four weeks.

F. D. Maise, assistant Scout executive, will serve as camp director. He will supervise the general staff and direct business management of the camp. S. L. Davis, scoutmaster of Troop 89, quarte[illegible]er and mess hall, Felker Ward, Scoutmaster, Troop 150; camp fire and song director, H. J. Furlow, secretary, District 10; director of pioneer camp, A. J. Lewis II, district commissioner; health and safety, Dr. W. N. Harper.

Other adult and junior leaders will be added as the season progresses.

A nominal fee for seven days will be charged, which includes transportation. The camping periods will be divided as follows: First period, August 3-August 10; second period, August 10-August 17; third period, August 17-August 24; fourth period, August 24-August 31.

Parents planning to send their boys to camp should make application immediately to the district office through the Scoutmasters of the various troops.

A pioneer camp, directed by A. J. Lewis II, district commissioner, made up of older Scouts, will be conducted from 24 to July 31. This camp will be devoted to construction work in the new camp and paving the way for the troop camping season, which will open August 3 and continue to August 31.

Nature Calls to Youth.

At this season of the year the hills, rivers and all that goes to make up the attractiveness of the out-of-doors call to youth to come and partake of their wealth of happiness and health. Out there he is privileged to take nature trips, play Indian, engage in sports, eat good wholesome food, participate in camp dramatics, and sleep the sleep of the just in an atmosphere charged with the perfumes of the forest. Such a call is natural, and to every Boy Scout in the district, this call comes from Camp J. K. Orr.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 28, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The camping committee of the Atlanta area council and of District 10 announces the opening of Camp J. K. Orr for its first season on Saturday, August 3, for four weeks.

F. D. Maise, assistant Scout executive, will serve as camp director. He will supervise the general staff and direct business management of the camp. S. L. Davis, scoutmaster of Troop 89, will serve as assistant camp director, and will be in charge of program and activities. Davis is an experienced Scout leader and is well known throughout the district.

Scout Camp Staff.

The following Scouters will serve on the staff: Nature craft director, W. S. Banks, Scoutmaster, Troop 85; Scout craft director, Frank Hill, Scoutmaster Troop 38; [illegible]er and mess hall, Felker Ward, Scoutmaster, Troop 150; camp fire and song director, H. J. Furlow, secretary, District 10; director of pioneer camp, A. J. Lewis II, district commissioner; health and safety, Dr. W. N. Harper.

Other adult and junior leaders will be added as the season progresses.

A nominal fee for seven days will be charged, which includes transportation. The camping periods will be divided as follows: First period, August 3-August 10; second period, August 10-August 17; third period, August 17-August 24; fourth period, August 24-August 31.

Parents planning to send their boys to camp should make application immediately to the district to the Chicago Urban League by the estate of Max Straus through Aaron Straus, administrator, for the purpose of carrying forward an experiment in making new work opportunities for Negro women and girls. The department of industrial relations and research of the league, of which Howard D. Gould is director, has been handicapped for several years by not having a full-time woman secretary who could devote her entire energies to the study of problems facing Negro women workers. This special gift, which is for a two-year period, will make such a study possible.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 11, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The 75th anniversary of Big Bethel A. M. E. church will be observed August 18-25, according to Rev. D. T. Babcock, the pastor. Bishop J. S. Flipper, of the Episcopal district, which covers the state of South Carolina, will preach the opening sermon at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, August 18th.

Monday and Tuesday nights there will be affairs in which the auxiliaries of the church will take part. The Sunday school orchestra will furnish music for these occasions, and Boy Scout Troop No. 79 will participate in the program. On Friday night, "Heaven Bound," musical Biblical pageant, originated by the Big Bethel choirs, will be presented. Sunday, August 25, will mark the close of the celebration with services all during the day.

H. J. Furlowe, instructor at David T. Howard Junior High school and assistant chorister of Big Bethel Choir No. 2, is chairman of the program committee.

Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion of the world, presented the solid gold trophy, awarded to Gladys Hampton by Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, at a luncheon in Dempsey's Broadway restaurant in New York City Thursday afternoon.

The award was made for her outstanding achievements during the year on behalf of the Music Project Fund for Bethune-Cookman College, famous co-educational institution of Daytona Beach, Florida.

Joe Louis, present champion, was present at the ceremonies and posed with members of the music committee. Louis was in town for a short while and insisted on appearing in behalf of the college, founded by Mary McLeod Bethune, its present president.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
August 4, 1940

Urban Labue Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Announcement was made recently by Alfred Edgar Smith, staff adviser in the office of Fred R. Rauch, assistant commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, that the rights of Negro citizens qualified and eligible for assignment to the $17,281,000 nation-wide project for vocational training of defense workers are protected with regulations forbidding discrimination because of race, creed or color.

The WPA project will provide training for approximately 100,000 persons and thus provide them with an increased knowledge of the skills necessary to speed up the national defense program. The courses of training will be given in established public vocational schools and related facilities during August and September.

Sponsored by the National Defense Advisory Commission, the vast program will move forward with the United States Office of Education serving as co-sponsor. The Office of Education will make available $7,500,000 in addition to the $9,781,340 allotted from WPA funds. State and local school boards will have the primary responsibility for the actual conduct of the courses. The project will operate in states where the need is certified by the state director of vocational education. The director will also serve as state representative of the sponsor and co-sponsor.

The WPA will select and assign persons for training upon requisition from the vocational educational authorities, continuing to pay these workers during the training course. Other qualified persons may be selected by public employment offices, but these will not be paid by WPA.

Vocational education, apprentice training and work experience in mass production industries, even though such experience may not have been at an occupation requiring a higher degree of skill, will be considered in selecting trainees. Auto mechanics, machine shop workers, electricians, cabinet makers, draftsmen, sheet metal workers, welders, pattern makers, etc., experienced in the use of hand or machine tools, will be registered as desirable applicants. The same is true of persons whose manual skills include such crafts as wood working, model building, repair and building of electrical and radio equipment in the home. Experience in repair and maintenance of arm machinery is likewise desirable.

McRae Memorial Sanatorium, located at Alexander, Ark., is a very noteworthy institution. It is the only state sanatorium which has an all-Negro staff of doctors and nurses, and a state board of trustees with Negro members.

In the appointment of Dr. H. H. Brown, superintendent, the board disproves the frequently made claim that there are no Negro doctors qualified to head a state sanatorium, for as the only Negro fellow of the University of Christ Physicians, he is a nationally recognized authority in his field.

Granger Gets League Post; Thomas Ignored

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—(ANP)—Appointment of Lester B. Granger to head the department of industrial relations, beginning Oct 1 was announced this week by the National Urban League through its executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones. Mr. Granger's official title will be assistant executive secretary in charge of industrial relations.

In selecting Mr. Granger, league officials overlooked Jesse O. Thomas, southern regional director, who last year was acting executive secretary while Mr. Jones was absent on sick leave. At this time Mr. Thomas, ordinarily stationed in Atlanta, came to New York and carried on the organization's work without a letdown, meanwhile raising money. He is rated as one of the best social service executives in the nation.

Mr. Granger served as secretary of the league's workers' bureau from 1934 to 1938 and since that time served as secretary of the committee on Negro welfare of the Welfare Council of New York City.

Urban League Bulletin

Constitution Atlanta Ga

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

OCT 6 1940

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Negroes encounter various manifestations of sabotage and experience difficulty in making available their services, talents and skills to their government in connection with its program of national preparedness.

Repeated complaints have been registered at the Urban League office by men who have reported to the place of enlistment, but who have been advised that "no arrangements have been made to enlist Negro men as yet."

A few weeks ago a Negro mechanic took the carpenter's examination and, undoubtedly, made a high mark, because he was called a few days ago to report at the Candler warehouse for duty. This mechanic, being a college graduate, undoubtedly made such an excellent mark in his examination, comparatively, that it was naturally supposed that he was not a Negro. Therefore, those responsible for certification disregarded the fact that he stated on his examination blank that he was a Negro. He was called and advised to report to the place above named, only to be told upon his arrival that the only jobs for Negroes fell in the category of laborer.

This means, of course, that the government will be denied the use of this available skill.

While there is a good deal of discussion and agitation concerning sabtoage and fifth column activities, it would be well for the Dies committee or some other committee created for that purpose to investigate this subtle and un-American subterfuge employed to deny a large section of our most patriotic citizens the opportunity of participating in the defense program in the zones where they are most efficient and therefore can best serve.

When it comes to the matter of assuming a unit share of the tax burden of the government incident to the development of a preparedness program, there will be no exemption provided on account of race. On the contrary, every American citizen, regardless of accident of birth, will be expected and demanded to carry his part of the load.

Committees representing various organizations and groups of Negroes are petitioning the Governor and other public officials, requesting that Negroes shall be included among the various examining boards and other policy-making units of our defense program, motivated by the love of country and the spirit of patriotism. They are anxious to do their full duty and assume their full responsibility as full-fledged American citizens.

How can America admonish other countries to inculcate into their political philosophies democratic principles of government if 10 per cent of her most loyal and patriotic citizens shall calculatively be denied the full fruits of democracy in our own country.

Atlanta Ga

OCT 6 1940

Jesse O. Thomas, field director of the National Urban League, will be guest speaker on "Wings Over Jordan" October 20, 1940, and will speak from Kansas City, Mo. The subject of the address is "The Thirtieth Anniversary of the National Urban League."

This occasion will call the attention of the American public to the fact that for three decades this, the largest social welfare organization operated for and among Negroes has been seeking to improve the economic position, industrial opportunities and social welfare of Negroes through supplying training for Negro social workers and stimulating better relationship between the races.

During the first World War various branches of the League obtained employment for more than 25,000 Negroes in one week, many of them in types of employment Negroes had not previously occupied.

Aid To Urban Negro Key To Economic Jam

Journal and Bride Norfolk Va.

Under FDR Race Becoming Part of American Life

SEP 28 1940

NEW YORK CITY — Having benefited from social legislation during the past eight years, the Negro voter has accepted the inescapable fact that true recovery for the race depends almost entirely on the extent to which the Negro can be integrated into the country's economic structure, in the opinion of Dr. C. B. Powell, director of publicity for the Negro phase of the national Democratic campaign.

"Help to the city Negro in this urban civilization of ours is the key to the whole economic jam, as far as the race is concerned," Dr. Powell asserts in his weekly campaign letter. "This help has been extended in the form of wages and hours legislation, collective bargaining rights, social security legislation for the unemployed and old age pensions."

UNDERGO TRANSITION

Under Roosevelt's liberal-minded regime, we have been undergoing a favorable transition—shedding our status as men and women who lived in, but were not a part of, the American way of life. We have come far as a race in the last eight years, but in order to go the rest of the way we must not forget the source from which these benefits originated."

Urban League Confab To View Race's War Status

Defender 8-24-40

NEW YORK.—The welfare of the Race community in an expanding war-time economy will engage the attention of Race social workers from all over the United States when the National Urban League holds its thirtieth annual conference at Green Pastures Camp, Jackson, Mich., August 31 through September 2.

Representatives of 45 League branches in 27 states will discuss vital problems that are of emergency interest as the nation gathers its resources to prepare for adequate defense against possible invasion.

Chicago, Ill.

The place of Race labor, skilled and unskilled, together with its training, will be discussed by William L. Evans, executive secretary of the Buffalo Memorial Center and Urban League, and Seaton W. Manning, industrial secretary of the Boston Urban League.

Probable migration movements will be charted on the basis of available census figures by Warren M. Banner, director of the National Urban League's department of research. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant to Floyd W. Reeves of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, will discuss with the conference the safeguards that should be erected by the Federal Government to prevent racial discrimination in employment and vocational training in the national defense program.

Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority, and William E. Hill, manager of the Bedford Dwellings Housing Project in Pittsburgh, will discuss the place of low cost housing in the expanding Race communities both as a means of slum prevention and as an avenue of employment for skilled workers. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute and member of the executive board of the National Urban League, will review the work of the league during the last 30 years as the oldest national social work organization for Race members and will discuss its relationship to present-day developments.

Problems of youth as viewed by social work organizations, the importance of neighborhood organization in the Race community, and cooperation between social agencies and labor unions, are among other topics which will engage the attention of the delegates during the three-day conference.

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

James N. Williams will assume the position of executive secretary of the newly established Providence (R. I.) Urban League on September 15.

Williams, former executive secretary of the Montclair (N. J.) Y. M. C. A., has been associated with the organization for 13 years, eight of which he served as associate executive in charge of the activities program. He is a graduate of Des Moines University and has done graduate study at Teachers' College of Columbia University, at Union Theological Seminary, and at the New School for Social Research. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Montclair State Teachers' College, where he specialized in the field of personnel and guidance. This was the first higher degree to be granted to a Negro by the institution.

As executive of the Providence Urban League, Williams will direct a program aimed at the improvement of the economic status of the Negro population of the Providence area. The increase of job opportunities through an adequate training and placement service, the establishment of a youth guidance program, and the co-ordination and correlation of work among colored people, became apparent.

"The Urban League movement was started in Lincoln with the consent of the Council of Social Agencies and the permission and assistance of the National Urban League. An attempt was made from the beginning to deal with every vital situation as it arose and in such a way that all citizens were made conscious of its helpfulness. It was organized to meet the peculiar conditions of Lincoln, rather than to follow blindly the precedents set elsewhere."

welfare programs in the colored community will receive special emphasis in a general program to improve the social welfare of Negroes.

Bradford H. Kenyon, general manager of the Providence Base Works of the General Electric Company, is president of the board of directors of the new organization. Dr. Andrew L. Jackson, Negro church and community leader, is one of the vice presidents. The board is composed of 27 outstanding Negro and white citizens and leaders of Providence.

According to an announcement received recently from A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, that organization recently received a grant of $2,500 to be applied toward the expense of conducting a two-year study of the problems of Negro women and girl workers in Chicago and initiating a program for integrating them into industry and business. The grant was made by the estate of Max Straus through the interest of Aaron Straus, of Baltimore, and Don Cameron, of Los Angeles, administrators.

The Chicago Urban League is seeking now to supplement the grant with an additional $1,100 so that a total of $3,600 will be available for the two-year study and campaign. The campaign is being directed by the industrial secretary of the league.

James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, was awarded the national league placard for 25 years of service at the annual conference of the national organization held at Greenpastures Camp, Jackson, Mich., recently.

Urban League Bulletin

Atlanta Constitution

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Sept. 1, 1940

Because of its significance, we are quoting in the bulletin this week from an article by Millard T. Woods, executive secretary for Opportunity Magazine, on the Lincoln, Neb., Urban League.

"The Negro in Lincoln, Neb., has been the subject of much thought since the summer of 1868, when the first colored man arrived in the city. Since that time he has been looked upon not as an integral part nor as an important influence in the community, but as a unit that merely exists. The 1,107 colored people who live in Lincoln today are classified by their white neighbors as 'good Negroes.'

"According to the censuses of 1920 and 1930, the rate of increase in Lincoln's white and colored population has been approximately the same. The first Negroes that came to the city were employed as personal servants, hotel waiters and railroad employes. The fact that the city presents few industrial opportunities is undoubtedly one reason for its relatively small Negro population.

Scarcity of Labor.

"The city's scarcity of labor during the World War stimulated an increased migration of Negroes, and an even more rapid increase since 1929 might be attributed to widespread reports that Nebraska had suffered less from the depression than had many other states. The nearness of Omaha, with its industrial advantages, and the steady loss of traditional jobs by Negroes in Lincoln, have been a counteracting influence toward a larger increase in the colored population.

"Two types of colored people are distinctly represented in Lincoln at present. There are those who migrated to the city prior to the World War and those who have come since the war. On the South Side are to be found a majority of the early settlers, who may be considered the more stable group, since most of them own homes. Though there are a few of the older residents on the north and west sides, the major portion of those congregated there are poorer and less secure. There also, is to be found a number of Mexicans and poor whites, all living together in a congested district. It is in this area that most of the social ills of the Negro spring into being.

Need for Adjustment.

"The need for an adjustment that might eventually lead to a cure for some of the more serious social evils had been felt for many years prior to the establishment of the Lincoln Urban League. The persistent efforts of a few colored and white leaders to do something about the Negroes' plight had always been counteracted by dissenting pessimists and reactionaries. It was not until 1932 that definite signs of progress, insofar as the possibility of social welfare

James Hubert Is Honored For 25 Years With League

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga

SEP 1 2 1940

NEW YORK CITY (SNS)—James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League was awarded the National League placard for twenty-five years of service at the annual conference of the National Organization held at Greenpastures' Camp, Jackson, Michigan, August 31 to September 3rd.

Mr. Hubert began his services in 1915 with the Brooklyn Urban League, of which he became the first executive secretary. In 1918 he was assigned to direct the activities of the New York Urban League and has been its executive director since.

URBAN LEAGUE ASKS CHANCE FOR NEGRO

SEP 22 1940

The Times Picayune New Orleans

A plea that Louisiana Negroes be given their chance to work in the national defense program was sent to Governor Sam Jones Saturday in an open letter from the New Orleans Urban League, Inc., it was announced by Clarence A. Laws, industrial secretary.

Governor Jones was praised "for the alacrity with which Louisiana is going ahead with its part of the national defense program," but it was pointed out that "nothing has been done to integrate the Negro into this defense setup."

"Negroes of this country, particularly Louisiana, have defended the colors with valor and distinction in the past," the letter added. "They are equally ready at this time to live up to the traditions of their fathers."

Admission Of Negroes As Machinists Sought

SEP 25 1940

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—The National Urban League this week entered the fight to secure the admittance of skilled Negro mechanics to membership in the International Association of Machinists, (A. F. of L.), bringing to bear the influence of all of its forty-five affiliates throughout the country.

The League gave full support to delegates sponsoring a constitutional revision for this purpose before the Resolutions Committee of the organization at its quadrennial convention in Cleveland, Ohio. A favorable vote was expected from the general membership of the union if the committee could be prevailed upon to report the measure favorably.

SITUATION CHANGED

Similar resolutions have been before the union on a number of previous occasions, but have never been able to secure appreciable delegate support. This year, the situation is changed. Many delegates contend that it is impossible to obtain closed -shop contracts in plants which employ Negroes because of the color line that the I. A. M. has drawn for fifty-two years.

Others maintain that they face an insurmountable barrier in attempting to organize plants that employ Negroes because C. I. O. unions will admit them to membership.

In a letter to A. O. Wharton, president of the organization, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, urged favorable action on the resolution. "The color barrier imposed by the constitution of the International Association of Machinists for the past fifty-two years directly conflicts with Labor's present day concepts of true democracy and sound Americanism", he pointed out. "The position of the I. A. M. has helped to perpetuate the distrust held by many Negro workers toward the American Federation of Labor. This distrust has been deplored by forward-looking Negro leadership, which has sought for years to bring Negro workers and the American labor movement into closer understanding".

SEP 25 1940

HINDERS ORGANIZATION

Mr. Jones also suggested that the I. A. M's constitutional ruling against Negro members is in conflict with the established policy of the Labor Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, as it serves as a hindrance to organizing the full labor strength of the nation to provide adequately for national defense.

SEP 25 1940

Similar communications reached the convention's Resolutions Committee from nearly every Urban League branch in the country. A number of these are in areas where thousands of Negroes are employed in machine and foundry trades. A personal appeal was made to many convention delegates by George M. Washington, acting executive secretary of the Cleveland Urban League.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
August 18, 1940

Through the efforts of the industrial department of the Chicago Urban League, and with the co-operation of a number of South Side ministers, a Negro was appointed as manager of one of the Kroger-Consumer chain of grocery stores recently. The appointee, Ernest Jackson, is 25 and the first Negro to be employed as a manager by the chain.

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The United States is the last non-belligerent of the great democracies. Our people are determined that we must prepare for complete defense against any and all possible threats to our national security.

SEP 22 1940

The prerequisite of "complete co-operation of all our citizens" is the realization among all our population of the real democracy of the republic as expressed in the Bill of Rights and our constitution with all its amendments.

Share Defense Effort.

There is every reason for Negro workers receiving every chance to aid in every occupation in every industry which is to share in our country's supreme defense effort. Note the changes which occurred between 1910 and 1920 in the distribution of Negro occupations due largely to the war demands:

In 1910, there were only 475 Negro boilermakers. This number increased 174 per cent over the war period as shown by the 1920 census. In this same period Negro technical workers showed this progress:

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

	Per Cent Increase
Electricians	91
Electrotypers, stereotypers and lithographers	90
Machinists, millwrights and toolmakers	209
Painters, glaziers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters	54
Telegraph operators	78
Decorators, Drapers and window dressers	180
Demonstrators (salesmen and saleswomen)	108
Stenographers and typists	113
Chemists, assyers and metallurgists	68
Designers, draftsmen and inventors	51
Trained nurses	37

For another 10 years after 1920, the momentum that had been gathered continued to the point of further diversification and expansion of Negro employment in the various occupations. The 1930 census indicated that Negro builders and building contractors had increased by 76 per cent over the 1920 census figures.

SEP 22 1940

	Per Cent Increase 1930 Over 1920
Plasterers and cement finishers	90
Bankers, brokers and money lenders	80
Pharmacists	63
Salesmen and saleswomen	123
Firemen (fire department)	162
Electrical engineers	75
Technical engineers	91

The tremendous change that occurred between 1910 and 1930 can best be indicated by the following: In 1910, there were over a thousand specific occupations among the 9,600 listed in which there were no Negroes employed. While in 1930, of the 534 reclassified occupations there were but four in which no Negro was engaged. In relation to the thesis of this statement, one cannot readily see how immaterial these four classified occupations are: (1) officials and superintendents of street railways; proprietors, managers and officials in (2) air transportation; (3) grain elevators; (4) stockyards).

Urban League Seeks Admission Of Negroes In Union Of Machinists

New York Sun

SEP 28 1940

The National Urban League has entered the fight to secure admittance of skilled Negro mechanics to membership in the International Association of Machinists, (A. F. of L.), bringing to bear the influence of all of its forty-five affiliates throughout the country. The League gave full support to delegates sponsoring a constitutional revision for this purpose before the resolutions committee of the organization at its quadrennial convention in Cleveland, Ohio. A favorable vote was expected from the general membership of the union if the committee could be prevailed upon to report the measure favorably.

New York

Similar resolutions have been before the union on a number of previous occasions, but have never been able to secure appreciable delegate support. This year, the situation is changed. Many delegates contend that it is impossible to obtain closed-shop contracts in plants which employ Negroes because of the color line that the I. A. M. has drawn for fifty-two years. Others maintain that they face an insurmountable barrier in attempting to organize plants that employ Negroes because C. I. O. unions will admit them to membership.

SEP 28 1940

In a letter to A. O. Wharton, president of the organization, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, urged favorable action on the resolution. "The color barrier imposed by the constitution of the International Association of Machinists for the past fifty-two years directly conflicts with Labor's present-day concepts of true democracy and sound Americanism," he pointed out.

"The position of the I. A. M. has helped to perpetuate the distrust held by many Negro workers toward the American Federation of Labor. This distrust has been deplored by forward-looking Negro leadership, which has sought for years to bring Negro workers and the American labor movement into closer understanding."

Mr. Jones also suggested that the I. A. M.'s constitutional ruling against Negro members is in conflict with the established policy of the Labor Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, as it serves as a hindrance to organizing the full labor strength of the nation to provide adequately for national defense.

Similar communications reached the convention's Resolutions Committee from nearly every Urban League branch in the country. A number of these are in areas where thousands of Negroes are employed in machine and foundry trades. A personal appeal was made to many convention delegates by Geo. M. Washington, acting executive secretary of the Cleveland Urban League.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS * 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

URBAN LEAGUE

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 29, 1940

Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

We conclude the statement on the Negro's participation in national defense from the office on the National Urban League.

"The injustice of the prevailing sentiment toward giving Negroes their just rights in industry is evidenced by the official unemployment figures. The Biggers' census listed 7,000,000 unemployed in 1937. One million one hundred thousand of these persons, or 14 per cent, were Negroes, although Negroes constituted but 10 per cent of the total population. The latest comprehensive figures on relief (the 1935 FERA report) show that 26 per cent of the Negro population was on relief in contrast to 16 per cent of the remaining population. Although emergency work was supposed to have been given in proportion to need rather than to race or class, thus far there has been little or no indication that Negroes received a proportionate share of work relief jobs.

Biggers Census.

"The Biggers census showed that Negroes got but 12.5 per cent of the work relief jobs despite the fact that they were, as stated above, 14 per cent of the unemployed. In addition, it must be remembered that there were geographical areas where Negroes were eliminated from this work almost entirely, if not completely. In sections where they received emergency relief jobs, their employment was almost always in unskilled occupations at lowest wages, even when in regular employment the Negroes were highly skilled workers.

"In many centers, private employers are beginning to take workers back in increasing numbers, but nownere are we receiving any indication of impartiality by these employers. Negroes are not returning to private industry in the same proportion as the whites are being re-employed. This is due not only to the attitude of employers but to that of many labor unions and of employment agencies, public and private, which have refused often to register Negroes in certain categories and to recommend them to employment if registered, although frequently employers have not expressed a preference as to race.

Vigorous Protest.

"Finally, vigorous protest is made here against the discrimination which our government practices in the matter of giving employment to its citizens. We feel that the civil service should do away completely with the photograph system and depend entirely upon finger-printing for identification of applicants. The merit system fairly administered in civil employment is a concomitant of democracy. Negroes should be given the opportunity to serve in every avenue of public service whether they are in the civil departments of the government or in the armed forces.

"This short statement, of course, cannot include a discussion of all phases of the manifestations of injustices on account of race that prevail in our nation. But the above will suffice to bring to the attention of those responsible for directing our national defense activities the points where action is necessary to safeguard our democratic ideals.

"During the first World War, the National Urban League cooperated closely with the War Industries' Board, the United States Employment Service, and industry in preparing our nation for the part it played. We stand ready, through our national office at 1133 Broadway, New York city, and through our 45 locals, established with offices and trained personnel in many strategic industrial centers, to co-operate fully in this emergency."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 8, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Announcement has been made that Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University for 16 years, has been elected executive secretary of Negro institutions of the Methodist church by the board of education of that denomination.

This is the first time a Negro has been elected to this position since the board of education for Negroes was merged with the general board of education of the Methodist church.

The department headed by Dr. Davage will have official relations with Meharry Medical College, Dillard University, Flint-Goodridge hospital, Bennett College, Claflin College, Clark University, Philander Smith College, Rust College, Samuel Huston College, Wiley College, Paine College and Bethune-Cookman Junior College.

Important Position.

The position is one of large responsibility, second only to that of the bishopric, and is the highest place in the church to which a layman is eligible.

Dr. Davage will have a suite of offices in Nashville in the same building with the other executive officials of the board. He will continue in Atlanta for some time and will be in charge of Clark University until his successor is chosen. He will, of necessity, give much of his time to the successful prosecution of the Clark building program already begun.

Captain John T. Scott, Chicago's first colored police captain, took over his new duties at Stanton avenue police station last week in an office filled with well wishers, flowers and telegrams of congratulations. He will have in charge 122 men, about one-fourth of whom are Negroes.

Appointed to the police force in 1907, Captain Scott became a sergeant in 1919 and lieutenant in 1927. He is 60 years of age.

Young Airmen Honored.

Dale L. White and Chauncey E. Spencer, youthful aviators, received the Dwight Green trophy last week at the conclusion of the second annual air conference of the National Airmen's Association in Chicago. The trophy, given for the most distinguished contribution to aviation in 1939, was awarded to White and Spencer for a 3,000-mile air tour made by them under the joint sponsorship of the National Airmen's Association and Chicago Defender.

The presidents of colored institutions of higher learning in region three of the National Youth Administration participated in a one-day meeting held Friday at Atlanta University for the purpose of discussing certain phases of the NYA program which are pertinent to the 1940-41 academic year. Region three includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Besides the presidents of colored institutions of higher learning a number of NYA officials also participated in the meeting.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 1, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Because of its significance, we are quoting in the bulletin this week from an article by Millard T. Woods, executive secretary for Opportunity Magazine, on the Lincoln, Neb., Urban League.

"The Negro in Lincoln, Neb., has been the subject of much thought since the summer of 1868, when the first colored man arrived in the city. Since that time he has been looked upon not as an integral part nor as an important influence in the community, but as a unit that merely exists. The 1,107 colored people who live in Lincoln today are classified by their white neighbors as 'good Negroes.'

"According to the censuses of 1920 and 1930, the rate of increase in Lincoln's white and colored population has been approximately the same. The first Negroes that came to the city were employed as personal servants, hotel waiters and railroad employes. The fact that the city presents few industrial opportunities is undoubtedly one reason for its relatively small Negro population.

Scarcity of Labor.

"The city's scarcity of labor during the World War stimulated an increased migration of Negroes, and an even more rapid increase since 1929 might be attributed to widespread reports that Nebraska had suffered less from the depression than had many other states. The nearness of Omaha, with its industrial advantages, and the steady loss of traditional jobs by Negroes in Lincoln, have been a counteracting influence toward a larger increase in the colored population.

"Two types of colored people are distinctly represented in Lincoln at present. There are those who migrated to the city prior to the World War and those who have come since the war. On the South Side are to be found a majority of the early settlers, who may be considered the more stable group, since most of them own homes. Though there are a few of the older residents on the north and west sides, the major portion of those congregated there are poorer and less secure. There also, is to be found a number of Mexicans and poor whites, all living together in a congested district. It is in this area that most of the social ills of the Negro spring into being.

Need for Adjustment.

"The need for an adjustment that might eventually lead to a cure for some of the more serious social evils had been felt for many years prior to the establishment of the Lincoln Urban League. The persistent efforts of a few colored and white leaders to do something about the Negroes' plight had always been counteracted by dissenting pessimists and reactionaries. It was not until 1932 that definite signs of progress, insofar as the possibility of social welfare work among colored people, became apparent.

"The Urban League movement was started in Lincoln with the consent of the Council of Social Agencies and the permission and assistance of the National Urban League. An attempt was made from the beginning to deal with every vital situation as it arose and in such a way that all citizens were made conscious of its helpfulness. It was organized to meet the peculiar conditions of Lincoln, rather than to follow blindly the precedents set elsewhere."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 22, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The United States is the last non-belligerent of the great democracies. Our people are determined that we must prepare for complete defense against any and all possible threats to our national security.

The prerequisite of "complete co-operation of all our citizens" is the realization among all our population of the real democracy of the republic as expressed in the Bill of Rights and our constitution with all its amendments.

Share Defense Effort.

There is every reason for Negro workers receiving every chance to aid in every occupation in every industry which is to share in our country's supreme defense effort. Note the changes which occurred between 1910 and 1920 in the distribution of Negro occupations due largely to the war demands:

In 1910, there were only 475 Negro boilermakers. This number increased 174 per cent over the war period as shown by the 1920 census. In this same period Negro technical workers showed this progress:

	Per Cent Increase
Electricians	91
Electrotypers, stereotypers and lithographers	90
Machinists, millwrights and toolmakers	209
Painters, glaziers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters	54
Telegraph operators	78
Decorators, Drapers and window dressers	180
Demonstrators (salesmen and saleswomen)	108
Stenographers and typists	113
Chemists, assyers and metallurgists	68
Designers, draftsmen and inventors	51
Trained nurses	37

For another 10 years after 1920, the momentum that had been gathered continued to the point of further diversification and expansion of Negro employment in the various occupations. The 1930 census indicated that Negro builders and building contractors had increased by 76 per cent over the 1920 census figures.

	Per Cent Increase 1930 Over 1920
Plasterers and cement finishers	90
Bankers, brokers and money lenders	80
Pharmacists	63
Salesmen and saleswomen	123
Firemen (fire department)	162
Electrical engineers	75
Technical engineers	91

The tremendous change that occurred between 1910 and 1930 can best be indicated by the following: In 1910, there were over a thousand specific occupations among the 9,600 listed in which there were no Negroes employed. While in 1930, of the 534 reclassified occupations there were but four in which no Negro was engaged (in relation to the thesis of this statement, one cannot readily see how immaterial these four classified occupations are: (1) officials and superintendents of street railways; proprietors, managers and officials in (2) air transportation; (3) grain elevators; (4) stockyards).

Mr. Bernard E. Squires,
Executive Secretary,
Seattle Urban League,
326 Railway Exchange Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of September 13 to Mr. Johnson has been referred to my attention.

It is believed that a conference wherein may be discussed the matter of employment for Negroes will be unnecessary.

While present opportunities for employment are extremely limited for all applicants, it is intended that consideration for employment will be given qualified Negro applicants, based entirely upon qualifications of the individual in line with current personal needs.

Yours very truly,
BOEING AIRCRAFT COMPANY
(Signed) Paul Fredrickson
Personnel Administrator.

The above letter is in answer to a written inquiry to the Boeing Aircraft Co., asking for a conference relative to the employment of Negroes in defense industry.
Editor

1. Labor unions must open their doors to black workmen as well as whites.

2. Vocational training schools must not be closed against black Americans.

3. Federal laws must be enacted to abolish lynching.

4. The right of all American citizens to vote shall not be denied.

OCT 11 1940

Enactment of these laws will be the Negroes' greatest contribution to democracy. If ever there was a time when the plea of Negroes can be heard, it is right now. It is extremely difficult to understand why a people who will herald to all civilization its glorious democracy and yet close the door of opportunity to 13 millions of its most loyal citizens.

The frankness of Wendell Willkie who fought these ills when he had no presidential dreams presages a new dawn. The failure of President Roosevelt to raise his voice to eliminate either of these evils, does not indicate a willingness on his part to disturb his southern friends.

No sacrifice is too great for Negroes to make to break down the discrimination of labor unions, the most damnable of all. Death is preferable to starvation and the ghetto.

It is the influence of these same labor unions that paves the way for our public schools to deny Negroes entrance to vocational schools. The W. P. A. vocational schools in some states are just as guilty. In fact discrimination is epidemic. It permeates the army, navy, it is in the air, and most damnable of all, the national defense program will conscript Negro labor but makes no preparation for Negro labor to enjoy the fruits of labor for creating the defense.

Seattle, Washington

This government, using millions in its defense program lavishes money on the Boeing Airplane Co. Yet the Boeing Airplane Co., with more than 7,000 employees, soon to be doubled, has not one Negro on its payroll to date. That is democracy (?) with a vengeance.

Any political party which does not give the right to vote to millions of Negroes in the south—how in the name of God are they entitled to the Negro vote in the north?

For eight long years President Roosevelt, fearing to offend the south, has not by word or deed used his office to end these ungodly practices. OCT 11 1940

Ellison D. Smith, democratic senator from South Carolina, spokesman of the democratic south, said: "There is no man in America that has more regard for the Negro **in his place** than I have. But realizing as I do the unspeakable dangers inherent in this, I cannot and will not be a party to the recognition of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Nor will I support any political organization that looks upon the Negro and caters to him as a political or social equal." In other words, Senator Smith says, "to hell with the constitution as far as Negroes are concerned." As for social equality, that is so much bunk. Social equality exists nowhere, since every man may choose his own friends. Where there was no choice the white men of the south invaded the Negro race so freely that had slavery existed 75 years more with importation stopped, there would not be found a pure blooded white man south of the Mason and Dixon line, and no blacks at all.

Urban League Wants List Of Skilled Workers

Daily Word
Atlanta, Ga.
SEP 22 1940

The Urban League is requesting that all persons who have had experience at any time in the following fields to please register at its office, Room 401, Herndon Building: Electrical work, carpentry, auto mechanics, forging, foundry work, sheet metal work, wood-work radio repair upkeep, bricklaying chart making, upkeep and repair of aircraft, painting, chemistry.

The purpose of this request is to contact all Negroes, whether on WPA or not, who are eligible to enter classes in refresher courses that are now being offered and those that will be offered later.

These courses are set up to give persons with experience in either of the fields, named vocational

URBAN LEAGUE TO AWARD LAWN CONTEST PRIZES

Chicago Sunday Tribune
Chicago, Ill

Dinner to Close Annual Campaign Friday.

SEP 29 1940

A dinner on Friday for citizens of the South Central district will close the neighborhood beautification contest started several months ago by the Chicago Urban league. The annual dinner, which will take place at Poro college, 4415 South Park way, will be attended by residents of the community who have coöperated with the league's civic department in attempting to improve the appearance of the district.

D. E. Mackelman, director of the Metropolitan Housing council, will be the principal speaker. Others who will be heard are Frayser T. Lane, director of the league's civic department, and A. L. Foster, executive secretary. Motion pictures showing the best kept lawns and garden and the individuals who developed them will be exhibited. Awards totaling more than $100 will be presented to winning contestants and neighborhood clubs.

Open New Quarters.

New permanent headquarters for the league's campaign against juvenile delinquency, of which Mrs. Lovelyn Evans is chairman, have been provided by Mrs. Marjorie Joyner, on the second floor of the building at 4703 South Park way. Joseph Jefferson, director of the campaign, and Robert Osborne, assistant director, will use the office to receive complaints from parents, teachers, the police, and others coöperating in the drive.

In order to raise funds to carry on the campaign, as well as the other activities of the league, the woman's division will give a benefit dance at the Savoy ballroom on Nov. 30.

Will Meet Oct. 12.

Preliminary arrangements will be made when the division meets at the home of Mrs. Dorothy Bushnell Cole in Winnetka, on Saturday, Oct. 12. Mrs. Hugo Law, 5742 Kenwood avenue, is chairman of the woman's division.

The league recently added three women employés to the staff which is conducting a job finding campaign for women. Howard D. Gould, industrial secretary, is in charge of the staff.

COLUMBIA DEAN NAMED TO URBAN LEAGUE BOARD

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
NOV 1 1940

NEW YORK.—(ANP) — At the election meeting of the N. H. Urban league, held at its building, 206 West 136th street, this Monday, Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, white, professor emeritus of education at Columbia university, was elected as chairman of the executive board. Mrs. Edgar Henderson, white, was made first vice-chairman; Dr. Lucien Brown, second vice; Mrs. Bessie Bearden, secretary, and Maceo A. Thomas, assistant treasurer.

Other board members include Winston Guest, Fannie Hurst, Mrs. Paul Kern, Judges Myles Paige and Jane Bolin, Congressman Joseph Gavagan, Chauncey Stillman and Mrs. Halstead B. Vanderpoel.

Urban League Bulletin

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

N. P. Dotson Jr., secretary of the Englewood, N. J., Urban League, gives one of the more immediate outcomes of the disquiet in his community because of the unsolicited and unappreciated interest on the part of the local board of education in the welfare of the Negro citizenry.

In the January, 1939, issue of "The Secretariat," under the title, "Segregation or the Elimination of Congestion," we reported the decision of the city of Englewood to build an addition to Lincoln (grade) school to serve as the junior high school for the children of the Lincoln school district. This was regarded by Negroes and some white people as an attempt to place a large majority of Negro children who were eligible to enter junior high school, in a school building within their own neighborhood. These children, who comprise more than 90 per cent of the Lincoln school district public school population, would no longer be permitted to attend the Englewood Junior High school.

OCT 13 1940

1939 Protest.

We also reported the action of the Urban League in presenting the formal protest of the Negro community at the public hearing conducted by the city council in September, 1939, and how the ordinance to build was passed in spite of this protest.

In the opinion of the league, a moral victory had been won as a result of the hearing, although the major issue had been lost. This seemed obvious for several reasons:

1. At the hearing a splendid opportunity had been utilized to place before the city's most prominent citizens certain needs of the Negro group.

2. It was a good demonstration of the united effort of Negroes on a major issue which some might regard as having political significance.

3. The difficulty that some of our speakers had experienced in getting the floor had evoked comments of sympathy for the opposition from unexpected quarters.

OCT 13 1940

For these and other reasons the time seemed opportune for the league to intensify its efforts to persuade the board of education to employ Negroes to teach in the public schools. For more than 12 years unsuccessful negotiations had been conducted with local authorities to obtain this rightful representation of Negroes.

Prompt Action.

The league decided to act promptly. Our education committee organized the neighborhood for collaboration on a strong petition that urged the board of education "to appoint three Negro teachers to the Englewood school system as follows: one teacher in the primary department, one in the grammar department, and one in the junior high department . . ." It further urged that "the board of education of the city of Englewood go on record as proponents of the complete democratization of the public schools so as to create and stimulate incentive among all groups of the community."

This petition was rapidly circulated and signed by 700 people, the majority of whom were Negroes. The board of education was advised to expect it and did receive it for the April, 1940, meeting. Later that month the league was informed by the board of education of its decision to secure "a young Negro man to teach manual training and some additional work."

Thatcher I. Norris, of East Orange, N. J., was engaged and started teaching at Lincoln Junior High school as of September 1940.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
October 6, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Negroes encounter various manifestations of sabotage and experience difficulty in making available their services, talents and skills to their government in connection with its program of national preparedness.

Repeated complaints have been registered at the Urban League office by men who have reported to the place of enlistment, but who have been advised that "no arrangements have been made to enlist Negro men as yet."

A few weeks ago a Negro mechanic took the carpenter's examination and, undoubtedly, made a high mark, because he was called a few days ago to report at the Candler warehouse for duty. This mechanic, being a college graduate, undoubtedly made such an excellent mark in his examination, comparatively, that it was naturally supposed that he was not a Negro. Therefore, those responsible for certification disregarded the fact that he stated on his examination blank that he was a Negro. He was called and advised to report to the place above named, only to be told upon his arrival that the only jobs for Negroes fell in the category of laborer.

This means, of course, that the government will be denied the use of this available skill.

While there is a good deal of discussion and agitation concerning sabtoage and fifth column activities, it would be well for the Dies committee or some other committee created for that purpose to investigate this subtle and un-American subterfuge employed to deny a large section of our most patriotic citizens the opportunity of participating in the defense program in the zones where they are most efficient and therefore can best serve.

When it comes to the matter of assuming a unit share of the tax burden of the government incident to the development of a preparedness program, there will be no exemption provided on account of race. On the contrary, every American citizen, regardless of accident of birth, will be expected and demanded to carry his part of the tax load.

Committees representing various organizations and groups of Negroes are petitioning the Governor and other public officials, requesting that Negroes shall be included among the various examining boards and other policy-making units of our defense program, motivated by the love of country and the spirit of patriotism. They are anxious to do their full duty and assume their full responsibility as full-fledged American citizens.

How can America admonish other countries to inculcate into their political philosophies democratic principles of government if 10 per cent of her most loyal and patriotic citizens shall calculatively be denied the full fruits of democracy in our own country.

Jesse O. Thomas, field director of the National Urban League, will be guest speaker on "Wings Over Jordan" October 20, 1940, and will speak from Kansas City, Mo. The subject of the address is "The Thirtieth Anniversary of the National Urban League."

This occasion will call the attention of the American public to the fact that for three decades this, the largest social welfare organization operated for and among Negroes has been seeking to improve the economic position, industrial opportunities and social welfare of Negroes through supplying training for Negro social workers and stimulating better relationship between the races.

During the first World War various branches of the League obtained employment for more than 25,000 Negroes in one week, many of them in types of employment Negroes had not previously occupied.

Urban League Bulletin

OCT 27 1940

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The National Urban League this week called attention to three new civil service announcements of examinations for jobs in which Negroes should be particularly interested. Through its department of industrial relations, the League urged all Negroes qualified for any of the positions to write immediately to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for further information and an application blank.

Briefly, the examinations announced are as follows:

BORDER PATROLMAN, $2,000 a year. Positions open in the Border Patrol of the Department of Justice. Applicants must show that, within three years immediately preceding the closing date of applications, they were for at least one year actively and regularly engaged in outdoor activities requiring endurance, agility, vitality, alertness and practical judgment. Members of the CCC, employed on a full-time basis, and directors of athletic organizations are eligible. Applicants must be between 21 and 35. Application blanks must be on file before October 31. Full details may be obtained by requesting Announcement No. 135.

The Constitution

JUNIOR PHARMACIST, $2,000 a year. Applicants must be college graduates who have majored in pharmacy or graduates of a recognized school of pharmacy. They must be under 35 years of age and in sound physical condition. Application blanks must be on file before November 4. Full details may be obtained by requesting Announcement No. 137.

Atlanta Ga

ASSISTANT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE SPECIALIST, $2,600 a year, up to SENIOR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE SPECIALIST, $4,600 a year. Positions in the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board. Applicants may qualify in one of three optional subjects: Employment Office Operations, Employment Office Reporting or Labor Market Analysis. Application blanks must be on file before November 8. Detailed requirements may be obtained by requesting Application No. 140.

Negro citizens of Los Angeles have just completed the organization of their first church credit union, with the co-operation of Floyd C. Covington, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League. The union was organized by members of the Wesley Methodist church, of which the Rev. E. W. Rakestraw is pastor. More than 75 members have already joined the union.

James J. McEntee, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, has announced that applications are being received in the Washington office for positions as automotive instructor in the 1,500 camps now in operation throughout the United States. One hundred fifty-one of these camps are for Negro enrollees.

A Rose McClendon theater scholarship, in honor of the famous Negro actress, who died a few years ago, has been announced by the New York Theater School, New York city, theater training center.

George Benjamin, Negro tobacco worker, of Winston-Salem, was elected to the executive board of the Tobacco Workers' International Union (AFL) at the closing session of the third convention of the union.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 24, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The National Urban League, through its Department of Industrial Relations, calls attention to a number of announncements of Civil Service examinations for jobs of various types in the National Defense Program and urged qualified Negroes to file applications at once with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Briefly, the job openings are as follows:

Chief engineering draftsman (ordnance), $1,600; principal engineering draftsman (ordnance), $2,300; senior engineering draftsman (ordnance), $2,000; engineering draftsman (ordnance), $1,800; assistant engineering draftsman (ordnance), $1,620; Navy and War Departments. Age: Under 53. Closing date: June 30, 1941.

Chief engineering draftsman (aeronautical), $2,300; principal engineering draftsman (aeronautical), $2,000; engineering draftsman (aeronautical), $1,800; assistant engineering draftsman (aeronautical), $1,620; Navy and War Departments. Age: Under 55. Closing date: June 30, 1941.

Chief engineering draftsman, $2,600; principal engineering draftsman, $2,300; senior engineering draftsman, $2,000; engineering draftsman, $1,800; assistant engineering draftsman, $1,620; for work on ships. Age: For assistant, under 45; for other grades, under 60. Closing date: Applications to be received until further notice.

Senior procurement inspector, $2,600; procurement inspector, $2,300; assistant procurement inspector, $2,000; junior procurement inspector, $1,620. Optional branches: Aircraft, parachutes, engines, aircraft propeller, instruments, tools and gages. Manual division, air corps, War Department. Age: For junior grade, 21-45; for other grades, 25-43.

Senior medical officer, $4,600; medical officer, $3,800; associate medical officer, $3,200; Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Food and Drug Administration. Federal Security Agency Veterans' Administration, Civil Aeronautics Authority, Indian Service, Department of Interior. Age: For associate grade, under 40; for other grades, under 53. Closing date: Applications to be received until further notice.

Junior graduate nurse, $1,620. United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. Age: Under 35. Closing date: Applications to be received until further notice.

Complete details may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The prospect of Civil Service jobs for Negro tailors and clothing factory workers brightened recently when the United States Civil Service Commission announced a series of examinations for workers in this field, leading to jobs paying from $1,860 to $3,800 a year. The openings are in the Bureau of Prison Industries of the Department of Justice.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

URBAN LEAGUE

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

OCT 20 1940

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

We quote the partial text of Jesse O. Thomas' radio address in Kansas City, Mo., over the "Wings Over Jordan" program on the 30th anniversary of the National Urban League:

"Thirty years ago Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, widow of the late president of the Long Island railroad, called together a small group of civic-minded white and colored citizens to her New York city home to consider means by which the social conditions of the Negro in our cities might be improved.

"It was in this atmosphere of co-operating citizenship that the Urban League movement was born, the objectives of which were formally adopted as follows:

"1. Seek co-operation of welfare movements in efforts to apply to the Negro urban population the benefits of modern social service.

"2. Investigate scientifically the manifestation among Negroes of anti-social and destructive social and economic forces—marshaling data so convincingly that practical programs of amelioration may be obvious and thus be assured of public support.

OCT 20 1940

"3. Train Negro social workers (there were no Negro trained social workers at that time. Ninety-two men and women have received training in accredited schools of social work through fellowships provided by the National Urban League. In addition, the league was primarily responsible for the establishment of the Atlanta School of Social Work from which approximately 275 men and women have graduated.

"In 1911, the staff consisted of one full-time and two part-time members with a total budget of $8,500. In the past three decades, this movement has expanded until today there are employed in the forty-five branches some 250 trained men and women and the aggregate current expenditures amount to more than one-half million dollars.

"The National Urban League has a governing board of forty white and colored citizens representing the progressive elements of our population, led by L. Hollingsworth Wood as its president.

"During the first World War, the National Urban league cooperated closely with the War Industry Board, the United States Employment Service, and with federal, state and municipal officials, as well as representatives of private industry in the program of national defense. We are placing at the disposal of our government today the personnel of our national organization and its forty-five affiliated branches, located in strategic industrial centers throughout the nation, in this threatening emergency.

"The United States is the last nonbelligerent of the great democracies. In days like these, the co-ordination of all national resources demand the united support of all agencies and the unlimited participation of all sections of our population as contemplated in the American Bill of Rights and guaranteed by our Federal Constitution and all of its amendments.

OCT 20 1940

"In the last analysis, the status of the Negro and of his inalienable rights is the final test of whether we can unflinchingly and conscientiously face the world in our claims to the right to defend democracy as a living force the 'American Way.'"

Negro Aid Rallied For Defense Program

OCT 25 1940

Emphasizing the belief that "the Negro can secure his rights under our American system," Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, today promised the league's support for "maximum defense strength through national unity."

In a message made public for the league's thirtieth anniversary dinner Friday, Nov. 8, Mr. Jones said the organization, founded for social service among Negroes, should seek to train workers for defense industries and make "our people fit mentally, physically and spiritually."

It goes without saying," he added, "that our attitude is one of condemnation of any and all discrimination which may be practiced against the members of the Negro race."

30th Birthday Of Urban League Is Wings Over Jordan Radio Topic

OCT 24 1940

By JESSE O. THOMAS
Southern Field Director

Thirty years ago, Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, widow of the late president of the Long Island Railroad, called together a small group of civic-minded white and colored citizens to her New York home to consider means by which the social conditions of the Negro in our cities might be improved.

It was in this atmosphere of cooperating citizenship that the Urban League movement was born, the objectives of which were formally adopted as follows:

1) Seek cooperation of welfare movements in efforts to apply to the Negro Urban population the benefits of modern social service.

2) Investigate carefully and scientifically the manifestation among Negroes of anti-social and destructive social and economic forces—marshalling data factually (always honestly) and so convincingly that always practical programs of amelioration may be obvious and thus be assured of public support.

3) Train Negro social workers (there were no Negro trained social workers then) so that they, themselves, might not only accelerate social work among their own people but pool their resources with those of white social workers for the good of humanity in general.

NOW MANY TRAINED

Since that time men and women have received training in accredited schools of social work through fellowships provided by the National Urban League. In addition, the League was primarily responsible for the establishment of the Atlanta School of Social Work from which approximately 275 men and women have been graduated.

In 1911 the staff consisted of one full-time and two part-time members with a total budget of $8,500. In the past three decades, this movement has expanded until today there are employed in the forty-five branches some 250 trained men and women and the aggregate current expenditures amount to more than one-half million dollars.

In addition to the work of the administration, embracing the supervision and coordination of the activities of the entire movement, the national organization has the following departments:

OCT 24 1940

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS which concentrates on labor adjustment and vocational guidance through maintaining contacts with personnel management in industry and conducting an annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign. Through this campaign, Negro youth are sensitized on occupational and vocational problems which they must encounter for economic adjustment. In the annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign 75,000 or more students in the high schools and colleges are reached directly. This department also attempts to make the Negro intelligent respecting the history of organized labor and the technique of collective bargaining.

Jesse O. Thomas, who spoke on the "Wings Over Jordan" hour on Sunday is known from coast to coast as the southern field secretary of the National Urban League, as a speaker before interracial groups, director of important surveys, and organizer of institutions like the Atlanta School of Social Work, the Pioneer Savings Association, and the Negro Participation in the Texas Centennial.

Before joining the National Urban League staff Mr. Thomas was field secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and president of Voorhees Institute, Denmark, S. C. He has attended important social work conferences in all parts of the country and in Paris, France, where he was a delegate to the first International Conference of Social Work. Last June Tuskegee honored Mr. Thomas with the honorary degree of master of science.

NOTED FOR RESEARCH

Research which gathers and disseminates authentic information concerning the Negro. This material is widely sought after by students and writers who regard the National Urban League as the principal source of current reliable data on the sociological conditions of Negroes in our cities. This department has made special surveys in 97 cities at the request of local committees who wish to use this information as a basis for programs of adjustment.

The official organ of the National Urban League is OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, which enjoys the reputation of being one of the best publications of its kind and has wide circulation among the libraries, community centers and professors and students of the Social Sciences.

A few days ago, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, in his address before the delegates in attendance at our thirtieth annual conference at Green Pastures Camp near Jackson, Michigan stated that the Urban League movement had passed thru three distinct periods and is now entering upon the fourth:

The first, 1910-1917, was devoted to promotional activities, employment and welfare service in industry.

The second, 1917-1929, was largely devoted to economic expansion, labor adjustment, and seeking job opportunities for the Negroes who had migrated to the large industrial centers and urban communities of the North and West. In a single year, the League secured 25,000 jobs for Negroes. Many of them in new types of industries in which Negroes had not previously been employed.

The third, 1930-1939, the facilities of the league were very largely employed in providing survival technique during this period of protracted unemployment and widespread depression.

WORKING FOR NATIONAL UNITY

The fourth stage is that which we are now called upon to enter—of helping to merge the gifts and the talents of Negroes with those of the country at large to produce the greatest possible unity in the nation's effort to prepare itself against the encroachment of totalitarianism. As was true during World War Number One, in this present crisis, the league movement will throw the full force of its energies and strength behind the nation's defense program, as it seeks to have Negro youth included on equal footing, and participation with other race elements in the training programs of national preparedness.

The National Urban League, located at 1133 Broadway, New York City, has a governing board of forty white and colored citizens representing the progressive elements of our population led by L. Hollingsworth Wood as its president. The motto of the league is: "Not Alms but Opportunity" and the spirit in which it works is expressed in a statement of Mrs. Baldwin:

"Let us work not as colored people for the narrow benefits of any group alone, but together, as American citizens, for the common good of our common city, our common country.

During the first World War, the National Urban League cooperated closely with the War Industries Board, the United States Employment Service, and with federal, state and municipal officials as well as representatives of private industry in our program of national defense. We are placing at the disposal of our government today the personnel of our national organization and its forty-five affiliated branches in strategic industrial centers throughout the nation in this threatening emergency.

UNITED STATES PRE-EMINENT

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

OCT 20 1940

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

We quote the partial text of Jesse O. Thomas' radio address in Kansas City, Mo., over the "Wings Over Jordan" program on the 30th anniversary of the National Urban League:

"Thirty years ago Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, widow of the late president of the Long Island railroad, called together a small group of civic-minded white and colored citizens to her New York city home to consider means by which the social conditions of the Negro in our cities might be improved.

"It was in this atmosphere of co-operating citizenship that the Urban League movement was born, the objectives of which were formally adopted as follows:

"1. Seek co-operation of welfare movements in efforts to apply to the Negro urban population the benefits of modern social service.

"2. Investigate scientifically the manifestation among Negroes of anti-social and destructive social and economic forces—marshaling data so convincingly that practical programs of amelioration may be obvious and thus be assured of public support.

"3. Train Negro social workers. There were no Negro trained social workers at that time. Ninety-two men and women have received training in accredited schools of social work through fellowships provided by the National Urban League. In addition, the league was primarily responsible for the establishment of the Atlanta School of Social Work from which approximately 275 men and women have graduated.

"In 1911, the staff consisted of one full-time and two part-time members with a total budget of $8,500. In the past three decades, this movement has expanded until today there are employed in the forty-five branches some 250 trained men and women and the aggregate current expenditures amount to more than one-half million dollars.

"The National Urban League has a governing board of forty white and colored citizens representing the progressive elements of our population, led by L. Hollingsworth Wood as its president.

"During the first World War, the National Urban league cooperated closely with the War Industry Board, the United States Employment Service, and with federal, state and municipal officials, as well as representatives of private industry in the program of national defense. We are placing at the disposal of our government today the personnel of our national organization and its forty-five affiliated branches, located in strategic industrial centers throughout the nation, in this threatening emergency.

"The United States is the last nonbelligerent of the great democracies. In days like these, the co-ordination of all national resources demand the united support of all agencies and the unlimited participation of all sections of our population as contemplated in the American Bill of Rights and guaranteed by our Federal Constitution and all of its amendments.

OCT 20 1940

"In the last analysis, the status of the Negro and of his inalienable rights is the final test of whether we can unflinchingly and conscientiously face the world in our claims to the right to defend democracy as a living force the 'American Way.'"

Negro Aid Rallied For Defense Program

OCT 25 1940

Emphasizing the belief that "the Negro can secure his rights under our American system," Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, today promised the league's support for "maximum defense strength through national unity."

In a message made public for the league's thirtieth anniversary dinner Friday, Nov. 8, Mr. Jones said the organization, founded for social service among Negroes, should seek to train workers for defense industries and make "our people fit mentally, physically and spiritually."

It goes without saying, he added, "that our attitude is one of condemnation of any and all discrimination which may be practiced against the members of the Negro race."

30th Birthday Of Urban League Is Wings Over Jordan Radio Topic

OCT 24 1940

By JESSE O. THOMAS
Southern Field Director

Thirty years ago, Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, widow of the late president of the Long Island Railroad, called together a small group of civic-minded white and colored citizens to her New York home to consider means by which the social conditions of the Negro in our cities might be improved.

It was in this atmosphere of cooperating citizenship that the Urban League movement was born, the objectives of which were formally adopted as follows:

1) Seek cooperation of welfare movements in efforts to apply to the Negro Urban population the benefits of modern social service.

2) Investigate carefully and scientifically the manifestation among Negroes of anti-social and destructive social and economic forces—marshalling data factually (always honestly) and so convincingly that always practical programs of amelioration may be obvious and thus be assured of public support.

3) Train Negro social workers (there were no Negro trained social workers then) so that they, themselves, might not only accelerate social work among their own people but pool their resources with those of white social workers for the good of humanity in general.

NOW MANY TRAINED

Since that time men and women have received training in accredited schools of social work through fellowships provided by the National Urban League. In addition, the League was primarily responsible for the establishment of the Atlanta School of Social Work from which approximately 275 men and women have been graduated.

In 1911, the staff consisted of one full-time and two part-time members with a total budget of $8,500. In the past three decades, this movement has expanded until today there are employed in the forty-five branches some 250 trained men and women and the aggregate current expenditures amount to more than one-half million dollars.

In addition to the work of the administration, embracing the supervision and coordination of the activities of the entire movement, the national organization has the following departments:

OCT 24 1940

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS which concentrates on labor adjustment and vocational guidance through maintaining contacts with personnel management in industry and conducting an annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign. Through this campaign, Negro youth are sensitized on occupational and vocational problems which they must encounter for economic adjustment. In the annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign 75,000 or more students in the high schools and colleges are reached directly. This department also attempts to make the Negro intelligent respecting the history of organized labor and the technique of collective bargaining.

Jesse O. Thomas, who spoke on the "Wings Over Jordan" hour on Sunday is known from coast to coast as the southern field secretary of the National Urban League, as a speaker before interracial groups, director of important surveys, and organizer of institutions like the Atlanta School of Social Work, the Pioneer Savings Association, and the Negro Participation in the Texas Centennial.

Before joining the National Urban League staff Mr. Thomas was field secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and president of Voorhees Institute, Denmark, S. C. He has attended important social work conferences in all parts of the country and in Paris, France, where he was a delegate to the first International Conference of Social Work. Last June Tuskegee honored Mr. Thomas with the honorary degree of master of science.

NOTED FOR RESEARCH

Research which gathers and disseminates authentic information concerning the Negro. This material is widely sought after by students and writers who regard the National Urban League as the principal source of current reliable data on the sociological conditions of Negroes in our cities. This department has made special surveys in 97 cities at the request of local committees who wish to use this information as a basis for programs of adjustment.

The official organ of the National Urban League is OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, which enjoys the reputation of being one of the best publications of its kind and has wide circulation among the libraries, community centers and professors and students of the Social Sciences.

A few days ago, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, in his address before the delegates in attendance at our thirtieth annual conference at Green Pastures Camp near Jackson, Michigan stated that the Urban League movement had passed thru three distinct periods and is now entering upon the fourth:

The first, 1910-1917, was devoted to promotional activities, employment and welfare service in industry.

The second, 1917-1929, was largely devoted to economic expansion, labor adjustment, and seeking job opportunities for the Negroes who had migrated to the large industrial centers and urban communities of the North and West. In a single year, the League secured 25,000 jobs for Negroes. Many of them in new types of industries in which Negroes had not previously been employed.

The third, 1930-1939, the facilities of the league were very largely employed in providing survival technique during this period of protracted unemployment and widespread depression.

WORKING FOR NATIONAL UNITY

The fourth stage is that which we are now called upon to enter—of helping to merge the gifts and the talents of Negroes with those of the country at large to produce the greatest possible unity in the nation's effort to prepare itself against the encroachment of totalitarianism. As was true during World War Number One, in this present crisis, the league movement will throw the full force of its energies and strength behind the nation's defense program, as it seeks to have Negro youth included on equal footing, and participation with other race elements in the training programs of national preparedness.

The National Urban League, located at 1133 Broadway, New York City, has a governing board of forty white and colored citizens representing the progressive elements of our population led by L. Hollingsworth Wood as its president. The motto of the league is: "Not Alms but Opportunity" and the spirit in which it works is expressed in a statement of Mrs. Baldwin:

"Let us work not as colored people for the narrow benefits of any group alone, but together, as American citizens, for the common good of our common city, our common country."

During the first World War, the National Urban League cooperated closely with the War Industries Board, United States Employment Service, and with federal, state and municipal officials as well as representatives of private industry in our program of national defense. We are placing at the disposal of our government today the personnel of our national organization and its forty-five affiliated branches in strategic industrial centers throughout the nation in this threatening emergency.

UNITED STATES PRE-EMINENT

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 20, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

We quote the partial text of Jesse O. Thomas' radio address in Kansas City, Mo., over the "Wings Over Jordan" program on the 30th anniversary of the National Urban League:

"Thirty years ago Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, widow of the late president of the Long Island railroad, called together a small group of civic-minded white and colored citizens to her New York city home to consider means by which the social conditions of the Negro in our cities might be improved.

"It was in this atmosphere of co-operating citizenship that the Urban League movement was born, the objectives of which were formally adopted as follows:

"1. Seek co-operation of welfare movements in efforts to apply to the Negro urban population the benefits of modern social service.

"2. Investigate scientifically the manifestation among Negroes of anti-social and destructive social and economic forces—marshaling data so convincingly that practical programs of amelioration may be obvious and thus be assured of public support.

"3. Train Negro social workers. There were no Negro trained social workers at that time. Ninety-two men and women have received training in accredited schools of social work through fellowships provided by the National Urban League. In addition, the league was primarily responsible for the establishment of the Atlanta School of Social Work from which approximately 275 men and women have graduated.

"In 1911, the staff consisted of one full-time and two part-time members with a total budget of $8,500. In the past three decades, this movement has expanded until today there are employed in the forty-five branches some 250 trained men and women and the aggregate current expenditures amount to more than one-half million dollars.

"The National Urban League has a governing board of forty white and colored citizens representing the progressive elements of our population, led by L. Hollingsworth Wood as its president.

"During the first World War, the National Urban league cooperated closely with the War Industry Board, the United States Employment Service, and with federal, state and municipal officials, as well as representatives of private industry in the program of national defense. We are placing at the disposal of our government today the personnel of our national organization and its forty-five affiliated branches, located in strategic industrial centers throughout the nation, in this threatening emergency.

"The United States is the last nonbelligerent of the great democracies. In days like these, the co-ordination of all national resources demand the united support of all agencies and the unlimited participation of all sections of our population as contemplated in the American Bill of Rights and guaranteed by our Federal Constitution and all of its amendments.

"In the last analysis, the status of the Negro and of his inalienable rights is the final test of whether we can unflinchingly and conscientiously face the world in our claims to the right to defend democracy as a living force and the 'American Way.'"

Urban League Calls Attention To Civil Service Examinations

NOV 9 1940

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Board of Examiners of the New York City school system has just announced a series of examinations for licenses to teach commercial subjects in day high schools, and for licenses as teacher-in-training in commercial subjects in day high schools. The National Urban League is calling these examinations to the attention of qualified men and women, and suggesting that they file application blanks at once. Applications must be in the hands of the Board of Examiners by November 6, 1940. Applicants need not be residents of the State or City of New York.

The commercial subjects for which licenses will be issued include accounting and business practice, Pitman stenography and typewriting, Gregg stenography and typewriting, and merchandising and salesmanship. Applicants must be between twenty and forty years of age, and must hold either a baccalaureate degree or equivalent scholastic training, and have at least one year of teaching experience, and one year of approved commercial experience.

Applicants for licenses as teacher-in-training (beginning teachers who spend part of their time teaching under supervision and part of their time observing experienced teachers at work in the classroom) must be between eighteen and thirty-one years of age, must hold a baccalaureate degree or have had equivalent training, and must have completed at least 36 semester hours in appropriate courses in the subject of their choice.

Complete details and requirements for the examination may be obtained from the Board of Examiners of the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The prospect of Civil Service jobs for Negro tailors and clothing factory workers brightened this week when the United States Civil Service Commission announced a series of examinations for workers in this field, leading to jobs paying from $1,860 to $3,800 a year. Through its Department of Industrial Relations, the Urban League urged all colored men with experience in tailoring or clothing manufacture to secure application blanks at once.

Applicants should write to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and request Announcement No. 145.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 3, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The National Urban League will hold its thirtieth anniversary dinner at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth avenue, New York city, Friday evening, November 8.

Speakers will be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Judge Joseph N. Ulman, member executive board, National Urban League, and Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban eague, will be toastmaster.

A steady upswing in business conditions in New York city has created a heavy demand for trained sales persons in stores operated in the Harlem area of New York. This favorable business trend accounts for the placing in jobs of many "graduates" of courses in merchandising and salesmanship offered by the Works Projects Administration adult education program.

Over a period of five years, the WPA has undertaken the training of students to meet the demand for trained clerks. Geared to modern trends in merchandising and salesmanship, these classes teach courteous methods in dealing with customers; the proper steps to take in completing a sale; efficient methods in sales recording; the encouragement of repeat orders, and technical details in connection with inventories, sales slips, merchandise displays, effective advertising methods, etc. The students "buy" and "sell" each other's coats, hats and other wearing appearel in order to gain actual experience and practice.

As many as 5,000 persons have been reported in daily attendance in the WPA adult education classes. Nearly 250 full-time teachers who have been otherwise unemployed teach these students in 35 adult education centers.

Two of Harlem's largest adult education units, the Union Baptist church of West 145th street and the 135th street branch Y. M. C. A., are featuring these classes in salesmanship and merchandising during the current fall semester. The WPA courses at these centers and at many schools, community houses, churches and libraries throughout the city are free to persons 17 years of age and over. The list of subjects available include French, Spanish, English, music and drama appreciation, stage technique, citizenship and typewriting.

The New York city board of education is sponsor of the WPA adult education program.

The Urban League is urging Negro girls to apply for jobs as hostesses at army reception centers. Applications may be obtained from the old post office, Room 526.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS * 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

Thirty Years of the Urban League

NOV 16 1940

The National Urban League, headed by Eugene Kinckle Jones of New York, celebrated its thirtieth anniversary last week.

Since its establishment in 1910, it sees itself as having gone through three distinct periods of development.

Afro-American

From 1910 to 1917, it developed experts in social work and promoted employment and welfare service in industry.

From 1917 to 1929, it made the country conscious of the value of social work planning and the need of a professional technique in dealing with the problems of placing workers.

From 1930 to 1939, it impressed the government with the need for adequate relief and made the people conscious of the civil service examinations as an answer to public service.

Baltimore

Its program for the future. as Mr. Jones puts it, is to throw all its energies toward helping national leaders to produce defense strength through national unity. It goes without saying, he says, that our attitude is one of condemnation of any and all discrimination which may be practiced against members of the colored race.

Appreciation can best be expressed for the Urban League and its thirty years of achievements by saying how much poorer off we would be without it. No city which has had the advice and help of a hard working league personnel would ever want to face its problems in the old hit-or-miss fashion.

The success of the Urban League has been its wise national leadership plus the ability to develop trained social experts for work in the larger cities.

Certainly in the next thirty years, this work will continue to grow and become increasingly indispensable, especially as its social workers can carry the Urban League program into smaller communities which now lack its efficient industrial program.

URBAN LEAGUE

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The supreme court of the United States has agreed to review a suit in which Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, congressman from Illinois, challenges the constitutionality of the Jim Crow railroad car practices. The decision of the court will undoubtedly have significant influence over the future policy of railroad companies which deny Negroes equal accommodations on these public carriers.

It is hoped the court will settle once for all what "separate though equal" means. Notwithstanding Negroes are charged the same fare as are other passengers, the accommodations offered the Negro traveling public are for the most part materially inferior and seldom ever equal in toto.

The co-operative program sponsored by Archie Price among the farmers of certain counties in the state is the type of co-operative venture through which farmers themselves can greatly improve their welfare status and economic position by pooling their own resources.

This program involves the organization of the total agricultural community, men and women, boys and girls, using the school house and churches as community centers. The farm population is being organized into and sponsoring a voluntary movement which has already borne fruit in some 20 counties where the program is now under way.

There are some 140 or more counties not yet reached by this program which the sponsor is accepting as his challenge as he seeks more support from the state and agriculture authorities as an investment in changing the social and economic complexion of the rural areas which will yield dividends in better citizenship.

We quote below excerpts from an article appearing in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post written by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"From the manpower angle, the largest defense headache ahead of the United States government is likely to be the status of that 10 per cent of our population which is Negro. The Negro insists upon doing his part, and the Army and Navy want none of him.

"Negroes have fought in every war in our history and have been lauded for their bravery by commanding generals from Andrew Jackson to John J. Pershing. Two Negro regiments—the 9th and 10th cavalry—saved the day for Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan Hill. In the World War, another Negro regiment—Harlem's 369th—lost 1,100 men, killed and wounded, won 172 individiual French and American decorations and never surrendered a foot of ground to the enemy. When early in 1919, the 269th marched up Fifth Avenue, its regimental standard bore the ribbons of the Croix de Guerre.

"Despite this record, the United States—in the preparation for and the fighting of the next war—hesitates to make use of its reservoir of Negro manpower or has used it as little or as insignificantly as possible."

Lester Granger Discusses Future of Urban League and Negro Population

Amsterdam News

DEC 28 1940 New York, N.Y.

Discussing The Future of the Urban League and the Negro Population in the United States last Friday night at the League's thirtieth anniversary dinner at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary, who delivered the keynote address, said among other things:

"Today, after thirty years of growth and maturing leadership, the National Urban League faces the future with supreme confidence. Our confidence lies rooted in a recognition by fellow organizations of our professional competency, in the available services of two hundred trained staff workers, in the advice and cooperation of thousands of intelligent board and committee members. It lies also in the support of Negro and white citizens in every state who appreciate the importance of the task assigned us and our efforts to perform it. So long as these resources remain at our disposal we shall maintain our confidence, even though the future now facing us holds an unparalleled challenge.

"I have said that it is impossible to think of the National Urban League except in terms of the whole Negro population. So is it impossible to consider the future of Negroes without referring to their place in the larger population, the present national crisis and the role assigned to Negro citizens in meeting it.

"No program designed to serve the social or economic needs of any group can be effective without taking into consideration the point of view and mood of members of that group. The mood of Negro citizens has been deeply stirred by the threat of war now facing our country and the preparations that have been made for total defense."

"With the appearance of a threat to our home land and native institutions, Negro citizens have clearly shown where their hearts lie and to what lengths they are anxious to go on demonstrating their deep love of country. They have examined their responsibilities, not only as soldiers, but also as workers and heads of families. As heads of families they recognize the importance to the state of the family unit, realizing as never before that a secure nation depends upon good citizenship—that inherent in good citizenship are the essential qualities of a disciplined personality, sound character traits, good health and sound group relationships.

"As workers, Negroes have realized immediately what the nation is now beginning to accept—that the urgent need for increased production of industrial, food and service goods demands the trained services of all available labor regardless of race or religion. They know what tremendous gifts Negro labor has to offer the nation at this time—gifts that must be brought and must be accepted, regardless of ancient, deep-rooted prejudices persisting in our national folkways. Negroes know too, with clear-headed realism, the need for more training among both young and adult workers who have been frequently denied training at modern industrial skills, and whose services will shortly be demanded by those very industries which have rejected them in the past.

"A persisting dissatisfaction has long been felt over Army and Navy policies denying to Negroes any service in certain branches of those forces and rigorously segregating them in whatever branches have accepted them. This dissatisfaction has grown into strong protest against a recent re-statement of policy which, though opening up branches of Army service heretofore closed to Negroes, has nevertheless accepted the Army and Navy policy of racial separation, on grounds of conserving the national morale.

"To those who may not have understood the reason for this protest, shared by Negro pacifists as well as by unthinking militarists, this explanation should be given: Negroes regard themselves as free citizens of a great country, even in those sections where public enlightenment is least and democratic practice follows preachment from afar off—or wanders without following. Their citizenship is not of the third-class, nor even of the second-class variety, and they resent any effort to put such a label upon it. The policy of the Army and Navy, therefore, is a symbol which must be attacked wherever erected. It is a symbol of a low-grade citizenship incompatible with the democratic ideal; it is a sign persisting intolerance disrupting our national unity and corrupting our national life; it is a danger to the American nation because it is opposed to the true American spirit.

"Here, then, are the serious mood and the united purpose of our Negro citizens, shared by thoughtful whites, and providing not only the inspiration but also the basis for the work of the National Urban League in the future. Moo dand purpose are expressed in a determination that the fight must go on to provide for all groups in the population an opportunity to live, grow, expand and contribute to the common welfare to the fullest limits of their abilities.

"In a narrow sense the League's program is an effort in behalf of the Negro population which has been denied such an opportunity. In a larger and more real sense it is an effort in behalf of the national welfare. The effort is none-the-less vital because it is frequently overlooked and its importance not fully understood.

"Passengers on a transcontinental flyer may not observe the yard mechanic who passes swiftly along the great train as it stands momentarily at station. They may not notice how he taps with a hammer at each wheel, while listening with a critical ear to the sound of the blow. Nevertheless, that mechanic is testing the wheels for any cracks they may present, not visible to the naked eye, yet presenting a serious danger to every passenger and crew member on the train. A faulty wheel, giving way as the train takes a curve at seventy miles an hour, can mean disruptoin to the road schedulle, the loss of hundreds of lives.

U. S. GAS PIPE LINE SCORED BY URBAN LEAGUE

Washington Tribune Wash. D.C.

White, Intelligent Labor Offered by South as Bait for Business

DEC 14 1940

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The National Urban League this week protested against an advertisement which appeared recently in TIME Magazine, in which "white, intelligent labor" was mentioned as one of the outstanding attractions of the Southern states to industries contemplating moving to that section.

The advertisement was sponsored by the United Gas Pipe Line Company. It invited new industries to locate in the Gulf Southern States—Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama.

Since its appearance in Time, it has been published by several other nationally circulated magazines.

In a letter to R. H. Hargrove, vice president and general manager of the United Gas Pipe Line Company, Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, in charge of industrial relations, emphasized the League's contention that as new industries develop in a community, and as employment opportunities expand, Negroes should be included proportonately in those opportunities if only as a matter of protection and economy for the entire community.

"It is true that many industries in the South, as well as in the North, have heretofore excluded Negroes from employment," Mr. Granger wrote.

"This is a policy the unwisdom of which has long since been recognized by advanced industrial leaders. A definite start in recent years has been made toward correcting these policies, and it is to the credit of the South that Southern industry has frequently taken the leadership along this line.

"I am sure that you recognize how your advertisement suggests a directly contrary policy. It proposes to industrial employers establishing themselves in the Gulf South, that no consideration be given intelligent Negro labor, even though Negroes compose approximately 30 percent of the entire native labor in the Gulf section.

"Because of these facts, the National Urban League urges the officers and directors of the United Gas Pipe Line Company to alter its advertisement. We urge that employers be encouraged to consider Negro labor in the Gulf South as elsewhere, an essential part of industrial resources upon which our national economy must depend."

Mr. Granger at the same time urged both the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. and the National Association of Manufacturers to take steps, through an offical statement and other action by its individual members, to disclaim any sympathy with such a policy as is implied in the United Gas Pipe Line Company's ad.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 1940
IMPROVEMENT OF

URBAN LEAGUE

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 10, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

A very interesting picture of the National Youth Administration Sponsored Forums for Negroes in Georgia is given by Moss Hyles Kendrix, education supervisor, N. Y. A., in the following statement:

"Each year since 1938 for a four-month period, November through February, Negroes in Georgia have been encouraged to gather in their school houses, churches and community centers for the purpose of discussing subjects of civic, economic, political and social significance—the ultimate goal being that of building a greater Georgia through the promotion of an intelligent understanding of the privileges and duties pertinent to a democratic society.

"Reaching out from Atlanta, this forum project has radiated north, south, east and west carrying thought-provoking information which has proved of interest to the dwellers of exclusive Hunter Hills as well as their less fortunate fellow men who must be content with places of abode in sordid Tan Yard Bottom and elsewhere. Wash women, domestics, share-croppers, turpentine workers, farmers, professional men and women, business executives, educators and people of every walk of life, all are urged to participate in this program for civic betterement.

"In 1936-37 when the Office of Education was promoting its demonstration forums over the nation, Atlanta was one of the three southern centers which included Negroes in their activities—the other centers being Pulaski county (Arkansas) and Hamilton county (Tennessee). This was the first experience Negroes in Georgia had had with a community-wide system of forums; nevertheless, the results of the experiment were excedingly favorable.

"Since the advent of the federal demonstration forums, further efforts have been made to stimulate continued interest in forums throughout the country. The United States Office of Education, in 1938-39, co-operated with the Georgia State Department of Education in the promotion of a statewide forum movement. When the Georgia Public Forum Project, because of limited resources, made no provisions for forums among Negroes, D. B. Laseter, National Deputy Administrator of the National Youth Administration, who was at that time Georgia Youth Administrator, sought permission to inaugurate a forum project for Negroes sponsored by the National Youth Administration for Georgia and supervised by its Division of Negro Affairs.

"This request being granted, the only statewide public forum program for Negroes had its inception. Under the present Georgia Youth Administrator, Boisfeuillet Jones, this project is being continued as a unit in the Georgia Public Forums Project of which Dr. Emily Woodward is director."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 1, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Because of its historical significance and value, we are submitting today the aim and purpose of the Urban League. Its motto is "Not Alms But Opportunity."

The National Urban League is more than a social service organization. It is a social movement of 30 years' steady growth, which has brought together some of the most distinguished American citizens of both races, many creeds and all political beliefs in a united approach to a common interest.

They have joined for us to attack racial prejudice and the problems arising out of racial conflict, as well as to improve the social and economic status of Negroes in cities of the United States. The league is the most important national organization interested primarily in the welfare of Negroes.

Organized in 1910.

It was organized in 1910 when it became apparent to thoughtful citizens that continued migration of Negroes from rural areas into unfamiliar urban surroundings, north and south, produced complex and dangerous social conditions warranting special study and carefully-planned attack.

Those conditions included in 1910, as they do today, unemployment, underemployment due to lack of training, undesirable dwelling conditions, family disorganization, ill health and delinquency.

In 1910, the late Ruth S. Baldwin called together a conference of several organizations working in the interest of Negroes in New York city with a view to co-operation by these agencies.

This conference resolved itself into the committee on Urban conditions among Negroes. Two years later this organization merged with the committee for improving the industrial conditions of Negroes and the National League for the Protection of Colored Women, both of which were organized in 1906, and the merger resulted in the National League on Urban conditions among Negroes.

45 Groups Today.

For the first two years a budget of $8,500 provided for activities in New York, Norfolk, Baltimore and Nashville. Today there are 45 affiliates of the National Urban League in cities throughout the country employing a total of 250 trained staff members and expending in 1939, including the national budget, the sum of $526,632.14.

Of the league's local affiliates in Community Chest cities, with the exception of three recently established locals not yet eligible, each is a member of its local Community Chest group. More than 1,000 socially-minded citizens are serving as members of the league's national and local directing boards. In addition there are hundreds of persons who serve as members of advisory committees and volunteer staffs and who in other ways make significant contributions to improving the welfare of our Negro population.

Since 1915, one of the founders, L. Hollingsworth Wood, has served as president of the league. The league's first director was George Edmund Haynes. Eugene Kinckle Jones was appointed field secretary in April, 1911. Later in the same year he became assistant director and in 1912 he was appointed associate director. Since 1915 he has served as executive secretary.

Phyllis Wheatley Branch, of the Young Women's Christian Association, tomorrow is promoting a one-day conference on "Consumers' Problems and National Defense." Frances Williams and Dr. Elsie Baker, both of Washington, will speak.

Urban League Sees Fight To Get Race Jobs With Firms In Defense Setup

Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.
NOV 21 1940

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indications that a hard fight looms ahead in the task of finding jobs for Negro workers in plants awarded defense contracts were seen this week in the results of a survey conducted by the Kansas City Urban League.

Thos. A. Webster, exec.-secretary of this organization, reported this week to Eugene Kinckle Jones, director of the National Urban League, that of twenty-seven plants in Kansas City receiving defense contracts, only three are at present employing Negroes in any capacity except as janitors and watchmen, and only two of the remainder would definitely promise to consider using Negro workers if the increase of work caused by the contract warranted an enlargement of personnel.

Several firms excused their policy with the explanation that "white employees refuse to work with Negroes." Among these were the General American Transportation Company, which paints and repairs freight cars; and the Builders' Steel Company, which fabricates steel for construction work.

NO FRICTION REALLY

On the other hand, two companies which now employ mixed crews reported "no friction at all." These were the Columbian Steel Tank Company, which is using fourteen colored workers to dip steel in galvanizing processes and twelve others as painters; and the American Brake Shoe Company, which employs 60 Negroes, 60 white persons and 60 Mexicans.

Several companies blamed unions for their lack of Negro workers. Both the Mathew Machine Works and the Arrowhead Iron Works claimed that the Machinists' Union, which furnishes their employees, had never sent them a colored applicant.

OTHER CONCERNS QUESTIONED

Other companies, including the Carnie-Goudie Tent and Awning Company and the Black, Sewall and Bryson Company, contended that they could not hire mixed crews because the number of Negroes likely to be hired "would not justify the separate locker and toilet arrangements that would be necessary.

Two companies, one manufacturing uniforms and the other making cot covers, indicated that they would consider using Negroes "if production output increased to the point where there was a actual labor shortage."

Urban League Prints Booklet On U.S. Defense

Philadelphia Bulletin
NOV 21 1940

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Urban League this week put into circulation a 16-page booklet covering every phase of the national defense program as it affects the Negro. Copies will be distributed by the forty-five affiliated branches of the league and by social, civic and welfare organizations all over the country.

Prepared by Edward Lawson, Managing Editor of Opportunity Magazine, the booklet is intended to give the reader a full understanding of what the defense program is, and what it means to the Negro citizen. Every step taken to date by the Advisory Commission of National Defense that in any way affects colored persons is recorded and explained. The names and addresses of colored persons holding key positions in the various agencies having to do with defense are listed, and suggestions are made as to the part social workers, civic organizations, church groups, and even social clubs may assume in the program.

—A Colored Judge—

See Hard Fight Ahead For Justice

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

Little of Defense Money Finding Way To Negro

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Indications of a hard fight ahead in the task of finding jobs for Negro workers in plants awarded defense contracts were seen this week in the results of a survey conducted by the Kansas City Urban League.

Thomas A. Webster, Kansas City executive secretary, reported this week that of twenty-seven plants in Kansas City receiving defense contracts from the government, only three are at present employing Negroes in any capacity except as janitors and watchmen. Only two of the remainder would definitely promise to consider using Negro workers if increase caused by the contracts warranted enlargement of the personnel.

Several firms excused their policy with the explanation that white employees refuse to work with Negroes." On the other hand, two companies which now employ mixed crews reported "no friction at all." These were the Columbian Steel Tank Company, using fourteen colored workers to dip steel in galvanizing processes and twelve others as painters; and the American Brake Shoe Company, which employs 60 Negroes, 60 white persons and 60 Mexicans.

Several companies blamed unions,, claiming that the Union which furnishes their employees, had never sent them a colored applicant.

Other companies contended that they could not hire mixed crews because the number of Negroes likely to be hired "would not justify the separate locker and toilet arrangements that would be necessary."

Two companies indicated that they would consider using Negroes "if production output increased to the point where there was an actual labor shortage."

Urban League Bulletin

DEC 8 1940

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Recently youth programs have been instituted by several organizations throughout the United States. Local affiliates of the Urban League have been among these. The Chicago Urban League has been outstanding. The Columbus Urban League now joins these working in this ield. George O. Wright, director of Youth Service in this affiliate, indicates the work of his office in central Ohio.

"The Youth Service of the Columbus Urban League came into being on March 15, 1940, as a direct result of the growing concern about the plight of young people. Youth, and particularly Negro youth, had been dealt serious blows by the assaults of the economic depression.

Council Formed.

"As a beginning device, it was decided that a council of agencies dealing with youth would be of value. Consequently, efforts were made to set up a co-ordinating council to discuss the whole problem, with a view to establishing, if not uniform procedures, co-ordinated attacks on separate fronts.

"The co-operation of the Columbus Urban League's department of research and the Ohio State University school of social administration was sought and the services of a graduate student were obtained to conduct a survey and prepare the directory. This directory is now nearing completion.

Constitution

"A continuous tying together of the social agencies presented a problem that has been dealt with by the publication under the auspices of the Youth Service of a biweekly bulletin, 'The Youth.' This bulletin is distributed free to all of the youth-serving agencies in the city.

Clearing House.

"The co-ordinating council solves, in a partial manner, the need for closer relationships between agencies which are working on the same problem. It provides a clearing house for information and aids in the preparation of city-wide programs.

Atlanta Ga.

"To have stopped with the organization of youth leaders, or more properly directors of agencies dealing with youth, would have been short of the mark. Efforts have been made, therefore, to organize the youth on a city-wide basis. The Youth Service co-operated with the Friendly Service Bureau of the city police department in the establishment of a Boys' City. The preliminary details have been worked out and the program is to begin after the rush of school opening.

Conducts Agency.

"From the files of the Urban League it has been found that one of the gravest problems of young people is the obtaining of employment. What a social agency, with restricted funds, may do in this respect is, of course, very little, beyond the conducting of an employment agency. Here at the Columbus Urban League the employment agency idea has been extended and people have been asked by letter to use the League's employment service.

DEC 8 1940

"Another attack on the problem of employment has been by developing an apprenticeship program in co-operation with the Frontiers Club. Employers have been asked to take young high-school graduates into their offices and businesses on an apprenticeship basis.

"Another phase in the development of the youth program is the organization of young people into groups to discuss and consider their own problems and to set up programs of action to correct the conditions. Young people grow to responsible citizenship only through experimental participation."

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
December 15, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Continuously the Urban League, through its industrial department, has been urging Negroes throughout the United States to take Civil Service examinations. At the same time, the executive secretaries of the various league affiliates have been conducting training classes in their offices in order that interested persons would prepare themselves for these examinations under guidance where pertinent information was available. Although the sessions were opened for Negroes in particular, any member of the community was welcome.

Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, tells of the results of participation in such a venture and how this was followed up to obtain the desired outcome:

"When the announcement was made by the United States Civil Service Commission that examinations would be given for positions in the Virginia State Employment Service—soon to be set up—we relayed the information through the local and Negro papers, offering to assist any interested persons in making ready for the tests. Approximately 50 persons responded and a study group was organized which met nightly until they (the 50) had thoroughly covered all available information on labor, industry and employment practices.

"That this procedure was helpful, is evidenced by the fact that a study of the examination ratings listed by the Virginia Employment Service, under the several job classifications, revealed that Negroes were found among the first 10 on each list. On the senior interviewer list a Negro woman stands third, a Negro man stands first in place for field supervisor and second in place for assistant director.

"We soon learned that passing examinations with high ratings and securing jobs were very different propositions, for when we approached the director about employing some from the list we were given every kind of reason why placement was not feasible in Virginia. We began to confer with officials of the Unemployment Compensation Commission which included the employment service, urging both the wisdom and the justice of employing Negroes; we persuaded other organizations, both white and Negro, to do likewise. We appeared before white and Negro groups and asked their co-operation, as groups and as individuals, in impressing the commissioners. We even appealed to Washington, as an organization and we had hundreds of persons write the director of the United States Employment Service.

"Finally, after seven or eight months of relentless effort, the director called us in and informed us that it had been decided to open an office in Richmond, staffed entirely by Negroes, and asked our advice about personnel. Because our own desire to have this first staff as "fool-proof" as possible, we made suggestions from the eligible list, of those persons whom we had every reason to believe would render the highest type of service.

"Just as soon as these workers had demonstrated their ability to meet every requirement of the Richmond office, we requested that a second office be opened in another city in the state. This second office got under way on July 1 of this year and, while it is still young, it is reported as performing with the same efficiency as the Richmond office."

Urban League Sees Fight To Get Race Jobs With Firms In Defense Setup

Philadelphia Inquirer

NOV 21 1940

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indications that a hard fight looms ahead in the task of finding jobs for Negro workers in plants awarded defense contracts were seen this week in the results of a survey conducted by the Kansas City Urban League.

Thos. A. Webster, exec.-secretary of this organization, reported this week to Eugene Kinckle Jones, director of the National Urban League, that of twenty-seven plants in Kansas City receiving defense contracts, only three are at present employing Negroes in any capacity except as janitors and watchmen, and only two of the remainder would definitely promise to consider using Negro workers if the increase of work caused by the contract warranted an enlargement of personnel.

Several firms excused their policy with the explanation that "white employees refuse to work with Negroes." Among these were the General American Transportation Company, which paints and repairs freight cars; and the Builders' Steel Company, which fabricates steel for construction work.

NO FRICTION REALLY

On the other hand, two companies which now employ mixed crews reported "no friction at all." These were the Columbian Steel Tank Company, which is using fourteen colored workers to dip steel in galvanizing processes and twelve others as painters; and the American Brake Shoe Company, which employs 60 Negroes, 60 white persons and 60 Mexicans.

Several companies blamed unions for their lack of Negro workers. Both the Mathew Machine Works and the Arrowhead Iron Works claimed that the Machinists' Union, which furnishes their employees, had never sent them a colored applicant.

OTHER CONCERNS QUESTIONED

Other companies, including the Carnie-Goudie Tent and Awning Company and the Black, Sewall and Bryson Company, contended that they could not hire mixed crews because the number of Negroes likely to be hired "would not justify the separate locker and toilet arrangements that would be necessary.

Two companies, one manufacturing uniforms and the other making cot covers, indicated that they would consider using Negroes "if production output increased to the point where there was a actual labor shortage."

Urban League Prints Booklet On U.S. Defense

Philadelphia Inquirer

NOV 21 1940

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Urban League this week put into circulation a 16-page booklet covering every phase of the national defense program as it affects the Negro. Copies will be distributed by the forty-five affiliated branches of the league and by social, civic and welfare organizations all over the country.

Prepared by Edward Lawson, Managing Editor of Opportunity Magazine, the booklet is intended to give the reader a full understanding of what the defense program is, and what it means to the Negro citizen. Every step taken to date by the Advisory Commission of National Defense that in any way affects colored persons is recorded and explained. The names and addresses of colored persons holding key positions in the various agencies having to do with defense are listed, and suggestions are made as to the part social workers, civic organizations, church groups, and even social clubs may assume in the program.

—A Colored Judge—

See Hard Fight Ahead For Justice

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va

Little of Defense Money Finding Way To Negro

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Indications of a hard fight ahead in the task of finding jobs for Negro workers in plants awarded defense contracts were seen this week in the results of a survey conducted by the Kansas City Urban League.

Thomas A. Webster, Kansas City executive secretary, reported this week that of twenty-seven plants in Kansas City receiving defense contracts from the government, only three are at present employing Negroes in any capacity except as janitors and watchmen. Only two of the remainder would definitely promise to consider using Negro workers if increase caused by the contracts warranted enlargement of the personnel.

Several firms excused their policy with the explanation that white employees refuse to work with Negroes." On the other hand, two companies which now employ mixed crews reported "no friction at all." These were the Columbian Steel Tank Company, using fourteen colored workers to dip steel in galvanizing processes and twelve others as painters; and the American Brake Shoe Company, which employs 60 Negroes, 60 white persons and 60 Mexicans.

Several companies blamed unions,, claiming that the Union which furnishes their employees, had never sent them a colored applicant.

Other companies contended that they could not hire mixed crews because the number of Negroes likely to be hired "would not justify the separate locker and toilet arrangements that would be necessary."

Two companies indicated that they would consider using Negroes "if production output increased to the point where there was an actual labor shortage."

Urban League Bulletin

DEC 8 1940

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Recently youth programs have been instituted by several organizations throughout the United States. Local affiliates of the Urban League have been among these. The Chicago Urban League has been outstanding. The Columbus Urban League now joins these working in this ield. George O. Wright, director of Youth Service in this affiliate, indicates the work of his office in central Ohio.

"The Youth Service of the Columbus Urban League came into being on March 15, 1940, as a direct result of the growing concern about the plight of young people. Youth, and particularly Negro youth, had been dealt serious blows by the assaults of the economic depression.

Council Formed.

"As a beginning device, it was decided that a council of agencies dealing with youth would be of value. Consequently, efforts were made to set up a co-ordinating council to discuss the whole problem, with a view to establishing, if not uniform procedures, co-ordinated attacks on separate fronts.

"The co-operation of the Columbus Urban League's department of research and the Ohio State University school of social administration was sought and the services of a graduate student were obtained to conduct a survey and prepare the directory. This directory is now nearing completion.

Constitution

"A continuous tying together of the social agencies presented a problem that has been dealt with by the publication under the auspices of the Youth Service of a biweekly bulletin, 'The Youth.' This bulletin is distributed free to all of the youth-serving agencies in the city.

Clearing House.

"The co-ordinating council solves, in a partial manner, the need for closer relationships between agencies which are working on the same problem. It provides a clearing house for information and aids in the preparation of city-wide programs.

Atlanta Ga

"To have stopped with the organization of youth leaders, or more properly directors of agencies dealing with youth, would have been short of the mark. Efforts have been made, therefore, to organize the youth on a city-wide basis. The Youth Service co-operated with the Friendly Service Bureau of the city police department in the establishment of a Boys' City. The preliminary details have been worked out and the program is to begin after the rush of school opening.

Conducts Agency.

"From the files of the Urban League it has been found that one of the gravest problems of young people is the obtaining of employment. What a social agency, with restricted funds, may do in this respect is, of course, very little, beyond the conducting of an employment agency. Here at the Columbus Urban League the employment agency idea has been extended and people have been asked by letter to use the League's employment service.

DEC 8 1940

"Another attack on the problem of employment has been by developing an apprenticeship program in co-operation with the Frontiers Club. Employers have been asked to take young high-school graduates into their offices and businesses on an apprenticeship basis.

"Another phase in the development of the youth program is the organization of young people into groups to discuss and consider their own problems and to set up programs of action to correct the conditions. Young people grow to responsible citizenship only through experimental participation."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

December 15, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Continuously the Urban League, through its industrial department, has been urging Negroes throughout the United States to take Civil Service examinations. At the same time, the executive secretaries of the various league affiliates have been conducting training classes in their offices in order that interested persons would prepare themselves for these examinations under guidance where pertinent information was available. Although the sessions were opened for Negroes in particular, any member of the community was welcome.

Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, tells of the results of participation in such a venture and how this was followed up to obtain the desired outcome:

"When the announcement was made by the United States Civil Service Commission that examinations would be given for positions in the Virginia State Employment Service—soon to be set up—we relayed the information through the local and Negro papers, offering to assist any interested persons in making ready for the tests. Approximately 50 persons responded and a study group was organized which met nightly until they (the 50) had thoroughly covered all available information on labor, industry and employment practices.

"That this procedure was helpful, is evidenced by the fact that a study of the examination ratings listed by the Virginia Employment Service, under the several job classifications, revealed that Negroes were found among the first 10 on each list. On the senior interviewer list a Negro woman stands third, a Negro man stands first in place for field supervisor and second in place for assistant director.

"We soon learned that passing examinations with high ratings and securing jobs were very different propositions, for when we approached the director about employing some from the list we were given every kind of reason why placement was not feasible in Virginia. We began to confer with officials of the Unemployment Compensation Commission which included the employment service, urging both the wisdom and the justice of employing Negroes; we persuaded other organizations, both white and Negro, to do likewise. We appeared before white and Negro groups and asked their co-operation, as groups and as individuals, in impressing the commissioners. We even appealed to Washington, as an organization and we had hundreds of persons write the director of the United States Employment Service.

"Finally, after seven or eight weeks, the director called us in and informed us that it had been decided to open an office in Richmond, staffed entirely by Negroes, and asked that our advice about personnel. Because our own desire to have persons whom we had every reason to believe would render the highest type of service.

"Just as soon as these workers were secured and demonstrated their ability to do the same efficiency as every requirement of the Service, we requested that a second office be opened in another city in the state. This second office got under way on July 1 of this year and, while it is still young, it is reported as performing with the same efficiency as the Richmond office."

Bank Official To Build Virginia Housing Project

By LEE F. RODGERS

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Jan. 19—While officials argued and hesitated over the question of slum clearance in this Virginia seaport town, a leading citizen and city official launched a new home building program that created a brand new residental subdivision for the exclusive use of Race residents.

Frank D. Lawrence, bank official, city councilman and owner of the local baseball team was the prime figure in this move.

The new suburban development is located just west of the city proper and is called West Mount Hermon. It adjoins an old section of the city known as Mt. Hermon.

Easily accessible, laid off on well drained ground and lending itself easily to beautification, the new residential section was started the latter part of last year with the erection of six homes.

A Race contractor was called in by Mr. Lawrence and all work on the project has been done by Race bricklayers, carpenters and other building trade specialists. The homes are snug and sturdily built and the finest of building materials have gone into the construction of the units, it was learned. The houses are of the modern cottage or bungalow style, well lighted and possessing modern conveniences.

A Portsmouth builder, R. S. Deloatch, was responsible for the erection of the first six homes.

The homes have been erected through the Federal Housing administration and are attracting a great deal of attention in this section.

The Cost of Slums To The Taxpayers

THE Norfolk Federated Civic and Improvement Leagues appointed a committee to make a study and recommendation on slum clearance. The committee explored the situation and recommended, according to daily newspaper reports, that "such an undertaking (as slum clearance) would be a heavy burden on taxpayers." The committe found, by the current method of computing taxable revenues from real estate perhaps, that "the taxpayers would contribute $19,400 for each $5,000 unit during the 60-year period the unit would be tax exempt."

The committee suggested that "a broadened recreation might alleviate some of the evils attributed to the slum areas."

That the group could study the subject and miss the point in slum clearance by such a wide margin is rather surprising. As if to make obvious its almost total failure to see the problem in its proper light the committee quoted from data gathered during a former survey of the city's slums, to the effect that the slum area embraces about one per cent of our total land area and 12 per cent of the population; that 35 per cent of the homicide arrests, 34 per cent of the larcenies, 44 per cent of the reported immorality, 40 per cent of prohibition violations and 25 per cent of juvenile delinquency cases occur in the slum area, which embraces one per cent of the land area and 12 per cent of the population.

The committee did not touch upon the health question in relation to what this costs except to say that one out of every eight houses in the slum area is in good condition; one out of five needs major repairs; one out of 16 is unfit for use; one out of eight has a bath and toilet facilities and that three out of five have no inside toilet facilities.

The committee did not report how much money in taxes the city collects from each $5,000 worth of these slum houses. The committee only figured that, if the money was provided, at no cost to the city, to replace these slums with good houses, the city, under the plan, would have to forego the taxes on them for 60 years.

Va. Youth Organizations Discuss Opportunities

PALMYRA, Va. — Hundreds of visitors and delegates gathered recently at the S. C. Abrams High School for the fifth annual meeting of the Virginia Conference of Junior Organizations. The theme of the conference was "Opportunities for Negro Youth in Virginia."

The group considered these opportunities in the field of religion, in industry, in the relation between guidance and opportunity, and Negro history.

The Rev. S. C. Abrams, supervisor of the schools of Fluvanna County, stressed the point that religion offers a wonderful opportunity for the Negro in Virginia to make a valuable contribution to a great need in the state and was supported by Mrs. M. M. Booker, Mecklenburg County Supervisor, who was co-chairman of the panel on "Opportunities in Religion."

Chairmen of the topics on guidance and opportunity and Negro history and opportunity showed that the proper guidance in the first instance is indispensable to success in any vocation.

A summary of the discussions on the several topics of the meeting showed that the speakers and discussion leaders felt that opportunities for Negro youth in Virginia depend largely upon the proper guidance and preparation.

Principal W. A. Weaver of the S. C. Abrams High School delivered the welcome address to which response was made by Mrs. M. M. Booker, supervisor of Negro schools of Mecklenburg County and Miss Irma B. Blackwell, junior representative at the meeting.

The S. C. Abrams High School Chorus sang for the meet.

Roberts To Address Rural Conference

PETERSBURG, Va.—Harry W. Roberts, head of the department of sociology at Virginia State College, has been invited by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to give two lectures at the second school for Negro agricultural workers, July 10-12, at Nashville, Tenn.

The school is sponsored by the principal agencies of Negro rural life leadership in Tennessee.

Prof. Roberts will lecture on "The General Social and Economic Backgrounds of the Present Situation" and "The Meaning of the War for our Free Institutions."

The school will be attended by 125 leaders. Others to appear on the program are Morris B. Storer, James A. Atkins, Ralph Borsodi, Walter Chivers and Felix J. Underwood.

e, Va., World News
July 24, 1940

Trade Training For Handicapped Negroes Planned

Project work and trade training for a half dozen physically handicapped negro youths in the city to be released from NYA work will be available at the St. Paul normal and industrial resident project, Mrs. Mary E. Raleigh, city NYA director, announced today.

The project work for these youths will be suspended in the city after August 15, the director said and explained that the resident project will enable them to develop trade skills in line with their particular abilities.

Applications, Mrs. Raleigh added, are being received to fill the Virginia quota of 60 boys at the South Charleston, W. Va., regional work experience project.

Richmond, Va., Times Dispatch
November 19, 1940

Negroes Contribute $782 for Red Cross

A total of $782 was raised by the Negro Division of the Red Cross Roll Call for 1940, it was announced yesterday by Chairman J. E. Segar. The goal for the division was $700.

Five-hundred and seventy-four individuals suscribed to the call. Workers who have not completed their reports are requested to make their returns at once to Mrs. William H. Hughes at 508 St. James Street.

Slum Clearance By Detour

Journal & Guide

IT required a national defense emergency plus pressure from the Navy Department to bring a majority of Norfolk's five-man City Council to the place where it was willing to cooperate with the nation-wide program of better housing for people of low incomes. Nevertheless, we have the local Housing Authority, necessary to procure Federal funds, and we shall have slum clearance, even if we had to make a wide detour in bringing the issue to a head.

On the face of Col. Borland's report and recommendation, which Council adopted, and the motion which Councilman Wood made in rescinding Council's former adverse action on the appointment of a local Housing Authority, it would appear that no direct action toward slum clearance as such is intended, but that the local Authority has been set up for the purpose of meeting the government's urgent need of housing for navy personnel and civilian workers in connection with extensive naval base expansion here. That is the primary purpose, but the main reason for setting up a local Housing Authority is only secondary in a political sense. The preparedness emergency arose at an opportune time. It arose at a time which afforded our adamant Councilmanic majority an opportunity to vote for a Housing Authority without voting for slum clearance, which this majority has consistently opposed.

But the Housing Authority is vested with power to proceed with slum clearance as a purely local problem, while going ahead also with plans for the solution of the naval expansion housing problem. This step is entirely within the discretion of Messrs. Kaufman, Lewis, Pender, Grandy and Windholtz, members of the Authority. Knowing the local slum problem as they do, we believe that they will proceed as rapidly as possible to do whatever is legal and possible to remedy it now, not two years, or ten years hence.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 20, 1940

TAXPAYERS BADLY STUNG WITH ABERDEEN PROJECT

The American taxpayers are paying through the nose for Aberdeen, the Negro housing project which the Federal government built near this city in the beginning of the New Deal era. The government gives the development cost of Aberdeen as $1,331,133.06 and the operating cost to date as $108,133.06. This totals nearly a million and a half dollars and it has been claimed that each housing unit at Aberdeen cost nearly 10 times as much as it would have cost had the project been a private undertaking.

Aberdeen has been opened for occupancy about two years. The rents during that time, the government says, total $29,321. Now this, as everyone knows, is a very poor two-year return on an investment of one and one-half million dollars.

The residents of Aberdeen are living in very expensive homes, and the American taxpayers are paying the freight for them. This, of course, is not the fault of the Aberdeen residents. But it is the fault of the United States government, which played fast and loose with the people's money at Aberdeen and on the other housing projects which were undertaken in the heydey of TUGWELL and the other bright young New Dealers.

This is one of the reasons why the national debt has been more than double since Mr. ROOSEVELT became President and why the budget has not been balanced during that time, and probably will not be balanced so long as Mr. ROOSEVELT is in the White House. But it is only one of many reasons. As wanton as was the waste at Aberdeen, there has been as much waste or more, in many other New Deal undertakings.

And now that we need money for national defense we must increase the debt limit or levy more taxes. And taxes already are at the highest point in the peacetime history of the country, if not at an all time high.

Correct Viewpoint On Local Housing

OCT 5 1940

ESTIMATES place the number of additional housing units needed in the Hampton Roads area for national defense at 6,000. Supplying that number of new housing units in any emergency is totally beyond the realm of private investment, so the government will supply the need, in cooperation with local interests.

Journal and Guide

The government is already solving this problem partly through the Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk County and Newport News Housing Authorities. The group recently appointed by Governor Price to co-ordinate Federal, State, local and private efforts will do the rest.

Meanwhile, slum clearance appears out of the housing picture for the present. A slum clearance program will hardly be revived until national defense housing needs are fully met. When these needs are fulfilled, however, the need for slum clearance will remain.

For reasons apparently well known to persons familiar with economic conditions during the past two decades there has been a virtual suspension of low cost housing construction in Norfolk and Portsmouth by private investors.

The building of modest homes by thrifty owners has continued on a moderate scale—a scale less noticeable than during the decades prior to World War number 1. But scarcely any provisions have been made for the great mass of low wage earners, unable to enter the home-owning class.

Norfolk Va.

This condition no doubt prompted Mr. James E. Etheridge, president of the Norfolk Real Estate Board and member of the Norfolk Housing Authority to remark the other day that "probably our greatest need today is housing for our colored families."

That is the correct viewpoint on our local housing situation. The nearest approach to a quick and satisfactory solution to that problem is the United States Housing Authority's slum clearance plan. A recent report on 85 such projects showed that the average rent per month was $12.34. This average was for the Nation and figured out to be $2.25 a month lower than the average rent paid for "sub-standard" dwellings by the same type of renters. The average for the South was $9.98 per month, which is a good deal under the average rent paid monthly for more than a thousand sub-standard dwellings in Norfolk.

Newport News, Va. Press
October 3, 1940

HARBOR HOMES PERMIT ISSUED

Building Cost $703,300, Houses 252

Permit for the construction of buildings in the Harbor Homes slum clearance project was issued yesterday from the bureau of building inspection, department of public works. The permit places values of the construction at $703,300.

Data on the permit shows the project will contain 252 housing units for Negro families. The units will be contained in 24, two-story row type buildings. Also included on the permit is one one-story administration building.

Specifications call for the residence buildings to be of brick and concrete construction and the administration building will be of fire proof construction.

Contract for the erection of the low-rent units was awarded last week to Rosanoff Brothers Construction company and Woodcrest Construction company and minor preliminary work got under way Monday.

Specifications in the contract permit 150 days for completion of the buildings and an additional 120 days for landscaping. The Harbor Homes project is located between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets and Warwick and Jefferson avenues. A considerable amount of demolition of buildings already occupying the property will be necessary before construction can begin.

The permit is the second for a housing authority project to be issued from the bureau of building inspection within a week. A permit for $1,084,000 for the Marshall Court emergency defense housing project was issued last week. Preliminary construction on this project started a week ago Monday.

Roanoke, Va., World News
June 12, 1940

8 Negro Women Given Ribbons in Backyard Improvement Contest

Eight negro women among the 160 contestants in the Backyard Improvement contest sponsored by the negro auxiliary of the Roanoke Tuberculosis association were presented printed satin ribbons by Arthur B. Richardson, association president, yesterday at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A.

A magazine subscription was given each block captain, women who aided in the promotion of the competition.

The winners were:

Northeast section—Blanch Markham, first; Sallie Edwards, second, Elizah Baker, third, in competition for individual yards, and Mrs. C. S. Williams in competition among block captains.

Northwest section—Mrs. M. P. Atkeson, first; Mrs. Emma Prunty, second; and Laura Bruce, third, in competition for individual yards; and Kanobia Henderson, winner among block captains.

L. A. Lee, executive secretary of the William Hunton branch Y. M. C. A., is president of the negro auxiliary, and Robert Burrell is its director of health education. Kanobia Henderson was chairman of the contest committee.

Slum Clearance Proposal Defeated

Journal & Guide
7/6/40
Norfolk, Va.

IN declining by a 3-2 vote to name a local housing authority Norfolk's City Council destroyed any present prospects of slum clearance under the United States Housing Authority plan. Messrs. Wood, Roberts, and Page, who voted to reject the local authority, offered a counter plan, which leaves matters, in effect, unchanged.

The opposing councilmen said in their statement that while they thought something ought to be done to correct local slum conditions, they did not believe that the USHA plan would "accomplish the desired results." They based their assertion upon study of the USHA plan which, they said, convinced them that "it will not provide decent and sanitary housing for the lowest income group."

There is wide room for disagreement with Messrs. Wood, Roberts and Page on this point. The "lowest income group," we assume, would be considered families with aggregate earnings ranging from $60 to $80 per month. Family incomes among the poorer people are pooled for total of living expenses. If it is proposed to consider people on relief or people who are barely existing as likely clients for any kind of new housing, then, we submit, none can be provided for them by private capital.

Alexandria Gets Housing Plan 'Go' Sign

Post
8-9-40
Wash. D.C.

Stalemate Ends As USHA Gives Authorization for New Project

The United States Housing Authority has authorized the Alexandria Housing Board to proceed with its $1,000,000 low-cost housing project, and immediate steps will be taken to rush the program to completion, Director R. S. Marshall announced yesterday.

The program had been stalemated for several weeks, pending a go-ahead signal from the Federal authority.

Marshall said the authority will establish an architects' headquarters at 601 Queen street, where preliminary plans and specifications will be completed and sent to the Federal authority for approval. When the plans are accepted, construction bids will be asked.

Three architects have been appointed by the Alexandria board to complete the specifications. They are Delos H. Smith, Sheldon Werner and J. M. Billings.

Two Projects Planned

Developments for both white and colored residents will be constructed under one general contract, and work on the two sites will be launched simultaneously. The white housing development is situated on North West street. The colored will be developed between North Royal and North Fairfax streets.

The plans call for the construction of 140 family units at the white development. and 110 units on the colored project. The dwellings having from one to four bedrooms will be available only to families in the low-income bracket.

All local plans for the project have been completed. with Alexandria city council having agreed to waive imposition of taxes in the housing areas.

Prince Georges Asked for Colored Social Worker

Washington Post
9-25-40
Wash. D.C.

A delegation petitioning the Prince Georges County board of commissioners for the appointment of a colored social service worker has been referred to the Prince Georges County welfare board. The appointment is outside the scope of the commissioners' powers, it was said.

G. W. Chesson, executive secretary of the welfare board, who appeared at the hearing, stated that the board is limited in its selection to persons who are certified by the State employment bureau.

Ogle Marbury, attorney for the county commissioners, suggested that the county welfare board might, if it should deem feasible, take up with the State bureau the possibility of preparing a separate list of eligibles from which a colored worker could be chosen.

Mrs. Wiggington Brown, a retired school teacher of Brentwood, was the spokesman for the delegation.

Newport News, Va. Press
September 24, 1940

HARBOR HOMES CONTRACT LET

Marshall Court Work Under Way

Award to the Woodcress Construction company and Rosanoff brothers, Baltimore contracting firm, of the contract to build the Harbor Homes low-rent housing project for Negroes here at its bid of $703,700 was approved yesterday by the United States housing authority, according to notification received by the local housing authority.

The contract includes general construction, plumbing, heating, electrical work, and site improvement. Bids were opened Sept. 5. This is the second major construction project awarded within less than a week, the USHA last Thursday having awarded the Marshall Courts emergency housing project to the V. P. Loftis company of Charlotte, N. C., at $1,084,000 for construction and ground landscaping.

Officials of the Newport News Housing authority said yesterday afternoon that they are working on details of the project and that the contract for the work will be signed as soon as possible.

It is expected that the companies involved will begin work on the project as soon after the date of the signing of the contract as possible. It is expected the signing will take place in the near future.

The Harbor Homes development will contain 252 dwelling units for Negro families in the low income group and is located in the area between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets and Warwick and Jefferson avenues.

It was necessary to condemn property owned by several persons in the area and the last of the series of condemnation projects in connection with the Harbor Homes project was heard last week before a commission appointed by Judge Herbert G. Smith in corporation court.

All of the buildings to be erected on the project will be of fire-proof construction and modern in design.

Preliminary construction in connection with the Marshall Court emergency defense housing project started yesterday with about 15 men being employed by the V. P. Loftis company of Charlotte, N. C.

The men were erecting a temporary office building, other temporary structures, and unloading equipment to be used in grading and construction. W. W. Cobb, superintent of construction, said it will be about three weeks before actual erection of the dwelling units is begun.

Cobb explained that considerable grading, clearing and grubbing is to be done before building gets under way. He said that between 6,000 and 7,000 yards of top soil will be removed from the site to be used in landscaping and grading when the buildings are finished.

The company is allowed 150 working days to finish the $1,225,000 project and 120 additional days for landscaping. The project is bounded by Marshall and Wickham avenues and Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth streets, with the general office of the contractor to be at Thirty-fifth street and Marshall avenue.

It was estimated by Cobb that about 500 men will be employed on the project when work is at the peak and the housing problem for these men, he said, will be a major one.

All speed possible will be made in erection of the units and some of the material to be used has already arrived and is being unloaded.

To Head Fund Negro Unit

C. V. Kelley Named Colonel for 1940 Drive

C. V. Kelley, manager of the Richmond District of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, will serve as colonel of the Negro unit of the 1940 Community Fund campaign, according to an announcement made today by John M. Taylor, Jr., general chairman of the drive.

Mr. Kelley, who recently moved to this city, worked in the Negro unit last year, and established a record in winning the daily banner awarded for obtaining the highest percentage the greatest number of times.

Mr. Kelley's unit will work to secure the most adequate subscriptions from the Negro citizens of Richmond in their homes, professional persons in their offices, business, fraternal, religious groups at their meeting places, and the employes of businesses conducted by Negro people at their place of business.

In this work, Mr. Kelley will be assisted by H. H. Southall who will act as lieutenant-colonel, and Mrs. M. V. Binga and George M. Booker, majors. Wiley Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, will serve as adjutant to the unit. Under their direction twenty captains will be recruited and trained, who will in campaign of this unit of the membership turn organize teams averaging ten ers, workers each, bringing the total

Norfolk Slums Called "Worst In This Country"

Administrator of USHA Shocked At Conditions Here

OCT 26 1940

(Pictures on Page 11)

The worst slum area in the United States is to be found in Norfolk.

Authority for the startling disclosure is Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

Here last week for groundbreaking ceremonies incident to beginning construction on Merrimack Park, low-cost defense housing project at East Ocean View, and for a tour of inspection of other slum clearance and defense housing projects in Portsmouth and Newport News, Mr. Straus also took time out Friday afternoon to inspect some of Norfolk's slum areas.

Stopping briefly at an apartment-hotel building in the 800 block of Whites Avenue Friday afternoon, the USHA administrator was profoundly shocked at what he saw.

"You may quote me as saying that I have travelled all over these United States from one end to the other, and I have seen all kinds of slums, but this is positively the worst thing I've seen yet," he told a representative of the Journal and Guide who inquired about the impression of Norfolk slums and the White Avenue area in particular.

"If I were a newspaper publisher here," Mr. Straus continued, "I would publish the name of the owner of these premises every day until they were torn down."

OTHER AREAS INSPECTED

The USHA administrator also inspected other slum sections of the city beginning with the Bermuda Street area, shortly after 2:30 o'clock following a luncheon at the Monticello Hotel at which he was guest of honor.

Although he was shocked at living conditions he saw in Norfolk, Mr. Straus gave assurance that Norfolk is "at the top of the list" whenever funds become available for definite slum clearance purposes. He explained that these funds may come from three sources.

Savings may be effected on slum clearance projects already under way in other localities, allocations may be "recaptured" from other communities which decide not to go ahead with slum clearance projects, and finally, Congress may make additional appropriations for slum clearance purposes, it was explained.

OCT 26 1940

HOUSING AUTHORITY MEMBERS PRAISED

Mr. Straus was accompanied on his tour of inspection of slum areas by: George H. Lewis, executive director of the Housing Authority of the city of Norfolk; L. M. Cox, assistant executive director; Louis H. Windholz, chairman; Charles L. Kaufman, David Pender, members of the local authority; Mayor J. D. Wood, Thomas B. Morton, state labor commissioner, and others.

The USHA administrator praised members of the local authority for the speed and efficiency with which the Merrimack Park defense housing project has been gotten underway. It will have been completed, with streets, utilities and 500 dwelling units in little more than five months after the appointment of the authority by former Mayor John A. Gurkin.

Newport News, Va. Press
October 7, 1940

Negro Center Drive Starts This Week

Third annual membership campaign of the Negro community center, sponsored by the Newport News shipyard, is scheduled to get under way this week, according to plans announced by J. Alexander Williams, Negro, manager.

Three teams are to be selected. A chairman and vice-chairman will be named. The teams will be headed by captains, as was the case last year and they will compete for top honors in bringing in membership. There are now between 600 and 700 members of the recreation center.

Meanwhile efforts are being put forth to make next Tuesday an outstanding event at which time a newcomers and membership social will be held at the Shipyard Community center. It is hoped the new settlers in this community along with local citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity to fellowship together and to learn about some of the things which the community has to offer, center officials say.

The program will include music by the Huntington high school band, group singing, games, remarks by R. G. White, Prof. L. F. Palmer, and Rev. C. E. Jones, pastor of the Zion Baptist church. S. E. Howe, director of physical education at the Huntington high school, will give a short address on the subject: "The Value of Wholesome Recreation." J. Alexander Williams will point out what the center has to offer and outline certain activities which will be included in the fall and winter program. Serving of refreshments will conclude the event.

Free tickets of admission may be obtained at the center.

"The Worst I've Seen Yet"

"YOU MAY QUOTE me as saying that I have travelled all over the United States from one end to the other, but I have never seen anything as bad as this." Thus spoke Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, last week after inspecting an apartment-hotel building in the 800 block of Whites Avenue, in the heart of the Norfolk slum area. Mr. Straus is shown in the above photo as he looked at the building with Louis H. Windholz, chairman of the Housing Authority of the City of Norfolk.

Norfolk Slums Called "Worst In This Country"

Administrator of USHA Shocked At Conditions Here

OCT 26 1940

(Pictures on Page 11)

The worst slum area in the United States is to be found in Norfolk.

Authority for the startling disclosure is Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

Here last week for groundbreaking ceremonies incident to beginning construction on Merrimack Park, low-cost defense housing project at East Ocean View, and for a tour of inspection of other slum clearance and defense housing projects in Portsmouth and Newport News, Mr. Straus also took time out Friday afternoon to inspect some of Norfolk's slum areas.

Stopping briefly at an apartment-hotel building in the 800 block of Whites Avenue Friday afternoon, the USHA administrator was profoundly shocked at what he saw.

"You may quote me as saying that I have travelled all over these United States from one end to the other, and I have seen all kinds of slums, but this is positively the worst thing I've seen yet," he told a representative of the Journal and Guide who inquired about the impression of Norfolk slums and the White Avenue area in particular.

"If I were a newspaper publisher here," Mr. Straus continued, "I would publish the name of the owner of these premises every day until they were torn down."

OTHER AREAS INSPECTED

The USHA administrator also inspected other slum sections of the city beginning with the Bermuda Street area, shortly after 2:30 o'clock following a luncheon at the Monticello Hotel at which he was guest of honor.

Although he was shocked at living conditions he saw in Norfolk, Mr. Straus gave assurance that Norfolk is "at the top of the list" whenever funds become available for definite slum clearance purposes. He explained that these funds may come from three sources.

Savings may be effected on slum clearance projects already under way in other localities, allocations may be "recaptured" from other communities which decide not to go ahead with slum clearance projects, and finally, Congress may make additional appropriations for slum clearance purposes, it was explained.

OCT 26 1940

HOUSING AUTHORITY MEMBERS PRAISED

Mr. Straus was accompanied on his tour of inspection of slum areas by: George H. Lewis, executive director of the Housing Authority of the city of Norfolk; L. M. Cox, assistant executive director; Louis H. Windholz, chairman; Charles L. Kaufman, David Pender, members of the local authority; Mayor J. D. Wood, Thomas B. Morton, state labor commissioner, and others.

The USHA administrator praised members of the local authority for the speed and efficiency with which the Merrimack Park defense housing project has been gotten underway. It will have been completed, with streets, utilities and 500 dwelling units in little more than five months after the appointment of the authority by former Mayor John A. Gurkin.

Newport News, Va. Press
October 7, 1940

Negro Center Drive Starts This Week

Third annual membership campaign of the Negro community center, sponsored by the Newport News shipyard, is scheduled to get under way this week, according to plans announced by J. Alexander Williams, Negro, manager.

Three teams are to be selected. A chairman and vice-chairman will be named. The teams will be headed by captains, as was the case last year and they will compete for top honors in bringing in membership. There are now between 600 and 700 members of the recreation center.

Meanwhile efforts are being put forth to make next Tuesday an outstanding event at which time a newcomers and membership social will be held at the Shipyard Community center. It is hoped the new settlers in this community along with local citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity to fellowship together and to learn about some of the things which the community has to offer, center officials say.

The program will include music by the Huntington high school band, group singing, games, remarks by R. G. White, Prof. L. F. Palmer, and Rev. C. E. Jones, pastor of the Zion Baptist church. S. E. Howe, director of physical education at the Huntington high school, will give a short address on the subject: "The Value of Wholesome Recreation."

J. Alexander Williams will point out what the center has to offer and outline certain activities which will be included in the fall and winter program. Serving of refreshments will conclude the event.

Free tickets of admission may be obtained at the center.

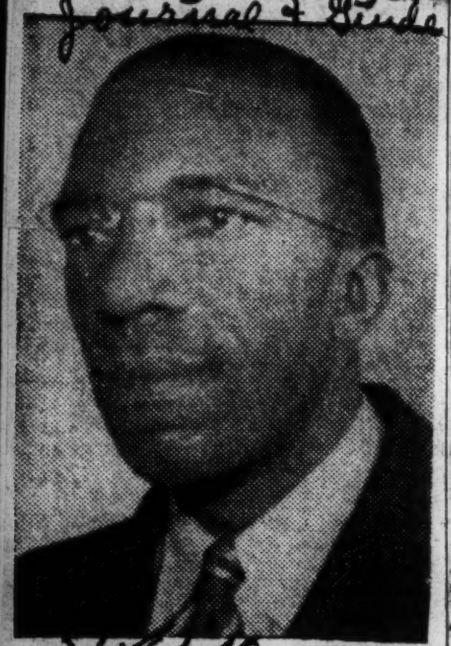
"The Worst I've Seen Yet"

OCT 26 1940

"YOU MAY QUOTE me as saying that I have travelled all over the United States from one end to the other, but I have never seen anything as bad as this." Thus spoke Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, last week after inspecting an apartment-hotel building in the 800 block of Whites Avenue, in the heart of the Norfolk slum area. Mr. Straus is shown in the above photo as he looked at the building with Louis H. Windholz, chairman of the Housing Authority of the City of Norfolk.

Housing Manager

Journal & Guide



8-10-40

W. H. PEACE, Jr., recently appointed manager of the Chavis Heights, Raleigh, N. C., low cost housing project. Mr. Peace was formerly state supervisor of the real property survey.

He is a graduate of Shaw University and was formerly principal of the Burlington, N. C. High School, and is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Mr. Peace will study tenant selection in Wilmington, N. C. and housing management in Jacksonville, Fla.

Officials Of City, Yard In Conference

Journal & Guide

8-10-40

Norfolk, Va.

Court Speeds Up Valuation of Protesting Owners

Staff Correspondence

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The following important developments in rushing early construction of 402 dwelling units on two housing projects for Negro families took place last week.

Thomas J. Hundley, chairman of the local housing authority, announced that bids for contracts to construct the Harbor Homes project would be opened September 5. Located near the Boat Harbor on a site bounded by 14th and 17th St. and between Warwick and Jefferson Avenues, it will house 252 families.

A site in the vicinity of the Huntington High School bordering on the new 35th Street highway route to Hampton, was under consideration for the 150 units to house Negro employes and their families employed at the shipyard. President Roosevelt signed a $1,806,000 appropriation last week for this project and one for white families of 400 units.

OFFICIALS CONFER

City councilmen, representatives of the shipyard, members of the local authority, and Dr. Henry A. Schauffler, project adviser of the USHA for this region, conferred on the proposed defense emergency housing projects at the office of the local commissioners.

SPEEDS UP CASES 8-10-40

Judge Herbert G. Smith of the Corporation Court authorized the authority to take immediate possession of the property in the Harbor Homes area owned by Louis Becker, one of six protesting property owners, as soon as the authority pays into the court the sum of $4,500, agreed upon as a fair value for same in condemnation proceedings heard before a five-man commission.

A second commission valued the property of Joseph Phillips at $8,962.87. He owns 14 pieces of property in the Harbor Homes area. Overruling a motion by Becker's counsel to set aside the evaluation placed on his property, Judge Smith appointed other commissions to evaluate the properties of C. E. Minniggerode, his mother, Mrs. Imogene G. Minnigerode, Junius R. Knight and George Soter.

Richmond Va. Times Dispatch
October 1, 1940

Negro Red Cross Unit Selects Headquarters

Thet campaign committee of the Annual Roll Call of the Negro Branch of the American Red Cross has selected Maggie L. Walker High School as its campaign headquarters, according to an announcement by J. E. Segear, chairman of the Roll Call.

A special office is being outfitted at the school for the drive, which will be held from October 9 through October 21, and contributions may be sent daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to noon. The formal opening rally has been set for 8 P. M. next Monday in the Walker auditorium, and will feature the showing of an appropriate film. Officers of the Negro branch are Mrs. W. H. Hughes, chairman; Mrs. Henrietta Segear, secretary, and Marian Bell, Junior Red Cross chairman.

Newport News, Va. Press
October 4, 1940

Minister Heads Roll Call Work For Negro Unit

Rev. I. G. Gladden was appointed the roll call chairman for the Negro auxiliary of the Elizabeth City county chapter of the American Red Cross at a meeting of the group held Monday night.

Dr. W. A. Aery, roll call chairman of the chapter, spoke to the auxiliary citing the necessity of educating the public about the in-

Newport News, Va. Press
October 23, 1940

OPEN HOUSING BIDS NOV. 12

Plan 148 Units for Negro Workers

Bids for the demolition of structures on the site and erection of 148 used by Negro employes engaged in national defense work will be received by the Newport News Housing authority up to 4:30 p. m. Nov. 12, it was announced yesterday.

The project will contain 13 dwelling buildings and an administration building. The bids will be publicly opened and read aloud at the office of the housing authority in the Insurance and Realty building at Twenty-sixth street and Washington avenue at the designated hour.

Attention is called to the fact that not less than the wages set out in the specifications may be paid men working on the project.

The project is the third to be undertaken by the Newport News authority, work having already been started on Harbor Homes and Marshall Court units. The Harbor Homes project, which is a slum clearance project for Negroes, will contain 252 dwelling units, while Marshall Court will contain 352.

Practically all of the construction in Orcutt Homes will be of cinder block, concrete and steel.

The project occupies the entire block surrounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets and Wickham and Orcutt avenues. The site is also 100 feet deep in the block facing Orcutt avenue between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets; 312.5 feet deep in the block facing Orcutt avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets; 437.5 feet deep in the block facing on Orcutt avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets; and 100 feet deep on the block facing Orcutt avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-second streets.

More than $500,000 has been authorized for the construction of Orcutt Homes. It is expected that some of the units in Marshall Court and Harbor Homes will be ready for occupancy soon after the first of the year.

Officers of State Youth Conference All Girls

NOV 9 1940

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — Young Virginians from all sections of the state gathered at St. Paul's School here October 25, 26 and 27 for the annual Virginia State Negro Youth Conference, held under the auspices of the State YMCA.

The speakers for the conference discussed present problems affecting the Negro youth in all walks of life. Among these speakers were: the Rev. J. A. Alvin Russell, principal of St. Paul's; Wiley A. Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League; the Rev. J. Oscar Lee, professor of religion, Union University; Harry Lee Robinson, of the Princess Anne County Training School; Miss F. H. T. Whiting, instructor at Virginia State College, Dr. Joseph T. Hill, of Richmond; and Horace G. Christopher, executive secretary of the Hunton Branch YMCA, Norfolk.

Music was directed by Miss Bernyce I. White, supervisor of public school music in Norfolk.

Officers elected for the following year, all girls, were: Miss Sylvia Taylor, Dinwiddie Training School, president; Miss Loretta Freeman of St. Paul's, vice president; Miss Bertha Cromp, New Kent Training School, secretary-treasurer; Miss Katherine Thompson, Dunbar High School, Lynchburg, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
November 7, 1940

Site Not Revealed For Negro Housing

The Richmond Housing Authority has decided upon the site for the Negro housing project to be erected with USHA aid, but will not make the location public until all needed parcels of land have been acquired, William Shands Meacham, chairman, said in announcing the retention of Carneal, Johnston & Wright as architects for one of the two projects.

Actual construction on the Negro housing project will be started as soon as title to all the land has been acquired, and a survey is now being made of a tract tentatively selected for the white housing project to determine whether it will meet the requirements of slum clearance.

The Richmond Housing Authority is at work on a program calling for an outlay of $2,220,000 in modern dwellings. The United States Housing Administration has approved a loan of $1,997,000 for this work, and the remainder will be forthcoming from the proceeds of a sale of bonds.

The Housing Authority has leased offices in the Mosque, and within a few days will appoint an executive director to take active charge of the local building program.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
October 4, 1940

COLORED USHA HOMES SOUGHT

Housing Authority May Use $840,000 For This Work.

The Portsmouth Housing Authority last night took further steps to bring into use $840,000 remaining from the original $3,000,000 in USHA funds allocated to this city for federal emergency housing. The sum of $2,160,000 was first set apart for the "Dale Homes" project in Prentis Park and the second housing project to be known as "Swanson Homes," on the South Street Road.

It is now proposed to use the remaining $840,000 for the erection of federal emergency homes for colored people. Where these will be located has not yet been determined.

New Contract

For the protection of the city it will be necessary for the Housing Authority to make a new contract covering public service costs growing out of the proposed third housing project for Portsmouth. This public service covers schools, sanitation, street, fire and police protection, for dwellers in non-taxable property."

Washington officials last night discussed with the local Housing Authority questions of gas and electrical service for Dale and Swanson Home projects and also rentals to be paid for housing units therein. H. A. V. Parker, of the Authority's office personnel, will have charge of rental details. Up to this time applicants for Dale Homes housing units have shown an average earning capacity of $140 per month.

Three Rental Groups

It was decided last night there will be three rental groups bearing on the desirability of house and location in the dwelling units. The rentals will vary in price as to desirability of occupancy.

Looking to attrative lawns and general upkeep of premises with shrub and flower beautification it was decided that in addition to individual water meters for each tenant at "Dale Homes," there will be master water meters for yards and lawn use, the water through these master meters to be paid for as a housing project expense.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
November 13, 1940

Authority To Reinforce Housing Site

Project To Delay Construction On Low-Cost Development

Construction work on Alexandria's low-cost housing development probably will be delayed for several weeks as the result of a soil condition existing at the site for Negro homes which will necessitate additional foundation work, officials of the Alexandria Housing Authority revealed yesterday.

As the result of soil tests completed a short time ago, the authority will soon advertise for bids on a piling project which will be necessary to reinforce the foundation at the Negro site before foundations can be poured. The piling and grading contract will be awarded independent of the general contract, under which both the white and Negro housing developments will be constructed.

Evacuation Ordered

According to R. S. Marshall, director of the authority, the land on which the Negro site is to be developed at one time was in the course of the Potomac River, and the property never has ben filled properly.

The authority has sent out evacuation notices to residents of eight buildings which occupy the Negro tract, and the occupants have been requested to move on or before November 30. Work on the reinforced foundation is expected to start soon after December 1, and may require from four to six weeks for completion.

Soil tests at the housing site for white families proved to be satisfactory, but work on the project will not start until the foundation work has been completed at the Negro site, inasmuch as the two projects will be developed simultaneously under the single general contract.

The Old, Old Story Of Slums

NOV 9 1940

DEPLORABLE conditions set forth in applications for loans from the United States Housing Authority by the housing authority of the cities of Portsmouth and Richmond serve once more to focus the spotlight on Norfolk's slums which have been characterized by USHA Administrator Nathan Straus as the "worst" in the United States.

In Portsmouth during an eight-year period in which the city's population increased by an estimated 1,095 families, private enterprise erected only 128 dwellings, according to an official release of the United States Housing Authority. The net gain was cut to 54 new dwellings, or an average of less than seven per year because of demolitions due, for the most part, to the 1937 storm and flood.

Norfolk Va.

In 1936 a WPA survey listed but 344 vacant dwellings in Portsmouth with almost half of them in bad structural condition. Two years later a survey by the local housing authority showed that this small number had shrunk to 149, with no vacancies at all in standard dwellings at rents within the means of low-income families.

The survey revealed further that there were 5,239 dwellings without private indoor toilets, 5,864 units that had either shared bathing facilities or none at all, and 495 dwellings that sheltered one or more extra families.

In its application for a loan which was recently granted by the USHA, the Richmond Housing Authority revealed that in the State's Capital itself there are 10,000 tenant families —of whom 7,000 are Negroes—who are forced to live in sub-standard dwellings because of the lack of decent homes at rents within their limited means.

The penalty a city must pay to maintain its slum areas was brought into sharp relief by a survey compiled for the Richmond City Planning Commission and submitted by the local housing authority. Surprisingly high rates of death, disease and delinquency in the five areas of bad housing that were studied, were revealed. One area, it was brought out, had a death rate of 21 against a citywide average of 13.9. Another had an adult delinquency rate of 126.3, and another a rate of 111.8, whereas the city average was only 15.8.

With a citywide juvenile delinquency rate of but 6.6, one of these slum areas had a rate of 22, and another, 16. The incidence of tuberculosis cases ranged to a high of 26 in the slum areas, as against a city average of 9.2.

This is the old, old story of slums, those blighted areas in any city where crime runs rampant, and death and disease play havoc with a hapless people whose only crime lies in being poor. We have advanced all of these arguments before, but we think they are worth emphasizing and re-emphasizing.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
December 10, 1940

Christmas Party Will Aid Blind

The indigent and shut-in group of the Richmond Negro blind will be the beneficiaries of a Christmas party to be held on Monday, Dec. 16, at the residence of Mesdames Annibe and Ruth T. Jackson, 1210 Howard Road.

The affair has been planned by the Community Junior League in order that food stuffs and household articles might be collected for distribution at Christmas. A varity program is being arranged by the entertainment committee as a party feature.

Mrs. Lillian Brown is president of the sponsoring organization and Mrs. Ruth T. Jackson is director of the blind project. Other committee chairwomen are: Miss Dorothy Gilpin, chairman of personal aid committee; Mrs. Marian Walls, chairman of entertainment committee; and Miss Mamie Brown, chairman of ways and means.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
November 9, 1940

Fund Workers Hope to Beat 1939 Record

First Report Meet Scheduled Monday

With the quotas of every unit of the Community Fund campaign army increased this year, the 3,000 unpaid volunteer solicitors are working early and late in an effort to exceed on Monday the amount raised at the first report meeting last year.

The grand total reported at the first meeting in last season's campaign was $101,897, and it is hoped that reports turned in at the meeting at 12:45 P. M. Monday at the Grays' Armory will be considerably over that amount.

Although the percentage of increase in the fund's goal this year is only 3.9 per cent. over that in 1939, some of the units have accepted tremendous increases in their quotas. The group solicitation unit, headed by Colonel William A. Stokely, has accepted an increase of 17.9 per cent. over last year. Due to increase in general employment they are optimistic that it will not be difficult to raise.

The general solicitation unit under Colonel E. R. Patterson has accepted an increase of 13.2 per cent. This unit for the first time, however, has collective prospect cards for all firms with less than fifteen employes.

Railroad Units Show Increase

The railroad units under Colonel A. T. Lowmaster and Colonel Norman Call have a 4 per cent. increase and the Negro Division, headed by Colonel C. V. Kelley, volunteered to accept a 5 per cent. increase. The Special Gifts Division under Colonel James E. Galleher has a 2 per cent. increase.

While the Negro quota seems fairly small, fund leaders pointed out that it actually covers only a small percentage of the Negro contributions, since they donate generously through industry.

Community Fund leaders said today that they felt that the city as a whole was mobilized for the campaign this year and that donors and solicitors were working hand in hand.

They pointed to the fact that group solicitation workers report that some Richmond firms and industries have already oversubscribed their quotas as evidence that Richmond is ready to give generously in an effort to raise the fund quota of $604,752.73.

Campaign General John M. Taylor, Jr., emphasized, however, that it will take hard work and continued pavement pounding if the goal is to be attained.

Seeing Everyone Held Important

Major Fred H. Bunnell, of Division 2 of the general solicitation unit, has urged his workers to glean every available prospect in their territories whether they are covered by cards or not. Many persons, he believes, are overlooked who would be glad to contribute.

The John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson High School Bands and those from Chandler, Binford, Hill and East End Junior High School will play at the daily report luncheon, which will be held each day next week.

The quotas set for the ten Negro teams are announced today as follows: Team 1, Captain Robert C. Spurlock, $375; Team 2, Captain Mrs. Naomi Brockington, $185; Team 3, Captain Sheridan Jackson, Jr., $225; Team 4, Captain Paul D. Morton, $365; Team 5, Captain Mrs. Clarissa K. Dillard, $530; Team 6, Captain Mrs. Edna Singleton, $135; Team 7, Captain Cornelius A. Jones, $135; Team 8, Captain Mrs. Rosa B. Atkins, $40; Team 9, Captain Mrs. Bernetta Y. Plummer, $110, and Team 10, Captain Rev. W. A. Evans, $415.

Ten of the thirty-five agencies of the Community Fund have Negro workers. The Negro agency members of the fund are: Phyllis Wheatley, Y. W. C. A., Richmond Urban League, Friends' Association for Colored Children, and the Colored Playground and Recreational Associations.

Other agencies having Negro Workers are: The Travelers' Aid Society, Family Service Society, Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, the State Young Men's Christian Association and one part-time worker each for the Boy and Girl Scouts of the Richmond Area Council.

Newport News, Va. Press
November 10, 1940

NEGRO GROUP OPENS DRIVE

Workers Launch Roll Call Tomorrow

Workers who will conduct the annual roll call drive for the Negro auxiliary of the Elizabeth City county chapter of the American Red Cross will begin their rounds tomorrow morning as the campaign begins for memberships and contributions.

Workers received last minute instructions at a diner meeting of the auxiliary last Wednesday night at which time they heard a talk by Dr. William Anthony Aery, roll call chairman for the county chapter.

Assignments for the auxiliary canvassers follow:

Churches: Rev. George S. Russell, Rev. J. W. Patterson, Rev. J. Dett Marshburn, Rev. I. G. Gladden, Rev. J. E. Harris, Rev. C. H. Dukes and Rev. F. A. Rylander.

Schools: Mrs. Audrey Jackson and Mrs. Naomi Orr.

Business Organizations: T. K. Anderson.

Clubs: Reginald Jackson.

Fraternal organizations: C. H. Jarvis, chairman; Richard Bowman, Hazel White, A. V. Savage, Sam Read, W. M. Spratley, George Gardner, Mrs. George Gardner, R. A. Coles, Mrs. Julia White, Sam Ross, Daniel Canady, Mrs. Mercer Fauntleroy, Mack Minkins and Mrs. Ida Atkins.

Professional group: Stuart L. Whiting.

Virginia State School for Colored and Blind children: C. A. Skeeter.

Fish and oyster factories: C. H. Jarvis.

Residential canvassers: Mrs. T. A. Chandler, Back River road; Mrs. W. E. Lyles, Queen street to Holt; Mrs. Hattie Kemp, Harmon's farm; Mrs. Willie Allen, West Queen to Back River road; Mrs. H. Bailey, Union and Liberty streets; Mrs. Agnes Jones, Wine and Locust streets; Mrs. Ruth Prescott, Lincoln street; Mrs. T. K. Anderson, Mallory avenue and Washington street; Carrie Bland, Mallory extended and adjacent streets; Arthur Herbert, Lincoln park; Sidney Wyche, Aberdeen Gardens; Mrs. A. F. Cannady, Hampton institute; Mrs. E. J. Drummond, Garden city; Mrs. Vera Taylor, Bates road; Louella Barbour, Newtown; Mrs. Lucy Wyche, Holt street; Mrs. Maurice Hicks, Maple, Dewey, Cypress and Elm streets; Mrs. Madeline Davis, North Hampton; Rev. H. L. Austin, West Queen to Lee's corner. Mrs. Lola Jones, Sawyer's farm; Mrs. Louise Pressey, Thornettel and County streets and Dan Kennedy, Grant street.

Phoebus: L. A. Valentine, chairman; Inex Knox, co-chairman; Mrs. Alice Evans, Booker and Libby streets; Mary Gee, Willard, Curry and Armistead streets; Mrs. Sophia Clark, Fox Hill road from railroad; Russell Tarlton, Fox Hill road from railroad; Mrs. Leah Hubbard, Armstrong avenue; Mrs. Nettie Banks, West County street; Mrs. Florine Jones, East County street, Howard, and Court; Mrs. Kathleen Jenkins, Fulton street; Mrs. Roena Brown, Webster street and Darlington avenue; Mrs. Roberta Bingham, Clay and Taylor streets; Mrs. Vivian Dodson. Old Buckroe road to Douglass street; Mrs. Bessie Boone, Old Buckroe road from? Douglass street; Mrs. Eliza Sargent, Scotland; Thelma Boyd, Buckroe; Mrs. Eliza Franklin streets, and Miss Bell Wil-Moore, Mallory and Mellen streets; Mrs. Susie Gayle, Tennis, Hope and liams, Henderson's crossing.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
December 11, 1940

SLUM PROJECT IS ADVANCED

Survey to Be Made For the Erection of Homes Here For Colored People.

The Portsmouth Housing Authority last night advanced another step in its proposed slum clearance expenditure of $840,000 in addition to the $2,160,000 that is being expended on defense housing operations at "Dale and Swanson Homes" through the United States Housing Authority.

The Authority declined to consider a motion that "Swanson Homes," now being constructed in 210 housing units on the Miller-Codd site on South street, be allocated for colored defense workers.

McCarty Named

M. L. McCarty, member of the Housing Authority, was named by Chairman George T. McLean to make a survey and report on possible selection of a site or sites from which so-called sub-standard houses are to be removed, with modern brick housing units to be erected in their stead for colored people. The report is to embrace the number of houses necessary to make room for new and modern buildings and a proposition whereby the available $840,000 in USHA funds can be used.

Mr. McCarty said he would make a report before the first of the year.

A majority of the members of the Housing Authority expressed themselves as favorable generally to proceeding with slum clearance and the spending of the $840,000. It appears this will proceed.

Chairman McLean called attention to the fact that the $840,000 wil not be a total sixty-year tax-free porposition. He pointed out that the city will obtain three per cent of all shelter rent from said slum clearance housing units. It was calculated this would be around $750 per annum.

Members of the Housing Authority favorable to slum clearance expressed the view that the city is not now receiving as much as $750 per annum from land and houses that would have to be moved therefrom to make way for so-called tax-free sites and structures.

Conference Group Details Handicaps Of Minority Youth

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) After a panel discussion held in connection with the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy called by President Roosevelt recently, a group headed by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university issued a statement emphasizing dangers of race discrimination as it affects children of minority groups and urging elimination of racial discrimination and prejudice in all forms. It is the first and most liberal statement of this nature to be issued under federal auspices.

Pointing out that children of minority groups suffer material disadvantages because of their status, the group directed its discussion and molding of policies toward improvement of conditions causing this status. Minority groups were defined as those subject to prejudice and discrimination, members of which can readily be identified by physical or cultural differences.

Negroes, Indians, Orientals and Mexicans, because they are more distinct in appearance than foreign-born whites, more nearly conform to the definition of minority groups, and to these groups having six million children under the age of 16, four million of which are Negro, the problem of children in a democracy was pointed out to be of vital importance.

The fact that the size of a minority group in a community often determines the amount of prejudice they are dealt with was developed in the discussion, and discrimination was seen to increase in proportion as the group enlarged and job competition became keen.

The statement, further considering some of the material disadvantages suffered by minority children, emphasized the following: limitations set by poverty which result in inadequate housing, high disease rates, educational segregation and other demoralizing effects; intimidation by organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts and similar groups; unequal scope of opportunity; and instability.

Other salient handicaps developed were that minority group children often are made to feel that they are inferior to other children, with school textbooks contributing to this attitude in many instances, and that minority parents in some communities are deprived of citizenship rights.

Speaking of claims on Americanism the statement reads: "If we except Indians, there is no group that can rightly claim to be more American than another. Every human being that has ever lived in America has been an immigrant or the descendant of an immigrant. Furthermore, the process of assimilation has been so rapid that we can no longer accurately trace the racial and national origin lines in our population."

The group felt that "while people in most racial minorities have reason for being grateful that they are here, it is also true that an equally great debt of gratitude is owed them for the heavy burdens they have carried and the great contribution they have no need to apologize for their presence."

According to Dr. Johnson, the Negro group has become a more dynamic minority group because of the Negro's refusal to remain at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder and consequently has developed into a minority problem.

The fact that since 1790 the Negro population has increased only about one-half to two-thirds as rapidly as the white, and the proportion of Negroes to the total population has fallen from 20 per cent in 1790 to less than 10 per cent in 1930 was said to have affected the status of Negroes. The northward migration and movement toward cities also was declared to have some bearing here. The urban migration of Negroes, according to the statement, has been accompanied by a rapid decline in the birth rate, and the prediction is that unless there is a marked increase in the fertility of northern Negro women, the result will be a rate of natural increase well under that of the death rate which is higher among Negro children than among white.

The panel group presented the minority problem as a problem deeply rooted in the national social structure, and one fired with danger for the entire population emphasizing the power of inharmonious minorities to destroy national unity as well as to lower general living standards.

In conclusion, recommendations offered by the group to remedy the existing situation were cited as follows: extension of social-security and fair labor standards legislation to agricultural and domestic workers; adequate representation and participation in policy-making activities; full consideration to minority groups in community surveys; elimination of discrimination by employers and unions on grounds of race or color; racial tolerance in schools; and the elimination of discriminatory legislation and practices such as poll taxes when used to deprive constitutionality eligible citizens of their votes.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois, Joseph H. B. Evans, Mordecai W. Johnson, Walter White, Frederick D. Patterson, and Mrs. Robert R. Moton were among the members of the panel discussion group which compiled the statement.

Equality Asked For All Children

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Discussing the dire situation which confronts minority groups in the U. S. members of the 'White House Conference on Children in a Democracy" placed the burden for bettering these conditions squarely upon several existing national and state agencies labor and social organizations, which have refused to grant the full rights of American citizens to the children of citizens comprising minority groups.

Poll taxes, failure to include domestic and agricultural workers under the social security benefits, labor discrimination, and other racial discriminations all are included as integral parts in the further depression of minority group children according to the report heard by the body in session here Thursday through Saturday. Daily World Atlanta, Ga. --1-21-40

Called by Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, at the direction of the president, the conference brought to Washington some of the country's foremost experts and persons interested in the welfare of the nation's children.

Delegates included many prominent Negroes from all sections of the country, who were in attendance at each of the conferences and took part in the group discussions held Thursday.

Friday the delegates were guests of Mrs. Roosevelt at a reception at the White House, following which they heard the reports of the organization and an address by President Roosevelt.

One of the highlights of the conference was the report and discussion led by Dr. Charles S. Johnson on Thursday in the department of labor.

In discussing the needs and goals in 1940, the general report states: "The White House Conference on Children in a Democracy speaks to all the people for all the children. There are some 36,000,000 children under 16 years of age in the United States and about five million more aged 16 and 17—altogether nearly a third of the population. Each year about two million babies are born. For numbers alone, if for no other reason, these voteless fellow citizens who hold the national future in their bodies and brains are necessarily a first interest of the nation."

MINORITIES SUFFER

The conference in its general meeting Thursday morning outlined the method of discussions and at two o'clock, there were 11 scattered groups under a discussion leader in various parts of the department considering the topics in which the conference was interested.

"The children in families of minority groups," says the conference report, "often suffer several types of handicaps. Their parents have less chance for employment and economic advancement; they experience a degree of social exclusion; they may receive an unequal share in public services; school, recreation, medical care. The largest minority group and the greatest sufferers from discrimination are Negroes, but minority status is also experienced to a degree which varies from time to time and from place to place by Indians, Mexicans, Jews and some foreign-born people. There are about 4,000,000 non-white children under 14 years of age in the population and 8,000,000 foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage.

"Science has made it clear that strict race lines cannot be drawn and also that no factual basis exists for any assumption that one race is superior to another. The reasons for prejudice and discrimination must, therefore, be sought mainly in social and economic rather than in biological factors. The problem is a large one quantitatively in the United States and one which must be met if we are to give all children reasonable opportunity for health and happiness.

HIT EDUCATIONAL DISCRIMINATION

"The educational program for reducing inequalities of the minority group will of necessity have to be of long duration. It will be based on the conviction shared by this conference that the denial of opportunity to any child on the basis of race, color, or creed is undemocratic and dangerous to the welfare of all children. The effort to eliminate race prejudice and accompanying discrimination must be made in home and school, local and national organizations, public and private agencies.

"The effort to obtain equality of opportunity for children without regard to race, color or creed, should be pursued in the places and institutions that have the wildest and potentially the greatest influence upon children. The first of these is the family; parents have a particular obligation to protect and strengthen the natural tolerance of their children. Schools are next in strategic position to foster tolerance and which include a large proportion of certain minority groups; anti-alien bills which exploit race prejudices should be discouraged; such discriminatory practices as poll taxes should be discontinued; and organizations deliberately exploiting race prejudice should be condemned."

DISCUSS CHILD PROBLEM

The conferemece discussed the religious aspect of child-training; educational services for children; protection against child labor; conservation of child health and professional and lay participation in the program for betterment of conditions or children in the county.

"Recognizing the immediate necessity for providing against the material dangers of the moment," said Homer Folks at the first session of the conference, "this conference is impressed also with the equal necessity for maintaining the internal strength and confidence among the people of the strongest democracy in the world. If the American people, in a world showing many signs of break-down, can present a picture of a nation devoting thought and resource to building for the distant future, we shall strengthen by these very actions of our own faith in our democracy.

"Holding these convictions and recognizing them as our common heritage, the conference pledges its members and calls upon all citizens to press forward in the next ten years to the more complete realization of those goals for American childhood which have become increasingly well-defined from decade to decade, and to which the report has given expression."

promote cooperation. Success depends upon the attitude of the teachers in the daily life of the school. Opporunity presents itself particularly in the teaching of social sciences. We need better literature for children and students in race relations and great care in the selection of textbooks on the subject."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the discussion the recommendations of the conference were:

1. Civic and social agencies, labor and consumer organizations, political parties and governmental agencies should place no obstacles in the day of adequate representation and participation of minority groups both in the ranks and in administrative and policy-making activities.

2. In housing programs financed by federal, state and local governments, citizens regardless of race, creed and color should be given equitable benefits according to needs; moreover, programs should be so administered in communities with large Negro populations as to assure Negroes participation in all stages of development and operation.

3. Employers and trade unions should establish outspoken policies against discrimination on grounds of race and color; in the administration of federal and state grants and same standards should be used for minority groups as for others; this provision should be enforced by suitable systems for appeals and public hearings; fair labor standards legislation and certain social insurance benefits should be extended to agriculture and domestic service as occupations

JOHNSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE CHILD CONF.

Speaks On Problems Facing Children

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Discussing the dire situation which confronts minority groups in the U. S. members of the "White House Conference on Children in a Democracy" placed the burden for bettering these conditions squarely upon several existing national and state agencies labor and social organizations, which have refused to grant the full rights of American citizens to the children of citizens comprising minority groups.

Poll taxes, failure to include domestic and agricultural workers under the social security benefits, labor discrimination, and other racial discriminations all are included as integral parts in the further depression of minority group children, according to the report heard by the body in session here Thursday through Saturday.

Called by Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, at the direction of the president, the conference brought to Washington some of the country's foremost experts and persons interested in the welfare of the nation's children.

Delegates included many prominent Negroes from all sections of the country, who were in attendance at each of the conferences and took part in the group discussions held Thursday.

Friday the delegates were guests of Mrs. Roosevelt at a reception at the White House, following which they heard reports of the organization and an address by President Roosevelt.

One of the high lights of the conference was the report and discussion led by Dr. Charles S. Johnson on Thursday in the Department of Labor.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE GROUP UNDER DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON ISSUES STATEMENT

Points Out Disadvantages Suffered; Says Problem Is Deeply Rooted in Our National Social Structure

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) —After a panel discussion held in connection with the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy called by President Roosevelt recently, a group, headed by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, issued a statement emphasizing dangers of race discrimination as it affects children of minority groups and urging elimination of racial discrimination and prejudice in all forms. It is the first and most liberal statement of this nature to be issued under federal auspices.

Pointing out that children of minority groups suffer material disadvantages because of their status, the group directed its discussion and molding of policies toward improvement of conditions causing this status. Minority groups were defined as those subject to prejudice and discrimination, members of which can readily be identified by physical or cultural differences.

Of Vital Importance

Negroes, Indians, Orientals and Mexicans, because they are more distinct in appearance than foreign-born whites, more nearly conform to the definition of minority groups, and to these groups, having six million children under the age of 16, four million of which are Negro, the problem of children in a democracy was pointed out to be of vital importance.

The fact that the size of a minority group in a community often determines the amount of prejudice they are dealt with was developed in the discussion, and discrimination was seen to increase in proportion as the group enlarged and job competition became keen.

The statement, further considering some of the material disadvantages suffered by minority children, emphasized the following: limitations set by poverty which result in inadequate housing, high disease rates, educational segregation and other demoralizing effests: intimidation by organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts and similar groups; unequal scope of opportunity, and instability.

Other salient handicaps developed were that minority group children often are made to feel that they are inferior to other children, with school textbooks contributing to this attitude in many instances, and that minority parents in some communities are deprived of citizenship rights.

All Immigrants

Speaking of claims on Americanism the statement reads: "If we except Indians, there is no group that can rightly claim to be more American than another. Every human being that has ever lived in America has been an immigrant or the descendant of an immigrant. Furthermore, the process of assimilation has been so rapid that we can no longer accurately trace the racial and national origin lines in our population.

The group felt that "while people in most racial minorities have reason for being grateful that they are here, it is also true that an equally great debt of gratitude is owed them for the heavy burdens they have carried and the great contribution they have no need to apologize for their presence."

According to Dr. Johnson, the Negro group has become a more dynamic minority group because of the Negro's refusal to remain at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder and consequently has developed into a minority problem.

The fact that since 1790 the Negro population has increased only about one-half to two-thirds as rapidly as the white, and the proportion of Negroes to the total population has fallen from 20 percent in 1790 to less than 10 percent in 1930 was said to have affected the status of the Negroes. The northward migration and movement toward cities also was declared to have some bearing here.

Natural Birth Decrease

The urban migration of Negroes, according to the statement, has been accompanied by a rapid decline in the birth rate, and the prediction is that unless there is a marked increase in the fertility of northern Negro women, the result will be a rate of natural increase well under that of the death rate which is higher among Negro children than among white.

The panel group presented the minority problem as a problem deeply rooted in the national social structure, and one fired with danger for the entire population, emphasizing the power of inharmonious minorities to destroy national unity as well as to lower general living standards.

In conclusion, recommendations offered by the group to remedy the existing situation were cited as follows: extension of social-security and fair labor standards legislation to agricultural and domestic workers; adequate representation and participation in policy-making activities; full consideration to minority groups in community surveys; elimination of discrimination by employers and unuions on grounds of race or color; racial tolerance in schools; and the elimination of discriminatory legislation and practices, such as poll taxes when used to deprive constitutionality eligible citizens of their votes.

Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois, Joseph H. B. Evans, Mordecai W. Johnson, Walter White, Frederick D. Patterson, and Mrs. Robert R. Moton were among the members of the panel-discussion group which compiled the statement.